Three Parts
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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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LONDON STUDIES THE CZAR

His Tour Is Interpreted as a Slap at the Triple Alliance.

GRAVE CRISIS AT CONSTANTINOPLE

England's Swift Action in Zanzibar Contrasted with Her Delay in the Venezuelan Matter.

THE HORRORS OF PORTLAND PRISON

Italy's Anger May Fall on Brazil—The Dublin Convention a Farce—A Row Over a Broken Engagement.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Nicholas II. has made his first appearance in the West, and has retreated again, leaving Europe more uncertain about the immediate future than before. For some reason Vienna expected great things of his visit. Even the official papers were inspired to say that political questions of the highest importance would probably be settled while the Czar and his advisers were in the Austrian capital. This seems, however, to have been a mistake. All that Vienna saw of the Czar was at the railway station. When he arrived there people noted that he was pallid, with an indescribably tired face. He looked very small and weak beside his tall, haughtily beautiful wife, as she alighted from the train, dressed in a robe of azure satin, heavily embroidered with silver, her hat, plumes, mantle, shoes, and parasol of the same color, but without gloves. There to greet her, attired in deep, plain black, was the Empress of Austria, who had not been seen in public by the Viennese before since the suicide of her son. Privileged correspondents observed that the two women kissed, and then began to converse in German, while the Czar and the Austrian Emperor spoke French. Then walls of bayonets closed about the party, hid from view their progress to the Hofburg, and secluded them utterly for two days, while windstorms and torrents of rain played havoc with the street decorations. Now their Majesties have gone as they came, and Vienna learns that, not only is nothing changed for the better, but at the formal banquet of welcome, while the Emperor spoke of "the new pledge of friendship which unites us," the Czar coldly refrained from adding a single word to a bare acknowledgment of the toast. It had been said that Prince Lobanoff would remain behind at Vienna for a week to arrange the details of some large and beneficent political compact, but he, too, is gone.

A Blow at the Triple Alliance.

That there has been a hitch is only too manifest. What it is no one knows. Only last Tuesday France was authoritatively informed that the Czarina would certainly accompany her husband to Paris. To-day it is announced from Vienna that she is not well enough to undergo the fatigue of traveling, and will remain in Russia, while the Czar makes his other visits alone. Although there exists a certain physical pretext for this, it is perfectly comprehended that the plea is merely a pretext, for Princesses are trained from childhood to ignore weaknesses and to withstand fatigues, in the interest of dynastic politics, to which plain people can afford to yield. If it had been deemed desirable that she should appear at Breslau or at Paris, there is no doubt whatever that she would go. There is room for the suspicion that she will be too tired to visit Breslau, but will recover sufficiently to journey by sea to France. This would turn the whole tour of the Czar into a demonstration against what is left of the Triple Alliance, and from Vienna's conception of the spirit in which it began there this seems not unlikely.

Facts About Armenia Told to the Czar.

While the Emperor was toasting the Czar at Vienna, the streets of Constantinople were running with Armenian blood. Perhaps the tidings of this renewal of murderous rioting at Stamboul had their effect upon young Nicholas's nerves. At the beginning of this month Bishop Satterlee of Washington, on behalf of the Anglo-American Committee, obtained a personal audience with the Czar and Czarina, and read to them a petition involving a full recital of the atrocities that have been committed upon the Armenians by the Turks, and, though the Czar made no definite response, the Bishop saw evidences that he was hearing a good deal of this for the first time. Previously, the Bishop had been warned by the palace officials that the mere mention of Armenia would suffice to prevent the Czar from receiving him, but he stuck to his guns, and even added references to Crete to his talk. Three days later the Bishop was received by the Dowager Empress, who revealed the fact that she had been told that the intrigues of American missionaries had made all the trouble in Armenia. She was greatly touched by the Bishop's narrative, and when he spoke of the duty of Christian nations to interfere and stop these horrors, she wrung her hands, and cried: "Oh, if they only would!" These incidents, which I have from an absolutely trustworthy source, suggest interesting thoughts about what may be in the Czar's mind, now that Constantinople is again in convulsions and a new slaughter of Armenians has begun, which will probably run its course all through Asia Minor. The fact that a small group of Armenian fanatics deliberately provoked this new cycle of massacres is insisted on a good deal at the moment, but it may be lost sight of later on. To use their own phrase, these Armenians "wanted to thrust their finger into the eye of Europe." One can hardly wonder that the spectacle of Cretans at once securing the sympathy and effective protection of the powers, while the unspeakably greater misery and martyrdom of their own people brought no help, should infuriate the Armenians. It is true that they are not a likeable race, in the sense that the Cretans are, but, after all, they are human beings, and their cup of wretchedness is more than running over.

It is believed here that within a fortnight the whole Turkish question will reach a stage of greater gravity and more imminent danger than has existed before since the treaty of Berlin was signed.

French Enthusiasm Tempered by Suspicion.

The Paris press is running riot with wild suggestions for symbolical novelties with which to welcome the Czar. The unmeasured enthusiasm of those who want Paris to behave as if the Czar's visit were the greatest event in her history naturally provokes cool heads like Clémenceau to oppose the whole business with perhaps gratuitous sharpness. This disposition to criticise the value of the Russian connection altogether is getting hold of the French Radicals generally, and the fact that at Vienna the person to whom the Czar gave the longest private interview was the Duc d'Orleans greatly helps forward the growing suspicion in their minds that the Russian Court party means mischief to the republic.

Quick Work in Zanzibar.

England's Foreign Office needs long years for meditation over such a problem as arbitration with Venezuela, but it can settle such an issue as that of Zanzibar in three-quarters of an hour. There is no criticism here on any phase of that affair save regret that the island was not declared a colony off hand and without appointing any new Sultan. Germany is in a position to be unpleasant if she chooses, and earlier reports were to the effect that friction was expected. It appears, however, that the German traders on the mainland rather prefer to have England's authority extended on the island, especially as against slavery, because that angers the Arabs and tends to make them boycott Zanzibar itself and trade on the German coast instead. This practical view, it is believed, will shape Berlin's policy.

Italy May Give Brazil a Scare.

Those financiers in London who are concerned in Brazilian properties were rendered very apprehensive this week by certain private news which they received from Rome. One large company about to be floated found itself suddenly abandoned by the underwriters, owing to a warning from Italy that trouble was certain. Nothing very definite appears as a basis for this scare, which is apparently founded on a general notion that the Italian Ministry will not neglect such an inviting opportunity for playing to the popular gallery, and that it will make a great show of bellicose firmness with Brazil. The Italians are very sore about the systematic abuse to which their emigrant laborers have been subjected in the south of France, and the lynchings in Louisiana have also made a deep impression. Nothing could be done as against France or the United States, but Brazil is a different matter, and no doubt a display of vigorous activity on the part of the Italian Government would be very popular. It is hardly likely to proceed, however, beyond the safe limits of diplomatic representations.

Some Mystery in This Journey.

Mr. Chamberlain's trip to the United States took even some of his Ministerial colleagues by surprise. This is not necessarily significant, for, with the close of the session, Ministers are as free as others to form their own holiday plans, but the impression prevails that it was a rather sudden departure and may easily have business in it. Naturally the Venezuelan affair suggests itself as the motive, but it is pretty safe to say that if Mr. Chamberlain intends to inquire into this matter he will do it on his own initiative rather than at the request of the Foreign Office. Lord Salisbury is not engaged to any large extent in providing his Colonial Secretary with opportunities to shine in diplomatic fields as well, and, besides, there is nothing which Mr. Chamberlain could do. The notable reception given to Lord Russell's speech by the whole British press, the provincial papers being even more solidly enthusiastic over it than those of London, fixes the English public attitude plainly enough, while the remarks of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour commit the English Government almost as clearly to cordial friendliness in arranging the whole thing.

English Sentiment Regarding Cuba.

In another matter, too, English sentiment has become almost unanimous. People wonder here how much longer America is going to remain passive and allow rival barbarians to desolate Cuba. The apparently authentic reports of decrees by both sides against gathering crops or even tilling the soil seem almost incredible here, and create a really genuine outburst of indignation. I find everywhere surprise and regret that America has let the thing go even so far as it has, and it may be taken as certain that news of a resolute and sweeping intervention on our part would be received in England with practically unanimous approbation.

Dublin's Convention a Dillon Caucus.

It is not surprising that the more sensible delegates from the United States and Canada to Tuesday's convention in Dublin of the Irish race at home and abroad should have either returned home before it opened or contracted convenient illnesses which will prevent their attendance. The gathering will be merely a Dillon caucus, packed deliberately, so far as the Irish and English delegates are concerned, in the interest of his control of the Parliamentary organization. The resolutions which are to be submitted to it have been prepared by Dillon's little clique and the presentation of no others is to be permitted. Some of the Canadian delegates, I am told, incautiously revealed their intention to ask what has become of the Paris fund, and the result was a hurried conference of the clique and a decision to limit the discussion to the subjects on the agenda. Even if the convention were a representative body, instead of a bogus affair, which is boycotted and condemned by nearly all of the priesthood and four-fifths of the intelligent Nationalists of the country, it is impossible to see what it could do. Dillon is merely a sessional Chairman of the Parliamentary party, subject to re-election at each session, and to order the party to re-elect him at the next session would be merely a stupid interference with the rights of members. It would be still more futile to bid the Irish people to accept him as their national leader, because a leader is a man who leads, and no number of cooked resolutions can invest a man with the faculties of leadership if he was born without them. However, it is waste of space to talk about this ridiculous convention at all.

Light on England's Prison System.

The discovery that all the dynamiters released from Portland Prison are cruelly broken in health and shaken in mind, and that at least one of the four has been reduced to lunacy, is having a marked effect on the public mind. There is no valid reason to suppose that these men have been treated worse than other life convicts, and the conclusion is irresistible that the whole system of British penal servitude must be far more barbarous and horrible than any one imagined. The recent report of the Prisons Investigation Commission more than hinted at this fact, and it aroused interest for a moment, but then something else happened to make people forget all about the matter. Now this new evidence and especially the dramatic incident of poor Whitehead's escape at night from his mother's cottage, losing himself and perhaps dying in a frantic flight from the terrors of his clouded brain, will help to fasten public attention on the point, and perhaps it will render the accomplishment of a real reform in English prisons possible during the next session of Parliament.

Young Peel's Broken Engagement.

A distinct innovation in English daily journalism has been made by Mr. Harmsworth's new Daily Mail in discussing at length and with very intimate detail the circumstances surrounding Sir Robert Peel's failure to become Lord Ashton's son-in-law. Broken engagements are not unusual in England, but, unless they are brought into court, the rule heretofore has been that they are not legitimate subjects for comment or for any mention beyond the baldest announcement of the fact. Certainly, if this rule was ever to be ignored, the present case is one well warranting an exception. Young Peel has by no means courted obscurity in the past. His association with Mrs. Langtry and her coterie was flaunted in the public's face ad nauseam long after he arrived at what are described as "years of discretion." When his father's death gave Peel the property and the title, it was said that he was going to reform, and apparently he did so, but his seeking after publicity in eccentric political flops and flights revealed him as still a feather-brained, harum-scarum ass. His need of ready money was notorious, and there was no surprise, therefore, when it was announced last week that he was going to marry the daughter of a millionaire linoleum maker, whose name was Williamson until Lord Rosebery made him Lord Ashton for reasons not wholly unconnected with liberal contributions to the campaign chest. Then some woman in Peel's earlier set wrote a letter to the girl, on the strength of which her father printed the statement that there was not the remotest possibility of his daughter's marrying Peel. Ordinarily, such an event would have been talked about for a day or two in the clubs and then dropped, but The Mail, apparently with Peel's assistance, is devoting a column to it daily, much to the astonishment and also, it is imagined, to the secret delight of the British public.

England's Cold August.

This has been the coldest August on record. Thursday night in Southern England the mercury dropped to within 3 degrees of freezing, and already the leaves are turning brown and falling off as if it were October. H. F.

SIXTY CARPET LOOMS STOP.

Alexander Smith & Sons, Yonkers, Dismiss 850 Hands.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The worsted and spinning mills of Alexander Smith & Sons' extensive plant here did not open this morning as usual. In the moquette mill sixty looms were stopped, and altogether 850 hands are out of employment.

Almost all those laid off are women. There are more than 3,000 persons at work in the other parts of the mills, and these, it is said, will be thrown out of employment as soon as they finish the material they have on hand. The mills are the most extensive in this part of the State, and many families are dependent on them for support.

The shut-down, it is said, will be indefinite. It is caused by a dull market, brought on by the uncertain money situation.

Ex-Senator Davis Has Aspirations.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—A special from Keyser, West Va., says that the determination of ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, father-in-law of Senator Stephen B. Elkins, to support Bryan and Sewall has occasioned considerable surprise. Mr. Davis is extensively interested in banking, mining, and railroads. He is known to possess the ambition to return to the United States Senate as Senator Faulkner's successor, and Republicans allege that his present attitude is the result of his having been assured by the Democratic managers that his aspirations will be realized in the event of the election of a Democratic Legislature.

$25.00 to St. Paul and return, Aug. 29th to 31st, via Lehigh Valley R. R., account G. A. R. Encampment.—Adv.

BANCROFT'S TURKISH CRUISE.

She Is to be Prepared for Her Voyage at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Navy Department has selected most of the officers for the Turkish cruise of the Bancroft, and their orders have been sent directing them to report on board the vessel as soon as possible. The officers are:

Lieut. Commander C. Belknap, who is detached from the Naval Academy to command the Bancroft; Lieut. T. E. Vedder, detached from the Bureau of Equipment at Washington and ordered as executive officer; Ensign S. E. W. Kittelle, detached from the Vermont, at New-York, and Assistant Paymaster Richard Hatton, detached from the Katahdin.

Considerable difficulty has been encountered in securing engineer officers, as the department is seeking only those officers who have not been to sea for some time, and who will therefore be available for a full three years' detail, it apparently being the intention to provide for a contingency which may possibly keep the vessel abroad for a long time.

Other naval orders issued to-day detached all the Bancroft's old officers and assigned them to duty at the Naval Academy.

It was practically decided this morning that the vessel would have to be fitted for sea at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where she will be sent as soon as most of her officers reach her. She will be immediately docked and have her bottom painted, and in all probability this will be the full extent of her changes.

The Bancroft now has three large masts, with considerable sail power, and, if possible, they will be taken out of her while she is in the dock, and two pole masts substituted. Telegrams endeavoring to secure such poles have been sent out. Some question having arisen as to the ability of the Bancroft to carry enough coal for a trip to Europe without her auxiliary sail power, the Bureau of Steam Engineering has investigated the subject, and has reported her fully capable. It is likely that she will go by way of Halifax, the Azores, and Gibraltar, involving a stretch of not more than 2,000 miles in any single voyage, this being the distance between Halifax and Fayal. The complement of the Bancroft, heretofore 120 men, was to-day ordered reduced to 101, to give more room in the ship for the long voyage and duty in Constantinople.

At the State Department to-day it is impossible to learn whether Minister Terrell has succeeded in inducing the Sultan to grant the Bancroft permission to pass the Dardanelles. All information is refused in the absence of Secretary Olney, but it is facetiously explained that the Bancroft has probably not been selected because she is the only American vessel powerful enough to force a passage past the forts of the Bosporus.

At the Navy Department a technical denial was promulgated to the extent of declaring that the mission of the Bancroft was devoid of sensational or offensive features, and that her new duty, which could not be divulged, had been long in contemplation. It is understood that the Bancroft is to have a consort on her voyage across the ocean, for which purpose a cruiser will be detached from Admiral Bunce's fleet next week and assigned to the European squadron.

While assurances are made at the State Department that there is no demand for the Bancroft's visit to Constantinople at this juncture, other than has existed for some time past in the recognized moral support that the presence of such a vessel would give to the American Minister, and her utility as a refuge for Americans in case rioters got beyond control of the local authorities, the fact that an emergency of some kind does exist is indicated by the very language of the act of Congress which authorized the construction of the Bancroft. This law, passed Sept. 7, 1888, expressly provided "for the construction of one steel practice vessel of 800 tons for the use of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, except when in emergencies it may be used for other purposes."

CHARITY CAUSES TROUBLE.

Ontonagon Fire Sufferers Resort to Lawlessness.

ROCKLAND, Mich., Aug. 29.—Reports from Ontonagon are to the effect that there is considerable trouble over the distribution of provisions, clothing, and other supplies. The lower element of the population is becoming dissatisfied and lawless, and many deeds of vandalism are reported. Barrels and boxes of liquor have been stolen from the ruins of saloons, and many of the lumbermen and Polish laborers have become drunk, leaving their wives and children to shift for themselves.

The Sheriff of the county, alarmed at the outlook, telegraphed the Governor to send a company of militia to quell disturbances and assist in bringing back a state of law and order, but it is now thought the services of the troops will not be needed.

A fierce wind has sprung up, and the country surrounding here is again in flames, and over 200 men have been sent out to fight the fire and save the remaining houses about the village from destruction.

Provisions, bedding, and clothing are pouring into the distressed village from all directions. Dispatches from all the neighboring towns tell of carloads of stuff being sent to Ontonagon, but state that the work must be kept up for weeks, as the inhabitants are absolutely helpless, and must depend upon the public. One hundred and fifty persons slept in the open air Wednesday night, and since then hundreds have been obliged to make use of barns and sheds for shelter. Temporary shanties are being erected.

It is reported that the vaults in the County Building did not stand the intense heat of the fire, and that all the county and municipal documents have been destroyed. The great vault of the Diamond Match Company will be opened as soon as it can be reached.

Troops After Border Bandits.

SILVER CITY, N. M., Aug. 29.—Two companies of United States troops have again been ordered into the field to assist Marshal Hall in an attempt to capture the gang of border bandits, and have been scouring the plains. There are 150 men in pursuit and a complete circle has been formed around a radius of twenty miles. Hall feels confident of making a capture. The robbers are thought to be hiding in Cook's Peak Mountains, eighteen miles north of Deming.

Italy's Envoy to Brazil.

ROME, Aug. 29.—The Italian Government has arranged to send Signor de Martinoma, former Minister to Brazil, to demand satisfaction from the Brazilian Government of all claims made by Italy. Signor de Martinoma will sail for Rio Janeiro on board the steel cruiser Piedmonte.

TO STAND FOR GOOD MONEY

INDIANAPOLIS TO RECEIVE DEMOCRATS TRUE TO THEIR FLAG.

Preparations for the Convention of Wednesday Nearly Completed—Some of the Good Old Party Leaders Who Will Attend—Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower to be Made the Temporary Chairman—Some of the Candidates Talked About.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 29.—Preparations for the convention of the National Democratic Party, which will meet here on Wednesday next, are nearly completed. The National Executive Committee, intrusted with the duty of preparing the hall for the convention and providing quarters for delegates, has attended to the business with energy and care, and the indications now are that in character, in earnestness, in capacity for being and determination to be businesslike, the convention will be as remarkable as has been the history of the sound-money movement begun at Chicago on July 26.

It is little more than a month ago that the sound-money conference was held at Chicago. That conference resulted in the naming of a National Committee, which met here on Aug. 7, issued a call for a convention, and requested the election of delegates from all of the States, to twice the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress apportioned to each State. And to-day, with Arkansas, New-York, and one or two other States to hold their conventions and choose their delegates, the Executive Committee finds that there will be full delegations from every State except Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada. New-York and Arkansas will hold their conventions on Monday, and the delegates from these States will come directly from their State conventions to the National Convention.

The roll of delegates to the convention of the National Democracy will be interesting and impressive reading for those who may have any lingering doubt as to whether there is a deep-seated feeling of disgust and resentment among Democrats toward the men who seized an opportunity at Chicago to revolutionize the Democratic Party. A glance over the list recalls the best achievements of Democracy, and shows that the Bryan ticket will lose the support of prominent Democrats of unquestionable loyalty to the principles of the party in every State in the Union.

Take the State of Kansas for instance. It sends Thomas P. Fenlon, the giant of the Democratic Party in Kansas since 1864; W. H. Ross of the firm of Ross, Smith & Dallas of Topeka, a prominent lawyer; Samuel Kimball, the "father" of the sound-money movement in Kansas; W. E. Garver, a large ranch owner in Southwestern Kansas; George Boyd, a wholesale merchant of prominence, and other men of equally high standing, including A. W. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. The make-up of the delegation shows that the Democrats in Kansas are again divided, as they once before divided on the proposition to fuse with the Populists, and when 46,600 votes were cast in opposition to the fusion ticket.

A striking indication of the interest felt in Texas in the National Democratic movement is the personal character of the Texas delegation. It includes A. W. Fly, Judge of the Texas Court of Appeals; George Clark, former Attorney General, reputed to be the best lawyer in the State; ex-Congressman D. C. Giddings, M. L. Crawford of Dallas, Judge Lindsay of Gainesville, J. M. Cotton, James H. Jones, T. W. Stratton, George T. McGee, the last four leading cattlemen in the State, and T. J. Ballinger of Galveston, leader of the bar in this city and son of the Judge Ballinger whom President Hayes desired to name for the Supreme Court when he was persuaded to appoint Judge Key.

Take Missouri's delegation for further illustration of the character of the convention that is to make a truly Democratic platform and name candidates who will be proud to admit that they are Democrats, named to represent Democrats. James O. Broadhead, ex-Congressman and ex-Minister to Switzerland, leads; with him are such vigorous and sound men as Fred W. Lehman, a Democrat to the core; George Robertson, S. C. Woodson, whose brother, Silas Woodson, presented the name of Hendricks in the convention of 1876; ex-Congressmen John Cosgrove, Alexander Graves, R. Graham Frost, and E. C. Kehr, and Francis M. Black, for ten years Justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri, a lawyer with a National reputation, and resembling in many respects Justice Rufus W. Peckham of the Supreme Court.

St. Louis sends a delegation regarded as one of the best ever named by that city for a National Convention. Among the men are S. M. Kennard, a leading merchant and a very public-spirited citizen, and Rolla Wells, President of the Democratic Official Organization and the son of Erastus Wells, an old-time Democrat.

The Missouri delegation includes twelve farmers and six merchants. Two of the delegates are above seventy-five years of age, and have never voted anything except the Democratic ticket.

Great interest will be manifested in the Wisconsin delegation. The National Democrats of that State have chosen the nineteen delegates to the Chicago Convention who refused to vote for the Populist platform and candidates, and have added five men, who will insist that the Democratic Party shall have a platform and candidates of which they shall not be ashamed.

Maryland's delegation will come with ex-Gov. and ex-United States Senator W. Pinkney Whyte at its head, and Isidor Rayner is another well-known delegate.

W. H. Clifford heads the delegation from Maine.

Iowa sends a full delegation of her best Democrats, and so great was the desire in that State to participate in the convention that eight delegates at large, with half a vote each, were chosen.

In Illinois the pressure to take part was greater still, and twelve delegates at large, to have one-third of a vote each, will represent that State.

From the South will come many Democrats whose names are a sufficient guarantee of their soundness and ability. Senator Donelson Caffery leads Louisiana's men, with such associates as Edgar H. Farrar, the leading lawyer of the State to-day; W. A. Miles, a planter, and Louis P. Bryant and Thomas E. Davis, prominent merchants.

Tennessee sends a strong delegation, with G. W. Ochs of Chattanooga at its head, and

Continued on Page 8.

DARK OUTLOOK AT FALL RIVER.

A Number of the Leading Cotton Mills Will Remain Closed.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 29.—To-night the various mills in the city are free from the provisions of the curtailment agreement. Some of the mills have stopped for a longer time than the agreement called for, but this voluntary extension of the shutdown feature was due to the weak market, the rise in cotton, and the high rate of interest. That the curtailment will continue seems assured.

The American Linen, Anawan, Fall River Manufactory, Robeson, Stafford, Wampanoag, Metacomet, Merchants', Weetamoe, and Pocasset will not start up next week, and these mills produce something like 75,000 pieces. There is some doubt expressed as to whether half a dozen other mills, producing 50,000 pieces, will start. The Cornell will run two weeks, and if trade does not show any improvement, will then shut down.

NEW EXCISE APPOINTMENTS.

Several Veterans Secure Positions Under the New Law.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—State Excise Commissioner Lyman to-day announced the following appointments of special agents: W. C. Porter, veteran, Theresa, recommended by Senator Mullin, Assemblyman C. J. Clark, Watson M. Rogers, and others; R. H. Maxwell, veteran, Utica, recommended by State Engineer C. W. Adams, Thomas Wheeler, and others; Edward Kendall, veteran, Penn Yan, recommended by John S. Sheppard, Judge Knox, District Attorney A. Gridley, and others.

Commissioner Lyman has also appointed John F. Waters of Lowville as assistant financial clerk. He was recommended by C. A. Chickering, M. W. Van Amber, Charles L. Knapp, Col. J. T. Mott, and others.

NAVAL CADET DISMISSED.

Although Seventeen He Represented Himself as Twenty and Married.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 29.—Philip Kearney, a naval cadet from Missouri, has been dismissed from the Naval Academy. He had been a cadet before, but failed to keep up with his class and was dropped in February. Then he secured a reappointment and entered again.

While in Annapolis he formed the acquaintance of a young girl who resides beyond the city limits, and married her. It is charged the young man represented himself to be twenty years old, while the records at the Academy show he is seventeen. The first intimation of his dismissal was received by the cadet yesterday when he reached the academy on the Monongahela.

BROOKLYN'S OFFICIAL TIME.

New Cruiser Came Very Near Winning a $400,000 Bonus.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Commodore Dewey telegraphed the Secretary of Navy from Boston this morning as follows: "Brooklyn's speed, corrected for tide, 21.5117."

The official figures thus show that the Brooklyn came within a fraction of winning a four-hundred-thousand-dollar premium by reaching a twenty-two-knot speed. As it is, she secures $350,000, by exceeding her contract 1½ knots.

THE WEATHER.

The Indications for to-day are for generally fair and warmer weather and southerly winds.

The barometer last night had fallen generally over the regions east of the Rocky Mountains, and had risen slightly at Northern Rocky Mountain stations and on the Pacific coast. It was highest on the New-England coast, and lowest near Lake Superior. The weather was warmer in the lake regions, and slightly cooler on the Atlantic coast and in the Northwest.

Local rains were reported from the northern portion of the lake region, from Florida, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado. The weather was generally clear in the central valleys, and thence eastward to the Atlantic coast, but there was some cloudiness in the Central Mississippi Valley and in the northern portion of the lake region.

The weather will continue fair generally east of the Mississippi, but local showers are probable for the lake regions and the East Gulf and Florida coasts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
8 A. M.	75	61	63
6 A. M.	74	58	61
9 A. M.	78	65	65
12 M.	87	69	71
4 P. M.	88	69	72
6 P. M.	85	68	71
9 P. M.	70	66	69
12 P. M.	70	65	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 255 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67.50
Weather Bureau	66.00
Corresponding date 1895	80.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 12, Column 2.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Lightning struck in nearly a dozen places in Houghton County, Mich., Friday afternoon. Joseph Ruppa was killed in the Finnish Church at Hancock. Mrs. Weber was dangerously injured at Quincy; a blacksmith named Johnson at the same place was knocked senseless by a bolt; James Kane of Hancock was prostrated by a shock, and various other casualities were recorded. No such electrical storm was ever before known in the copper district.

—The body of the man picked up dead by the steamer Mount Hope after her collision with an unknown catboat Thursday night, was identified at Fall River to-day by Edward Gibbons of Portsmouth, R. I., as Capt. Stagg, an old sailor, formerly an inmate of Sailors' Snug Harbor, and recently living with Keeper Burke of Sandy Point Light, Prudence Island. He was on his way from the Tiverton illumination at the time, and how many were with him is not now known.

—The dead body of William McVeigh was found Friday at the bottom of a dugway, on the Lake Pleasant Road, Montgomery County, N. Y. It is supposed that he drove over the dugway during the night and striking on the rocks below was killed. His head was badly crushed.

—Henry M. Cowan, clerk at Democratic State Headquarters, at Raleigh, N. C. committed suicide yesterday by blowing out his brains. He was for eight years chief clerk of the North Carolina State Treasury, and was a well-known Mason. His mind was affected.

—Inspector Sinclair reports to the Post Office Department from St. Louis that he has arrested John Daily and James Young for the robbery of the Post Office at Clarke, Neb.

$16.00 to Indianapolis and return, Aug. 29th to Sept. 1st, via Lehigh Valley R. R., account National Democratic Convention.—Adv.

RECEPTION OF EARL LI

President Welcomes Him as the Nation's Guest.

THEIR INTERVIEW BRIEF

Very Little Speechmaking at Mr. Whitney's Home.

A SHORT VISIT FROM THE MAYOR

Secretary Olney and ex-Senator Miller Among the Callers—The Nicaragua Canal Discussed.

HIS ADMIRATION FOR THE CITY

He Enjoys a Ride up Fifth Avenue and Expresses High Appreciation of the People.

Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, was received by President Cleveland at the home of ex-Secretary Whitney yesterday morning, and in the evening he was the guest of former members of the United States Diplomatic and Consular Service in China.

The Viceroy and Secretary of State Olney exchanged visits at the Waldorf in the morning, and later the Chinese statesman was escorted to Mr. Whitney's home by a detachment of troopers of the Sixth United States Cavalry. His interview with the President was formal, but he afterward expressed great admiration for Mr. Cleveland. He enjoyed his ride up Fifth Avenue. His appreciation of the city and its people was expressed in a statement issued by his authority.

At the banquet an address was presented to the Viceroy by his hosts, and in reply he spoke in high terms of Western civilization.

Among his callers yesterday were Mayor Strong and ex-Senator Warner Miller, and with the latter he talked about the Nicaragua Canal.

GREETED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Cleveland Welcomes the Viceroy to Mr. Whitney's House.

The ceremonies of the President's reception of Viceroy Li Hung Chang began Friday night, with the coming of Secretary of State Olney. Mr. Olney arrived late and took a room close to Earl Li's apartments, so that the Chinese statesman would not have much trouble in paying him the necessary formal call yesterday morning.

Earl Li is an early riser, and generally has a great deal of official business attended to before New-Yorkers are out of bed. He called on Mr. Olney at 9:15 o'clock yesterday morning. The call was a formal one, and lasted only a few minutes. Mr. Olney returned the call in less than an hour.

The reception at Mr. Whitney's residence, at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, had been arranged for 11 o'clock A. M., and Earl Li and his suite left the Waldorf at 10:40 o'clock, with an escort of policemen and United States cavalrymen.

Col. Sumner, in command of the four companies of the Sixth United States Cavalry Regiment, reported at the Waldorf at 10 o'clock, and waited for Earl Li and his suite. As soon as the Viceroy was ready the procession was formed at Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.

Escorted by Cavalrymen.

Earl Li rode in an open carriage. Accompanying him were Mr. Lo, the interpreter, and Secretary Olney.

In the carriage following Earl Li's were Gen. Ruger, the Chinese Minister at Washington, and Lord Li, the Viceroy's nephew and adopted son.

A squad of mounted policemen, under Sergt. Gannon, headed the procession. They were followed by the mounted band and two companies of the Sixth Cavalry. The carriages came next in order, and two more companies of cavalry brought up the rear.

Fifth Avenue looked fresh and beautiful under a bright sun and clear air, as the procession marched up Murray Hill. Viceroy Li glanced from side to side, as he passed handsome churches, noble St. Patrick's Cathedral, the palatial residences of New-York millionaires, and the fine clubhouses. He seemed very much impressed. He was also interested in the eager crowd that raced along on each side of the procession to keep him in view.

This feature of the curiosity manifested by the people has been the most striking thing in the reception of the great Chinaman. No living man, save, possibly, the Czar and the Kaiser, could arouse such popular enthusiasm. The fact that he comes from Far Cathay, is the greatest man the Chinese race has produced since Confucius, and is in absolutely unique figure in the history of the world has stirred curiosity to its depths. Probably "We ne'er shall look upon his like again."

Earl Li wore his yellow jacket, and over his head he carried an umbrella. On the way he was engaged in lively conversation with Mr. Olney.

The procession reached Mr. Whitney's residence a few minutes after 11 o'clock.

President Cleveland had already arrived. He reached the city on J. J. Albright's yacht, the Sapphire, at 8:30 o'clock A. M., and landed at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. He reached Mr. Whitney's house at 9 o'clock, with Attorney General Harmon and Private Secretary Thurber.

Mr. Whitney had just arrived from Newport. After Mr. Cleveland had rested a few minutes, the President, Mr. Whitney, and Mr. Thurber drove to the Metropolitan Club, where they took breakfast. The President had an escort of detectives and policemen, and knots of policemen guarded the streets through which he passed. When he returned to Mr. Whit-

ney's house he was joined by Dr. Bryant, his family physician, and by Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont.

The Viceroy and his suite reached the Fifty-seventh Street entrance of Mr. Whitney's home soon after 11 o'clock, and proceeded at once to the ballroom, which was very handsomely decorated.

The reception was rather stiff and formal. The President and his callers stood during the short ceremony. Secretary Olney presented Viceroy Li to Mr. Cleveland, and they shook hands cordially. Mr. Cleveland then introduced Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, Secretary of War Lamont, Attorney General Harmon, Mr. Whitney, and Mr. Thurber.

After this Lord Li, the Viceroy's adopted son, and the other Chinese visitors were presented to the President.

Ex-Secretary of State J. W. Foster, John Russell Young, and George Frederick Seward, ex-Ministers to China, and Gen. J. H. Wilson were then also presented to Li Hung Chang.

The Viceroy's Address.

When Viceroy Li was presented to President Cleveland he read an address to the President. It was interpreted to Mr. Cleveland as it was read. It was as follows:

"Your Excellency: It affords me great pleasure to have the honor to be presented to your Excellency. The reputation of your highly esteemed virtues is widely known throughout the world, and in you the citizens of the United States of America have invariably placed their confidence. Consequently, both the interior administrations and the exterior relations of this great Republic are in a state of prosperity.

"It will always be the desire of my august master, the Emperor of China, to maintain the most cordial relations with America, whose friendly assistance rendered to the Government of China after the Chinese-Japanese war, and whose protection for the safety of the Chinese immigrants in America are always to be highly appreciated.

"I am now specially appointed by my august master, the Emperor of China, to present to your Excellency the letters of credence and to convey to your Excellency the assurances of his most friendly feelings toward the United States of America, in hope that your Excellency will reciprocate his sentiments and co-operate with him to promote the friendly intercourse between our two countries for the cause of humanity.

"I trust that your Excellency's Government will continue to afford protection and kind treatment to the Chinese immigrants in America and to render friendly assistance to the Chinese Government when required.

"May the peoples of our two nations enjoy the benefits of perpetual peace."

The President's Words of Welcome.

To this address the President responded extemporaneously as follows:

"Your Excellency: It gives me great pleasure to receive from your hand the personal letter from your august sovereign, and to greet you as his personal representative.

"Since our two countries became better acquainted many incidents have occurred calculated to increase our friendly relations, and not the least gratifying of these are the kindly expressions contained in the letter of your Emperor and the visit to our country of his most distinguished subject, who has been so honorably and prominently connected with public affairs in his own country and with all that has been attempted in the direction of its advancement and improvement.

"Your visit to us at this time is made more impressive by the thought that it serves to join in some suggestion the most ancient civilization of the East and the best type of a newer civilization in the Western World. Notwithstanding the widely different characteristics of the two countries, the welcome which is tendered to you by the Government and citizens of the United States illustrates, in the strongest possible manner the kinship of nations.

"We feel that in the arrangement of your tour you have not allotted to your sojourn among us sufficient time to make an adequate observation of all we have accomplished as a Nation.

"It will not, however, escape your notice that a rich and fertile domain has been quickly created by those who were assured that they would reap where they had sown; that a strong and beneficent Government has been here established by those who loved freedom, and that we have a patriotic and generous people who love their Government because it is theirs, controlled by them, administered for them, and protected and saved from harm by them.

"We heartily wish that your stay with us may be most pleasant, and that at its close you may enjoy a safe and agreeable return to your home and your field of duty and usefulness."

The words of Mr. Cleveland were translated for Earl Li as they were spoken.

There was some conversation among those present after Mr. Cleveland finished his address, and Earl Li and his suite then re-entered their carriages and returned to the Waldorf in the same order in which they left the hotel.

President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle took luncheon with Mr. Whitney.

THE VICEROY RECEIVES CALLERS.

Secretary Olney and Mayor Strong Among His Visitors.

Viceroy Li would have been tranquil in the State apartments at the Waldorf yesterday but for the ceremonial of meeting President Cleveland at the home of William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy.

About the first members of the appanage of the Viceroy to be about were his Excellency's three cooks, who are accustomed to do duty as ministres de la bouche at extraordinary hours. They shook off sleep at dawn and awaited the pleasure of the great Chinaman.

These prototypes of Brillat-Savarin, Soyer, and other palate ticklers are very clever people, says Mr. Boldt's steward, J. F. Doyle, who has become much interested in their ways.

"They are," he said yesterday, "clean and handy. One notices particularly how clean they are in everything. No one of them, no matter what he may be doing, allows his hands to remain soiled. They wash and wipe their hands very quickly. Outside of tea, rice, and condiments, they draw the materials out of which they make the dishes for the Viceroy from the larder of the Waldorf. They get what they ask for.

"They have full run of part of the kitchen. This has a full range set and is cut off from the rest of the kitchen so as to keep the Chinese cooks from annoyance or interruption and, perhaps, 'monkey tricks,' although we are well regulated here and do not fear queue-cutting or like pranks.

Chinese Cooking Utensils Used.

"These Chinese have their own kitchen implements, which are very neat and serviceable. The cooks work well, and without fuss or chatter. They get what they ask for in the way of new material, and go to work. When the dishes are ready the cooks themselves carry them to the Viceroy's apartments. The story that Drs. Irwin and Mack superintend the cooking is an invention. It arose probably from the doctors inspecting the hotel out of curiosity, and happening to be in the Viceroy's kitchen.

"The meals sent up to the Viceroy's quarters are generally enough for two, and are eaten in his private room, and not in the State or the Astor dining room. The State room has been used as a general reception room, by the way. I suppose that Lord Li dines with the Viceroy.

"As a rule the dishes sent up by the Chinese chefs are simple, the staple elements being fish, chicken, potatoes, and a few other vegetables. The cooks have their own relishes and seasonings, and it appears to be quite an art for them to get the seasoning just right, as they take a pinch here and a pinch there, or a drop of this or that before the flavor appears to suit them.

"Part of the meal served last night was beef tongue, with fish and chicken and vegetables and tea, about the making of which the cooks are very particular. I tasted the dishes after the repast. They are are suited to a man of the Earl's age, but everything is done to death, although the flavors are taking.

"The rice these cooks use is splendid. I never saw finer, except that used by the cook of an East Indian nabob. This was very large and very hard and white. Each grain was of the bulk of a pea. The Viceroy's cooks put the rice into cold water. When it boils the rice is put in a colleneder to drain, and when served each grain is cooked, but does not stick to the others.

"Some of the Viceroy's suite eat in the State apartments, but they are content with the cookery of the hotel. They ask for dishes similar to those which are served by the Viceroy's own cooks. In the matter of rice, I think that cooked by our own staff is about the same as that cooked by the Viceroy's private servants and taken from his own stores.

The Earl's Suite Likes French Dishes.

"Nearly all the members of Earl Li's suite appear to like French cookery, and they take their meals when our other guests eat. In some cases there will be a party of as many as sixteen persons. They order from the hotel menu, and have some regard for the wine list. Every one of them is, however, abstemious. They may call for claret, champagne, or beer. They drink sparingly, and they appear to enjoy what they order. They are very easy to serve, as they are well behaved and treat waiters with consideration. Enough of them speak English to do away with the need of an interpreter for any party ordering a meal."

Viceroy Li is said to be of the same opinion as the Duke of Wellington, who held that when one turns in bed it is time to get up, no matter the hour. His Excellency was in the hands of his body servants at a few minutes before 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and news of his awakening was sent to the kitchen, so that at 6:30 o'clock he was eating a simple breakfast. Then preparations for the day were discussed and made, and the Viceroy received Gen. Ruger and Secretary Edward B. Drew. The Viceroy appeared to be vastly interested in his reception by President Cleveland, and asked many questions about the Nation's Chief Magistrate's appearance and characteristics and the etiquette governing such functions. He appeared to be surprised when told of the simple formalities he might expect.

A Call from Secretary Olney.

The Viceroy was dressed in all but the garb which indicates his official dignity, and smoked a cigarette while dictating to his secretary. John W. Foster called. The ex-Secretary of State remained with the Viceroy for more than half an hour.

The Viceroy soon after visited Secretary of State Olney. As Mr. Olney is a guest at the Waldorf, the Viceroy had only to walk to an elevator and to the Secretary's apartment, and return to the first floor. Mr. Olney returned the call, and then Li Hung Chang got ready for his reception by President Cleveland.

On his return to the State apartments, after his reception by Mr. Cleveland, it was announced that only such visitors as had set appointments to call would be received, as Li wished to rest as much as possible until he went to the banquet tendered by former American Ministers to and residents in China.

Ex-Senator Miller a Visitor.

One of the callers was Warner Miller, and his stay in the Viceroy's reception room was shorter than that of others. Mr. Miller said, jocosely, that the Viceroy's usual questions of courtesy were in his case happily omitted. But Earl Li was greatly interested because his visitor is President of the Nicaragua Canal Company, and he asked many questions about the enterprise, its cost, object, and progress. Coming to the question of its completion, Mr. Miller was not precise as to date.

"But I told the Viceroy," said Mr. Miller, "that when the canal was finished I would take a steamship, go through the canal to China, and visit him. He clapped his hands, looked delighted, and exclaimed, 'Hurrah!' in good English."

Mayor William L. Strong had arranged to pay Earl Li a visit as head of the municipality. The Mayor took luncheon at the Merchants' Club, and then, accompanied by Secretary Job F. Hedges and his son, T. B. Strong, he paid a visit to "Chinatown." Mayor Strong did not wish his presence known in the quarter, but a stout urchin recognized him and spread the news, and in a minute the carriage was surrounded by hundreds of demoastrative Chinamen of all castes, who were anxious to evince their gratitude for festival privileges. The carriage had to be driven away quickly to escape a kindly mobbing.

Mayor Strong Has an Interview.

At the Waldorf the Mayor and his party met Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman of the New-York Civil Service Board, and all went to the Viceroy's reception room. Li Hung Chang was smoking, but he received the representatives of the City Government with great cordiality, and when they were seated with Lord Li and several of the dignitaries of the suite, Secretary Lo interpreted the conversation.

The Viceroy began by announcing that he proposed to send a wreath to be placed on Gen. Grant's tomb. He added that he intended to visit the tomb some time to-day, probably in the afternoon. He regretted that engagements would prevent him from planting a tree there on Tuesday, but he agreed to send his adopted son there on that day to act for him.

Li Hung Chang made many inquiries about municipal government in the United States.

"What is your salary?" he inquired of the Mayor.

"Ten thousand dollars," was the reply.

"Are you paid in gold?" asked Li Hung Chang.

The Mayor smiled, but before he could explain the way he was paid, the Viceroy had branched out into other questions as to the privileges enjoyed by New-York's civic head. He also asked to what extent the Mayor's powers conflicted with those of the Governor.

The Viceroy then described the Chinese civil service system, and said promotion for merit was made. Each official, according to rank, besides drawing salary, is given an allowance for entertaining visitors. The Mayors of cities in China are always drawn from distant points. No man can be Mayor of his own city. This rule, the Viceroy said, worked well, because it prevented favoritism and rascality. He admitted, however, that the American system is preferable in many ways to that of China.

The conversation then drifted to other topics. The Viceroy said he liked New-York very much, and felt flattered by the reception tendered to him. He also expressed his satisfaction at the warmth and cordiality of President Cleveland's greeting.

Mayor Strong, although hobbling, was all smiles when he left the reception room, and he laughed when a member of his party suggested that, while the Viceroy had omitted the age question and a discussion on tea, he was not "out of the woods," as the reception at the Merchants' Club on Tuesday night will afford Earl Li an opportunity of enlightenment on these subjects.

After Mayor Strong left, it was announced that Li Hung Chang had retired for a nap and would not be disturbed until called for the banquet.

Outside the Waldorf yesterday the crowd was not large, except when the Viceroy went to and returned from the reception by President Cleveland. Now and then knots of people gathered, but the police were civil and only encouraged them to move on. There was but one incident of rebellion during the day.

The Dragon Flag Offends Mrs. Jones.

A well-dressed elderly lady, with a notebook in her hand, stopped in front of the Thirty-third Street entrance and became furious when she saw the dragon flag mingled with the Stars and Stripes.

"What," she screamed, "do I see? That nasty, yellow rag over the dear Stars and Stripes. What are we coming to? Shall we submit to such an outrage?"

A policeman was so unnecessarily polite in requesting her to cease from shouting and gesticulating that the angry woman was encouraged to defiance and a further tirade against the objectionable flag. She stamped her foot, warned the policeman against interference, and, in her notebook, jotted down memoranda of the display that offended her. Then she shouted another diatribe, and would not go away or be silenced. A patrol wagon was called from the Nineteenth Precinct Station, and she was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

She went into the wagon very meekly, but her anger burst out again at the West Thirtieth Street Station House, where she said she was Mary Jones of 320 West Twenty-fifth Street, sixty-five years old, and "a writer." She was read a lecture on the proprieties of street conduct by the Sergeant at the desk, and was released, as she was not a weak-minded as to permit of detention. She had the last word, however.

"If it's come to this," she said, waving her hands, "that these Chinamen are going to take possession of the town, I'll put my foot down."

On duty in Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street were several policemen and half a dozen Central Office detectives, but the only circumstance that caused them a ripple of interest was that a Japanese had entered the hotel. When he was found, it was discovered that his errand was legitimate.

Picturesque and Interesting Bustle.

Inside the hotel all was bustle, picturesque and interesting, the entire day. The members of the Viceroy's suite are all interesting in one way or another, and are decidedly superior, in that none exhibits, whether in a throng or as an object of curiosity, the least trace of self-consciousness. All are imperturbable, self-possessed, and intent on carrying out the aim that takes them from the State apartments, whether it be business or enjoyment. Some sat in the main corridor smoking, as if accustomed to American manners. Others dined. Some went into the café and drank light beverages and smoked. Many used cigars, and, judging by the price they were willing to pay, were connoisseurs in Havana tobacco.

Strangers to the American Cocktail.

"No," said one of Mr. Boldt's employes, "they haven't yet tackled the great American cocktail. But they'll come to it. Up to now they have sufficed in their own society, while they are polite to any one who addresses them. They're thawing out, however. I see signs of it. They'll get chummy with some of the nice fellows about town who come here, and then make the plunge and learn something about 'Manhattan,' 'Martini,' 'old-fashioned,' 'sours,' 'fizzes,' 'Rickeys,' and so on. I venture to say that none of our Celestial guests will suffer. They go very easy when they are experimenting.

"By the way, I read something about some of the Earl's staff indulging in opium smoking here. Just you put that down as a yarn. In the first place, while there is no bar to such a practice in the hotel, were it carried on it would betray itself by odor. This has not been detected. Dr. Irving, the Viceroy's physician, says that not one of the suite smokes opium, and I believe him."

Brief Visit to Consul Sze.

Few of Earl Li's party went abroad yesterday. The Viceroy and several of his higher attachés paid a ceremonial visit in the afternoon in full official costume to Consul Sze at the Consulate, and returned within an hour.

Gen. Ruger, while at the Viceroy's elbow as the official representative of the Nation, transacts all the business of the Department of the East which concerns him at the Waldorf, so that he is always busy. The members of his staff, Capt. Mills and Lieuts. Cummins and Davis, share his industry, but are everywhere when needed in matters of courtesy or guidance. Gen. Ruger received a visit in the afternoon from Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who came from Washington to attend the ex-Ministers' banquet.

Li Hung Chang received at least one present yesterday afternoon. It was due to his liking for cigarettes, and the donor was the Sheffield Company. He received from the firm an oak box made by Tiffany & Co., with an engraved letter, also from the Tiffany establishment. In the box were 2,500 cigarettes.

George G. Foster, a Montreal lawyer, yesterday presented to the Viceroy an address signed by 500 Chinamen. In it they requested him to visit them before leaving America. In reply, the Viceroy said he could not accept the invitation until he had disposed of his American tour, but if time permitted, he would certainly visit Montreal, but he could not give a definite reply until to-morrow.

May Avoid Reporters.

Commissioner Drew said last evening that the question of an open interview between the Viceroy and the great American reporter had not been disposed of. He was, however, inclined to believe that his Excellency, while not dreading the ordeal, would not submit to it, because it would establish a precedent for newspaper men in other cities he might visit.

"The hunters might," said another gentleman, in discussing the project to put Li Hung Chang on the rack of inquisition, "become the hunted. Li has the true reporter's instinct, the gaining of minute and accurate information, and it would be about even up, with chances that the questioned might outquestion the questioners, and get more information from them than they from him."

There was an exhibition of decision on the part of the Viceroy's three cooks which stamped them as men not to be trifled with. An artist from a newspaper that publishes caricatures as news found his way into the section of the kitchen devoted to the use of the ministers to his Excellency's appetite and was beginning to sketch, when there was a disturbance. One of the cooks detected him and called the attention of his fellows to the sketcher. They all quit work and were vehement in voice and gesture. An interpreter received from them their ultimatum. They would not be sketched by a "foreign devil," and would, if necessary, make an appeal to the high lord to whose service they were devoted. The sketcher was driven out, and an edict was issued against like invasion in the future.

PLEASED WITH NEW-YORK CITY.

Li Hung Chang Expresses His Admiration for the Town and Its People.

Li Hung Chang was enthusiastic yesterday in his praise of America and New-York. His visit to Mr. Whitney's home, the ride through Fifth Avenue, and the immense towering structures that he has seen in this city have made a lasting impression on his mind.

After his return from the President's reception he authorized his interpreter Lo Fang Loo to give out the following statement of his impression:

"His Excellency is very much pleased with the United States. He thinks that it is the greatest foreign country that he has been in the inventive turn of mind of the people he regards as phenomenal. The sights that he has seen here and the things that he has learned about New-York City are such as he has never known before, because they are unknown in China and European countries.

"For instance, such a thing as a man investing $15,000,000 in gold in a house like the Waldorf, as Mr. Astor has done, was never heard of before by his Excellency, either while he was in China or traveling through the European cities. While we were in London we staid at the very best hotel, but it was nothing to compare with this.

He Admires Fifth Avenue.

"His Excellency enjoyed immensely the drive he had to-day up your beautiful Fifth Avenue. He told Secretary Olney that he had never in all his life seen so many large buildings one after the other. Never had people in Europe or Asia thought it possible to erect twenty-four-story buildings. It showed how enterprising and wonderful the American people were. The architecture of the buildings was, too, pleasing to his eye.

"His Excellency says that the country is greater in many ways than any he visited in Europe. As to the people, he likes their free-and-easy methods; everything is above board; everybody seems to be happy; they make one feel comfortable.

"His Excellency admires the American people for their push and ambition, for their desire to create everything on a grander scale than was ever known before, and for their patriotism. There is nothing his Excellency says, about the American people which he admires more than their loyalty to the flag under which they live. So deep is their patriotism that public officers become poor men in the service of their country.

"His Excellency is enthusiastic over President Cleveland. He likes him. At first the reception was most formal, and then it became correspondingly informal.

"His Excellency was delighted. While we were returning to the hotel his Excellency told me how much he liked Mr. Cleveland and his easy manner.

"The Viceroy is enjoying excellent health. He has entirely recovered from the little fatigue of his voyage, which, I might say, we all looked upon as an excursion.

"During the trip the sea was calm and everything was most enjoyable. We met many delightful American women. We like the American women. They are bright and vivacious."

Pure

Rich blood is the basis of good health, and Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood. In fact

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

THE WALDORF A CHINESE INN.

Meals for the Viceroy Cooked in Pots and Pans from Far Cathay.

Li Hung Chang has transformed the Waldorf into a Chinese inn that might be called "The Sign of the Dragon." Floating from the immense hostelry are the imperial dragon and sun flags of China, and the members of Li's retinue standing or seated in the halls, corridors, dining room, and parlors give a decidedly Oriental appearance to the house.

The idea of a Chinese inn is carried out even in the kitchen, where the Viceroy's cook and his two assistants have taken up their quarters. For the first time in the history of the Waldorf Chinese chefs have prepared Chinese dishes in Chinese pots, pans, and skillets. And the dishes they have cooked have created more curiosity and consternation than the presence of the great Viceroy himself.

Crowds of people have loitered about the Waldorf ever since noon of Friday. They came to welcome Viceroy Li, and they apparently intend to remain about the hotel until he bids the city farewell. Even as late as midnight of Friday the crowds had not dispersed, and early risers found them there yesterday morning. The police say that it is impossible to persuade them to leave, even after Viceroy Li has eaten his last year's birds' nests, his shark fins, and retired to dream of his native empire.

Whether Viceroy Li sleeps or wakes, the crowds bide their opportunity to see him, and in the meanwhile they stand in the street gazing fixedly at the great yellow flags with the fiery little suns and their terrible dragons, which seem always about to swallow the diminutive luminaries.

GAYETY IN "CHINATOWN."

Many American Visitors to Mott and Doyers Streets.

The crowds that went to see the illuminations in "Chinatown" last evening were large, but not nearly so large as those that were there on Friday evening. Many of the visitors were of the better class, and there was not so much jostling as on the previous night.

"Chinatown" was not as brilliantly illuminated as on Friday night, although there were many large and small lanterns out, and all the flags and streamers and draperies were still hung out. All the Chinese restaurants had their lanterns lighted, and apparently did a large business, as the Chinese appetites seemed to have improved with the festivities. An enterprising Chinese storekeeper had secured a lot of half-tone pictures of Li Hung Chang, and was selling them to Chinese and other people at 25 cents a piece. He generally asked 40 cents at first, and if the customer turned away he would call out: "You takee this for twenty-five cents. No? Then takee for twenty cents." He sold many at a quarter apiece.

Chinese tea dealers did a good business during the evening, as a good many visitors from up town availed themselves of the opportunity of buying packages of what they called "real Chinese tea," and many of them promised to call and buy more if the tea proved to their liking.

At the corner house, at Pell and Doyers Streets, a party of young Chinese men gave a mild concert to amuse "the Melican man," as they said. Here there was not much noise, and this concert did not attract as much of a crowd as did the concert given by the On Leon Club, in Mott Street, which sounded like the noise of a planing mill, the rattling of a dozen kettles over cobble stones, the rasping of a dozen saws, and a boiler factory in full operation, all combined.

"Oh! come, let's see the music!" cried the boys and girls, and there was a rush to the front of the clubhouse.

Cheers went up from the audience in the street, and then the musicians redoubled their efforts to give the visitors the full benefit of the music. Even this did not satisfy the visitors, who crowded up the stairs and into the room where the band was playing.

Sun Kewong On had a handsome flaming scarlet silk screen hung at the back of his store, and across it, in large and bright Chinese characters in gold, were the words: "Welcome here." There was also an immense Chinese silk umbrella, embroidered in pretty designs. The merchant called it an umbrella for decoration only, as it could neither be shut nor opened wide. He said that Li Hung Chang was welcome to it if he should take a fancy to it.

There were more Chinamen in the streets last evening than on the previous night. Many were from other parts of town, and had with them provisions for the night.

Gov. Morton to Visit the Viceroy.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—Gov. Morton will leave his Adirondack camp, on Upper St. Regis Lake, to-morrow night to go to New-York to attend the reception to be tendered to Li Hung Chang by the Merchants' Club on Tuesday. Afterward he will return to his camp, stopping over at Albany Wednesday or Thursday. He expects to remain in the woods until Oct. 1.

To Dredge Mamaroneck Channel.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The specifications for the Mamaroneck harbor improvements provided for in the River and Harbor bill call for the construction of a channel from the harbor mouth to the docks, sixty feet wide at the bottom, with sides widening to eighty feet at the top; a depth of six feet in the channel at low water must be guaranteed. The channel will be about three-quarters of a mile long. Only $500 will be spent on the survey, as a survey of the harbor, made several years ago, will be utilized. This will leave $8,500 of the appropriation to be expended in dredging. It is expected the actual work of deepening the channel will begin Sept. 15.

Funeral of Harry Hill.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Aug. 29.—Services were held this evening over the remains of Harry Hill, the old sporting man, who died at the residence of his son, on Jackson Avenue, Corona. The services were private, only the immediate family being present. The body will be buried to-morrow afternoon, and many of the old friends of the deceased are expected to attend the interment, which will be in Cedar Grove Cemetery.

THE VICEROY THEIR GUEST

EX-MINISTERS TO CHINA ENTERTAIN LI HUNG CHANG.

A Dinner Served in the Ballroom of the Waldorf—The Visiting Statesman Partook of Little of the American Dishes—Special Food Served for Him—Presented with an Address by His Hosts—His Raiment Resplendent.

Possibly the queerest banquet that has ever been given in New-York was enjoyed at the Waldorf last night. The hosts were former members of the American Diplomatic and Consular Service in China, and their guest was the Prime Minister of that country.

It was not a Chinese banquet except so far as Li, Chung Tang, was concerned. With the great Viceroy it was exclusively Celestial. Other Chinese might tempt fate by consuming strange viands placed before them, but Earl Li, who has escaped safely from the plague, famine, rebellion, and the bullet of a Japanese assassin, would not risk such an experiment. So he prepared a liberal supply of Chinese food that he could eat, while his retinue hazarded their lives in the cause of hospitality. Thus armed against fate, Earl Li calmly awaited the hour of the banquet.

It was announced a little after 6 o'clock P. M. that the banquet was ready. The givers of the feast and the guests had assembled in the smoking parlor of the hotel. The hotel attendants spread rugs on the corridor between the parlor and the banquet hall, and the doors were thrown open.

The first to come out of the parlor was Earl Li himself. He was resplendent. He wore a light-blue silk robe. His trousers were caught up around his ankles, and were covered by his white linen stockings. His feet were incased in thick, white-soled Chinese shoes. Over his robe was his historic yellow jacket, fastened in front with frogs. It reached below his knees. At the wrist and at the throat the blue robe was folded over the yellow jacket, giving an attractive finish to the costume.

He had on a black satin cap that fitted close to the head. It was crowned by a cluster of corals, which constitute the "button" of his rank. They were in the form of a knot. On the front of the cap, just in the centre of his forehead, was a brilliant circlet of diamonds, with an enameled stone in the middle. This gem sparkled in the electric light and flashed as Earl Li moved his head from side to side observing every detail of the banquet. On the little finger of his right hand was a solitaire diamond ring of great brilliancy.

The Guests at the Table.

The banquet was served in the ballroom, on an oblong, circular table, set for seventy guests. The table was decorated with American Beauty roses, hydrangeas, gladioli, and ferns. The space inclosed by the table was a mass of flowers and shrubs. There were ferns, palms, golden rod, canna, and hydrangeas. The effect of the floral decorations and the lighting of the hall was very striking. Around each light was a shade of Chinese imperial yellow. The room was draped in American and Chinese colors.

John E. Ward, the senior ex-Minister to China, presided. At his right was the Viceroy, who, to the diplomats is known only as Li, Chung Tang—the Grand Secretary. At Mr. Ward's left was the Chinese Minister, Yang Yu. Going round the table from the Minister's left, the seats were occupied as follows:

Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, United States Army, commanding the Department of the East,	John Russell Young, Commodore Matthews, Dr. Irwin, Henry Grew,
Tung Ison,	E. Holden Smith,
E. B. Drew,	T. B. Cunningham,
Dr. George Mark,	W. Morse,
Everett Frazar,	John Vai,
B. A. Morrell,	R. Forester,
William Stevens,	Mr. Christie,
T. F. Stevenson,	A. P. Cheney,
Frank Reid,	W. Scott Fitz,
John Purdon,	E. D. Barbour,
R. M. Brown,	Giles Taber,
A. S. Hull,	Col. J. J. McCook,
Dr. White,	Gen. Horace Porter,
Dr. Buckley,	Police Commissioner Frederick Dent Grant,
Dr. Speir,	Gen. James H. Wilson,
Dr. S. L. Baldwin,	J. Hubert Walker,
Dr. Blodgett,	Col. Forester,
Dr. Wherry,	E. E. Clapp,
Dr. Fales,	Mr. Anderson,
The Rev. W. Phraner,	James B. Taft,
Mr. Prescott,	Talbot Olyphant,
Mr. Bonner,	Thomas K. Wheelock,
W. D. Lant,	Mr. Montgomery,
S. Webb,	H. T. S. Green,
Newell Martin,	R. I. Fearon,
Walter Johnston,	John G. Purdon,
Col. D. E. Sickles,	Li Ching Sun,
Yu Shih Mei,	John W. Foster,
W. W. Rockhill,	Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States Army;
Lien Fang,	Dr. W. A. P. Martin, President of the University of Pekin.
Dr. J. B. Angell,	
Lord Li,	
George F. Seward,	
Lo Feng Luh,	

The Menu.

The menu of the banquet was not elaborate, but its simplicity bore out the adage in regard to good wine. The menu card was as follows:

Dinner in honor of his Excellency Li, Chung Tang, by former residents of China.

Clovisses.
Consommé de Volaille en galée.
Filets de kinghish à la Tourville. Salade de concombres.
Ris de Veau à la Daubigny. Pois Français.
Grouse du Printemps, rôtie. Salade Romaine.
Omelette souffée aux Fraises.
Fromages. Café.

The Waldorf.
Samedi le 29 Août, 1896.

The Visitors Enjoy the Feast.

The banquet, elegant but simple, was soon over. While it lasted, however, the Viceroy and his fellow-countrymen were the source of unbounded but well-controlled amusement for the banqueters and the spectators. There were not many of the latter; probably fifty persons at different times went into the gallery and looked at Earl Li with increasing curiosity.

Earl Li's fellow-countrymen seemed to enjoy the feast. They ate fish, flesh, and fowl, drank several kinds of wines, and finished with coffee. Their manner of eating was somewhat awkward. The knives and forks did not fit their hands well. Some of them when eating leaned forward, resting their forearms on the table and attacking the food with the appetites of Tartars. They ate or drank everything that was placed before them.

Earl Li, however, did not eat the foreigner's food. He sipped at the broth, then discovered the spoon, picked it up awkwardly and put it on the plate. As it didn't look right there, he finally put it down on the table. He did not finish the broth. He contented himself with breaking off a piece of crust from a roll and kept it in his hand, now and then nibbling at it for want of something better.

The fish he liked better and ate nearly all of it.

This was his last effort to eat American food. He let the veal and grouse pass untouched.

Of wine he drank sparingly. Only once or twice, in a toast, he placed the glass to his lips, but at his side stood brimming glasses of Bordeaux and champagne.

The Viceroy's Real Dinner Served.

Finally a Chinese attendant entered bearing Earl Li's real dinner. It consisted of three dishes. There was boiled chicken, cut up in small square pieces; a bowl of rice, and a bowl of vegetable soup. By his plate the servant placed two ivory chopsticks. Earl Li removed his cap and began in good earnest the assault on the savory viands from Cathay.

The soup he sipped with a small spoon, and took only a little of it.

Then the ivory chopsticks flew. He took the two sticks in his right hand and held them exactly as one holds a pen or pencil—if he holds it in the approved way. The sticks were guided with the thumb and the first two fingers. Earl Li handled them with great dexterity, picking up a dab of rice as nicely as could be done with a fork. He did not handle the little bits of meat quite so deftly. He would take up a piece, transfer it to the bowl of rice, and then, by a second operation, carry it to his mouth.

As soon as he was through with this light meal, the little china bowls were removed, and an attendant came behind him and handed him a wooden toothpick six inches long. The Viceroy took it by the big end in his left hand and plied it vigorously to his princely teeth.

The Chinese Minister contented himself with a like use of his long little-finger nail.

When Earl Li removed his cap, he disclosed an almost bald head. Only a few straggling hairs remain on top, and his cue has crept back to the nape of his neck. He is bettered in looks, however, by going without his cap. His face is brought out into clearer relief and his countenance has a softer and more benign expression.

J. E. Ward, who sat Earl Li's left, presided at the banquet, and George F. Seward acted as toastmaster.

The banqueters had got to the wine at 9:15 o'clock, and Mr. Ward called for a toast to the President of the United States. It was drunk amid applause. A toast was then drunk to his Majesty, the Emperor of China.

Mr. Ward then said:

"I now have the happiness to give you our distinguished guest of the evening, who, having filled every post of honor in his own country, now visits us to see what there is to be learned in the great Western world."

The toast was drunk, and three cheers were given for the Viceroy, who seemed very much pleased with this burst of enthusiastic welcome.

Address to the Viceroy.

George F. Seward began the speech making. He referred to the address which had been prepared by the former residents in China, and which they intend to have engrossed and presented to Li by the American Minister at Pekin. The address follows:

"Your Excellency: When a man has rendered great service to his State he is regarded therein with esteem and affection, and his name becomes known throughout the world. Such, Sir, is your fortunate condition. A thing has happened to you, however, which has come to no other man of distinction in all the long history of China. You have traveled over the world and received in person in different lands the tokens of respect which are accorded only to those who have achieved much.

"We speak of this because we rejoice in the respect which has been shown you, and because we know that your experience abroad will be of interest in China and will create good feeling and confidence there.

"Some of us have witnessed your career almost from its beginning. We are familiar, moreover, with conditions existing in your country, and can rightly estimate what you have done. If we speak, then we speak with authority. And in so speaking, we cannot but feel that we are discharging a duty to our own countrymen. It is right that the people of the West should be reminded that the capacity for high public service exists and finds a field as well in Asia as in Europe and America.

"It is no light thing to have won high distinction among 400,000,000 people. It is no light thing to have written your name high during your generation on the list of men who in the seventy generations which have passed since the frame of your Government was laid have served well your people. Let the story of your life and work be the witness.

"You early displayed devotion to literary studies, and in due course you successfully competed for the honors of the Hanlin College, a test than which there is no higher in China. In felicity of expression and grace of diction, you are esteemed worthy of note among a people every word of whose language has been polished by centuries of use, as the pebbles are polished on the seashore.

"Under the admirable system of your Government, which finds place in its service for young men who have distinguished themselves in letters and which looks to the ability of those chosen and their continuous training for the successful conduct of its affairs, you were given a post in the civil department.

The Great Chinese Rebellion.

"There existed then in China the greatest rebellion in your history. Springing into life in a southern province, it had swept northward, and occupied a large part of the Yang-tse Valley. Nankin, the ancient seat of the empire, was its capital. With the intrepidity begotten of success, its chiefs moved toward Pekin. It was a march comparable to that of Sherman from Atlanta to the sea. Putting aside the ease of civil affairs, you volunteered for service, and distinguished yourself in the campaign by which the rebels were forced back upon Nankin, with heavy loss.

"A little later you were appointed Chief of a Prefecture, and in 1862 Governor of Kiang-Soo, a province of 30,000,000 of people. It had been invaded by the Taepings, its capital, Soo-Chow, the Paris of China, had been captured, and nearly all of its vast fertile plain, the seat of wealth and learning, was in the hands of the enemy. With the assistance of commanders of force and ability, native and foreign, you pacified the province. It was then that our countryman Ward served you to the death; that Forester, who is with us to-night, was wounded and captured, and that Chinese Gordon won renown.

"If your career had ended then, you would have been entitled to a high place in the annals of your country, but a generation has passed since, and your labors have been remitted scarcely for a day.

"After a brief period occupied in promoting the welfare of the provinces which you had freed, your military experience was called into service to repress insurgents who were overrunning large sections of Shan-Tung and Honan. You were again successful. In 1867 you were appointed Viceroy or Governor General over Hukwang, provinces of Central China.

"In 1870 occurred the deplorable massacre at Tien-tsin in which more than twenty foreigners lost their lives. So great had become your repute in affairs that you were called thither at once to replace Tseng Kwo Fan, a man of great ability and repute, as Viceroy of Chee-Lee, and in concert with him and others to deal with the offenders. This serious affair was conducted to a satisfactory conclusion.

His Advice Always Sought.

"Since that date, contrary to Chinese usage, but in recognition of your capacity, your Government has retained you on duty in Chile, a post of extraordinary dignity because the imperial capital is within its borders, adding to your other functions the duties of Grand Secretary, or Cabinet Minister, the control of maritime customs in the North and the direction of military and naval armaments in and about the Gulf of Pechili. It is safe to say that during this long period no serious question has arisen between China and foreign Governments in which your advice has not been sought. The actual conduct of many serious negotiations has been devolved upon you. Among these should be mentioned the controversy with England over the death of Mr. Margary, a Consular officer; with France over the occupation of territory in Cochin, China, and with Japan over certain earlier difficulties in Korea. In each of these cases war seemed imminent, and in each instance your reputation was enhanced both among your own people and with foreigners.

"Then came the Japanese war. Precipitated as it was without your fault, you used effort to bring it to a successful issue. And when this could not be done, you were delegated almost at the request of Japan to negotiate a peace. It was during this negotiation that you suffered at the hands of an assassin, and displayed fortitude and magnanimity. Your last service is the one which has brought you to our shores. Of its details we need not speak.

"You have found time among these activities to make other contributions to the national welfare. The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, with its thirty or more steamships, and the cotton mills at Shanghai, owe their existence and success to your initiative and fostering care. The same may be said of the arsenals at Nanking, Shanghai, and Tien-Tsin, the shipyard at Shanghai, the coal mines at Kaiping, and the railway from Taku to Tien-Tsin. It was due to your foresight and labors that the fortifications between Taku and Pekin were made strong, and that Port Arthur, Wei-Hai-Wei, and the great naval fleet of the North were created. You have improved the canals of Chile, and expended effort, not without a measure of success, to restrain the turbulent Yellow River, well called China's scourge. When in 1877-8 famine occurred in the provinces bordering your own in the north, a large part of the burden of procuring supplies fell upon you. In that famine 50,000,000 people were afflicted and 7

the time for your departure comes, we ask you to believe that our best wishes will follow you through life."

George F. Seward's Speech.

Mr. Seward spoke of the various men present who had served America in China. There were also present missionaries who had done great service in spreading the Gospel in that distant land. It gave him a special pleasure to refer to the Rev. Dr. Stevens. Continuing, he said men famous in other walks of life had assembled to honor Li Hung Chang. In conclusion he referred to the presence of Col. Forrester, an American who, while serving under the Ambassador, had been severely wounded and captured at Kwong Su, in the late Chinese-Japanese war.

As Mr. Seward spoke his words were translated to Earl Li by Dr. Martin, the missionary, who sat on his right.

Dr. Martin followed Mr. Seward, reading a paper on the career of the Viceroy, which eulogized him very strongly.

Li Hung Chang's Reply.

As soon as he completed his paper, Lo Fang Loo, the interpreter, read Earl Li's response to the address. It was as follows:

"Your Excellencies and gentlemen: In acknowledging the cordial welcome and kind entertainment offered to me by the American Government and the citizens, I find it impossible to refrain from expressing my gratitude and thankfulness to the great Nation which represents the best type of the modern civilization of the Western world.

"During my official career for the last forty years in China I have been brought in constant contact with the most accomplished scholars, soldiers, sailors, statesmen, theologians, and merchants of the West. I have been, therefore, convinced that the Western modern civilization, though superficially speaking, different from our own, will prove in the end of evolution the fittest to survive. So it was always been my cherished hope to see with my own eyes how the unlimited potentials of nature are brought into utilization for the benefit of mankind.

"I need not say how pleased I am that my hope has been realized by my visits to Europe and America, and how my pleasure has been doubled on this particular occasion that I find myself among such splendid social gatherings of our old China friends. [Applause.]

"Gentlemen, you have expressed your approval and appreciation of what I have done for my country in the most complimentary terms. I can only hope that after my return to China I may find that the results of my visit and sojourn in the West will not only prove the means of cementing and solidifying the most cordial relations between the far East and extreme West, but will also lead to the development of the richest natural resources by the most modern administrative and scientific skill for the general welfare and happiness of the two hemispheres of our globe.

"Gentlemen, before bringing my reply to a conclusion, I beg to request you to lift up your glasses and drink the health of our China friends."

During the reading of this speech and the ones that preceded it, Earl Li sat stolidly in his big gilt chair, smoking a cigarette, now and then glancing around and observing the faces of his entertainers. His gold-rimmed spectacles gave him a very learned look.

Speeches by J. W. Foster and Others.

Complimentary speeches were made by John W. Foster, John G. Purdon, and Dr. S. L. Baldwin.

Earl Li and his suite rose quietly at 9:10 o'clock and withdrew. It was getting too late for the Viceroy, who is generally in bed and asleep by 8 o'clock.

After Li retired, short speeches were made by Dr. J. R. Angell of the University of Michigan, J. Brisben Walker, Gen. Horace Porter, and Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

An attendant placed a wooden screen across the main entrance of the Waldorf at 9:15 o'clock last night, shutting out the view of crowds of spectators in Thirty-third Street. It was the signal for the more opulent idlers inside to form themselves in solid phalanxes from the door of the banquet hall to the door of the smoking parlor, leaving a narrow aisle for the passage of Earl Li to the ballroom.

After-Dinner Chats.

The Viceroy emerged from the banquet hall after the dinner on the arm of J. E. Ward, ex-Minister to China. On his other side was Gen. Ruger. The ex-Minister was saying: "Yes, yes; you need a quiet little rest." Lord Li, the imperial interpreter, and Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister at Washington, followed with others of the suite. Several of the American hosts straggled behind.

Li Hung Chang was assisted into a low chair under a silken canopy. Gen. Ruger and J. E. Ward sat on his right and John Russell Young on his left. The imperial interpreter bent forward, with a mark of deference, almost directly in front of him. The chairs were grouped around his Excellency by Gen. Ruger in a sort of redoubt to protect him from the crush of the curious ones. But gayly dressed women, assisted by their undaunted escorts, climbed into other chairs or sat upon the tables and stared at the Chinese potentate with wondering and admiring glances.

Every expression of his face was remarked, every peculiarity of his manner became the subject of gossip almost loud enough to reach his own ears. When the imperial interpreter lighted a pipe for his Majesty, the audible whisper went round that Li Hung Chang was actually smoking opium. It was ordinary tobacco in a water pipe.

It was very plain that Earl Li was not to be allowed the "quiet little rest" that J. E. Ward had half promised him a few moments before. And yet his countenance was as placid and indifferent to this attention as though he were enjoying a siesta at home.

The conversation between Earl Li and the group of hosts was carried on in low tones. At every utterance of the interpreter the crowd strained their ears as if they fancied that some important State secret were being communicated. The talk was principally of Earl Li's proposed visit to Philadelphia. He was anxious to know what he would see there. Some one mentioned the Cramps' shipyards and the Baldwin locomotive works. The Viceroy looked delighted. His reply was interpreted.

Presently J. E. Ward left the company. His chair was taken by Gen. Miles.

"Gen. Miles, you know is the Commander in Chief of the United States Army," said the interpreter in Chinese. Li Hung Chang nodded pleasantly. Gen. Miles evidently understood, too, for he remarked: "And you are the Commander in Chief of the Chinese Army." "Two Commanders in Chief. Let's go to war," said Li, entering into the spirit of the situation.

The group laughed. The auditors who surged around them fairly went into ecstasies.

Suddenly his Excellency rose to his feet and signified that he wished to retire.

He said "Good night" in English to his friends. Attended by his suite, he left the smoking parlor by an entrance to the main corridor. The crowd surged after him like a theatre party. Apparently they would have followed him into his own apartment, but Li did not give them the opportunity. He disappeared before their very eyes.

Just how he got away few if any could tell. He had been only a few steps in advance of his admirers, but by what stairway or elevator car he had escaped was a mystery. For fifteen minutes they searched the spot about where he had vanished, but in vain. Li Hung Chang had gone to bed.

The Delmonico Menu.

Below is the menu of the banquet tendered to Viceroy Li by Consul Sze and the Chinese merchants and residents in this city. The banquet will be served at Delmonico's next Tuesday evening:

Huitres.
Potage.
Consommé souverain.
Tortue verte au clair.
Hors d'oeuvre.
Timbales à l' Impériale.
Poisson.
Aiguillettes de bass de mer, sauce Hollandaise.
Concombres, pommes de terre à la Dauphin.
Entrées.
Ailes de volaille à la Génin.
Petits pois à la Parisienne.
Riz de veau à la Montebello.
Riz Piémontaise.
Terrapène à la Newburg.
Sorbet bouquetière.
Rôt.
Pigeonneaux.
Salade de laitue.
Entremet.
Bavarin aux ananas.
Dessert.
Gelée de figues. Charlotte à la vanille.
Pièces montées.
Crêmes glacées fantaisie.
Fruits. Gâteaux.
Café.

It is doubtful if Earl Li does more than taste one or two of these dishes. He would as soon risk another Japanese bullet as to go faithfully through this menu.

THE VICEROY'S PROGRAMME.

To Visit the Grant Tomb To-day—Review of Warships.

Li Hung Chang will visit Gen. Grant's tomb early this morning.

He will review the battle ships to-morrow from the deck of the Dolphin. Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo and First Assistant Secretary of State W. W. Rockhill will be in charge of this part of the programme. Earl Li will visit each ship. He will also go to West Point and examine the Military Academy. The Dolphin will call for him at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street.

He will be the guest at a dinner on Tuesday at the Merchants' Club, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He will also visit Union Square and review the city Departments of Police, Fire, and Street Cleaning. He will afterward visit Chinatown. The Chinese Minister will tender to him a banquet at Delmonico's in the evening.

Earl Li will visit Brooklyn on Wednesday and inspect the navy yard and the parks.

He will leave for Philadelphia on Thursday, and will be in Washington Friday and Saturday.

He will go to Niagara Falls Saturday night.

After this he will go directly home via Vancouver and Yokohama. He will not stop in Canada.

MR. CLEVELAND'S DEPARTURE.

He Returns to Buzzard's Bay After Receiving the Viceroy.

As soon as the reception at Mr. Whitney's was over there was a rapid dispersion of the prominent persons who had come from different directions to take part in it.

President Cleveland, after taking luncheon with Mr. Whitney, boarded the yacht Sapphire and returned to Buzzard's Bay. He left in the afternoon from the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street.

Mr. Cleveland will be in Washington the latter part of this week in order to receive Earl Li in the Capitol.

Secretaries Olney and Carlisle, and Attorney General Harmon returned to Washington, Mr. Whitney to Newport, and Secretary Lambert went back to Seabright, N. J.

SIXTH ARTILLERY REUNION.

Veterans to be Honored by North Side Citizens.

A reunion of the survivors of the Sixth Regiment of New-York Heavy Artillery will be held on Wednesday afternoon and evening at Urbach's Morrisania Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue. This will be the seventh reunion of the regiment and the first held in New-York City, the previous reunions having been held in various towns in Westchester County.

As the veteran artillerymen are the remnant of one of the most gallant regiments raised in this State, the residents of the north side, through their Board of Trade, determined to give them a great reception, which will begin with a parade, followed by a banquet and a ball.

The parade will start at 11 o'clock in the morning from the Board of Trade Building, 278 Alexander Avenue. Judson Kilpatrick Post, G. A. R.; Vanderbilt, Oliver Tilden, and W. S. Hancock Posts will be drawn up on Alexander Avenue, while the guests of honor will form in column of fours with the Sons of Veterans on One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, east of the avenue, facing west. Mooney's Battery and the First Battery, N. G. N. Y., under Capt. Wendel, will act as escort to the veterans. The order of the parade will be as follows:

Mounted Police.
Col. F. A. Schilling, Grand Marshal.
Major George Chappell, Chief of Staff.
Staff Regier.
Committee and Invited Guests in landaus.
Band.
Members of the North Side Board of Trade and the Citizens' Committee.
Veterans of the Sixth Heavy Artillery, N. Y. V., Gen. Morris commanding.
Mooney's Battery, Col. Mooney commanding.
Sons of Veterans Camp No. 26, Capt. S. M. Bower commanding, as escort to the colors.
Judson Kilpatrick Post, No. 142, J. H. Hawkins commanding.
Vanderbilt Post, No. 599, George Chappell commanding.
W. S. Hancock Post, No. 259, J. W. England commanding.
Oliver Tilden Post, No. 98, Morris Dietsch commanding.
First Battery, N. G. N. Y., Capt. Louis Wendel.

Stores and dwellings all along the line of march will be decorated in accordance with an appeal circulated by the Board of Trade.

The battle flags of the guests and those of the Grand Army of the Republic posts will be saluted in front of the hall, when the band will play "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the First Battery will fire a National salute.

James L. Wells, President of the Board of Trade, will welcome the veterans on their entering the hall. Gen. William H. Morris, on behalf of the Sixth Heavy Artillery, will respond. An intermission, giving all the participants in the parade a chance to shake hands with one another, will follow, after which the Sixth Artillery will be escorted to a hall, where it will hold its annual business meeting.

A banquet will be the next feature, and at its close it is expected that Mayor Strong will speak. Among other speakers will be Controller Fitch, Assemblyman Arthur C. Butts, and ex-Judges Langbein and Ernest Hall.

The banquet over, the floor will be cleared for dancing, which will continue until early morning.

Gen. William H. Morris is President of the Fraternity of the Survivors of the Regiment and the other officers are Major Harry B. Hall, First Vice President; Lieut. Anson L. Gilbert, Second Vice President; Sergt. William H. Horton, Third Vice President; Private C. C. Stevens, Fourth Vice President; Lieut. Watson Vredenburg, Treasurer; Major Frederick Shonnard, Historian; Lieut. Louis R. Bleakly, Secretary, and Sergt. James McCord, Corresponding Secretary.

The Union Railway will run a car appropriately decorated for the use of the wives and daughters of the veterans.

The Reception Committee which will have charge of all arrangements is composed of Assemblyman Arthur C. Butts, Chairman, and Commissioner Louis F. Haffen, Albert E. Davis, James L. Wells, Col. J. A. Goulden, Col. F. A. Schilling, J. C. Julius Langbein, Dr. S. H. McIlroy, and O. C. Angle.

Ex-Judge J. C. Julius Langbein, who, as a drummer boy, served during the war, is President of the Citizens' Committee. On the committee with him are Assemblyman Arthur C. Butts, Commissioner Louis F. Haffen, Col. J. A. Goulden, Henry Lewis Morris, Fred E. Camp, Hugh N. Camp, William R. Beal, John Lorch, Adolph G. Hupfel, Anthony McOwen, Robert Wallace, Olin J. Stephens, Charles M. Knoppel, Albert E. Davis, O. G. Angle, Louis A. Risse, Henry Zeltner, William Ebling, John Haffen, John J. Brady, Aldermen Henry L. School and Rufus R. Randall, Arthur L. Sturs, John F. Eustis, Fred Folz, Alonzo Bell, Franklin A. Wilcox, Henry D. Purnell, Charles L. Guy, Louis Eickwort, E. M. Pritchard, James Buckhout, Francis V. S. Oliver, George Chappell, Myron C. Burton, William O'Gorman, Charles W. Stoughton, Robert Parsons, and James L. Wells.

Mr. St. John's Statement.

The report that the managers of the Bryan campaign were disgusted with the management of the silver headquarters in the Bartholdi Hotel was revived yesterday. In view of this Treasurer St. John issued the following statement last night:

"I repeat what I have said from the beginning, viz., that our accommodations at the Bartholdi, rented at a very small expense, constitute the Treasurer's quarters of the Democratic National Committee and the State headquarters of the National Silver Party. There is no anxiety on the part of the committee concerning them, and never has been, notwithstanding the continual attacks upon us by unfriendly newspapers."

Thieves Ransack a Yacht.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Aug. 29.—A yacht belonging to Sanders Shanks, which has been lying in the Sound off this place, was boarded by thieves early this morning. They ransacked the cabin, taking some silverware and clothing. The deck was left strewn with articles which the thieves did not want. Mr. Shanks discovered the robbery when he boarded his yacht this morning.

BRYAN SEES MORE FARMERS

ADDRESSES A LARGE CROWD AT THE HORNELLSVILLE FAIR.

Arraigns the Efforts to Secure a Third Ticket in Tones of Bitterest Sarcasm—Tells His Hearers What Free Silver Will Do for Them—Free Admission to the Grounds Brought Out Thousands of People—Candidate's Voice Still Husky.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Before a gigantic gathering at Maple City Park, near Hornellsville, this afternoon William J. Bryan severely criticised the third ticket movement and those who are taking part in it.

People from all over Steuben and neighboring counties gathered at the park to hear Mr. Bryan speak. The park is under the control of the Hornellsville Farmers' Club, and the audience which Mr. Bryan addressed was largely composed of those who earn their livelihood from agricultural pursuits in this famous grape-growing region.

The candidate reached Hornellsville at 11:10 o'clock this morning from Niagara Falls, where he spent the night. At the station a great crowd cheered him. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were entertained at luncheon at the residence of Alderman Charles A. Dolson, where a reception was also held for an hour. At Mr. Bryan's express stipulation no admission fee was charged to obtain entrance to the fair grounds, and how many people gathered there it is difficult to estimate. The railroads are said to have brought 15,000 excursionists to Hornellsville, and many hundred farmers drove into town in wagons.

Seven Thousand People Present.

The grand stand in the fair grounds has a capacity of 3,000. To-day it was packed and jammed, and stretching in a solid mass on the racing track and inclosure were thousands more. It is certain that there were at least 7,000 people present.

From the time Mr. Bryan's carriage entered the gate until after he had taken his seat on the speaker's stand the cheering was continuous and the frightened horses found the greatest difficulty forcing their way through the shouting enthusiasts who risked life and limb in their wild endeavor to get near the candidate. With Mr. Bryan was Alderman Dolson and I. W. Near, ex-District Attorney of Steuben County. Mrs. Bryan came in a second carriage with Mrs. Dolson and some other ladies, her arms loaded with two magnificent bouquets. She, too, was cheered as she mounted the stand.

The stand had been mounted on a big truck, and horses drew it down the track to a point directly in front of the grand stand, the best position that could have been selected. The stand contained a dais five feet high, and mounted on this, Mr. Bryan could see and be seen by everybody in the vast assemblage.

Mr. Bryan's voice was husky when he began, but it soon gained strength, and came strong and clear before his discourse was finished. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Bryan's Speech.

"Follow-Citizens: I have not time to enter into an elaborate discussion of the issues presented to the people in this campaign, but I desire to call attention to a few things which may assist you in deciding on which side you should cast your influence. There are certain things which you have a right to consider. It is the object (or at least it should be) of the public speakers to help their audiences to understand the merits of disputed questions, and it is one of the evidences of sincerity of purpose that the person discussing public issues shall discuss them plainly and clearly, so that every one can understand just what is said and just what is meant.

"When ambiguous language is used, when obscure expressions are employed, it is an assured fact that the person using them has something to conceal rather than to make plain. The good Book speaks of certain persons who love darkness rather than light, and the good Book gives a reason for that peculiar affection. Do you remember what it is? They love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil. Whenever I find darkness employed in the discussion of a question or in the statement of a position I am irresistibly reminded of that Bible passage, and conclude that the person who attempts to obscure does it because he is not willing that the people shall know what he believes and what he desires to accomplish. When I hear a man talking about sound money without telling you what he means by it I think he 'loves darkness rather than light because his deeds are evil. [Applause.]

"When I find a man talking about an honest dollar, and then not telling you what he means by an honest dollar, I am afraid he 'loves darkness rather than light,' because his purposes are evil, and when I find that our opponents are hiding their arguments from people who have not names, I am afraid that there is a purpose in the obscurity. Let me call your attention to something which you will find at the top of the first column of the first page of The Buffalo Courier under great big headlines: 'Ready to Unload; India Bankers Hope that Bryan Will Win;' 'Great Hoards of Silver They Are Eager to Dump by the Shipload on Our United States Mints, and to Double its Present Prices.'

"Under these headlines I find this special cablegram from that great city whence come most of the arguments of our enemies. 'London, England. [Hisses.] In the course of an interview to-day, a leading India merchant, just returned from Calcutta, said to me: "American politics just now is of absorbing interest to Hindu and Parsee bankers and financiers, as well as to native potentates."'

"Yes, my friends, for our American politics is of absorbing interest to all the nations of Europe because we are going to decide to govern ourselves. [Cheers.] Therefore they are becoming interested. Continuing the newspaper quotation: 'All of them possessing enormous hoards of silver eagerly desire Bryan's election and the chance thereby afforded them to dump shiploads of silver bullion into the United States mint at double the present price. So eager are they that I have heard a well-founded rumor [an unknown person in the hall has heard a well-founded rumor] that a friend has been found to aid the free-silver party by supplying campaign literature.'

An Unknown Correspondent.

"That," Mr. Bryan resumed, "is the end of the quotation from the unknown Indian merchant, and the cablegram adds, 'my informant is a man of such high commercial standing that I attach much importance to this information.' There," said Mr. Bryan, commenting in a tone of bitter sarcasm, "is a correspondent who does not sign his name, telling about a man of high commercial standing, whose name he does not give, who quotes what a leading merchant says whose name is unknown, and who says that there is a 'well-founded rumor' that contains things that are going to happen. Why, my friends, is the sort of argument that is being spread before the American people.

"Why do not these men who are giving opinions give their names so that we can find out who the men are and what their opinion is worth? But I am afraid that they love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil, and they dare not come out in the open light. [Applause.] I call attention to this because we can see by it what an unsubstantial foundation is laid for the fears which they attempt to excite in the breasts of American citizens.

"Let me give you another evidence of the lack of candor and directness that characterizes our opponents. Ex-Secretary Fairchild is quoted in this same paper as saying: 'I do not see how we can do anything else than put a third ticket in the Presidential arena. We have practically committed ourselves to such a course. We want to see the defeat of the Chicago ticket, and we shall try to draw away as many voters as we can from it. We feel that this defeat may best be accomplished by a third ticket. Of course, we shall find no fault with those of our friends who cast a straight vote for McKinley. As to who the nominee will be, I have not the slightest idea.'

"Now, there, my friend," said Mr. Bryan, "is a party that claims to be in favor of honest money, advocating the putting up of a ticket not for the purpose of electing the ticket, not for the purpose of voting for the ticket, but for the purpose of electing another man, whom they are not willing to indorse in a convention. [Applause.] I simply call your attention to the methods which we have to meet in this campaign. And I ask you whether these methods characterize a political party that is so devoted to honesty in everything that it wants honest money and sound dollars. [Derisive laughter.]

"Now, as against a party that, without daring to advocate a gold standard, yet declares in favor of its maintenance until other nations come to our relief, and as against another so-called party that advocates the nomination of a ticket, not for the purpose of electing it, but for the purpose of electing another ticket, we present a straightforward, emphatic declaration, which is so clear that one who runs may read. We demand the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation or nations.

"I believe you have a right to consider the frankness, the candor with which these positions are stated, when you come to decide which side is honestly striving to do that which is best for the American people. Our opponents have no policy on the money question. They do not say that the gold standard is good. And yet, my friends, parties have existed here, parties have written platforms, parties have nominated candidates, parties have carried on campaigns, and no party from the beginning of our history until to-day has ever said in a National platform that a gold standard is a good thing for the American people. [Applause.]

Concerning the Gold Standard.

"No party would dare to say that and then go forth before a people which for twenty years has suffered under the burdens of a gold standard. But what do our opponents say? They say: 'We pledge ourselves to get rid of a gold standard and to substitute the principle of bimetallism.' Does not that mean that bimetallism is better than a gold standard? There can be no other construction placed upon it, and yet after having declared that bimetallism is better than a gold standard that same platform says that until the leading commercial nations consent to international bimetallism we will try and bear the gold standard. [Derisive laughter.]

"Now, if the gold standard is a good thing, the Republican Party ought to have declared in favor of its perpetual maintenance. If the gold standard is a good thing, then the United States ought to have it, and if the gold standard is a bad thing, then no foreign action should be permitted to force a gold standard upon the people of the United States. [Cheers.] How long does the Republican Party say that we must endure a gold standard? For a year? It does not limit it to a year. For four years? It does not limit it to four years. That platform in substance declares that we must submit to it forever if other nations insist upon our doing it. [Murmurs of dissatisfaction.]

"There is not in that money platform of the Republican Party a single ray of hope. Are you satisfied with your condition? If so, then why do you not want to keep up a gold standard? If you are not satisfied with your condition, are you willing to submit to present conditions until other people take pity upon us and come to our rescue? [Applause.] That, my friends, is the position in which we are placed in this campaign, no party depending on a gold standard, and yet a great party willing to surrender the right of self-government, willing to vest its legislative powers in other lands and let them legislate for the United States. [Hisses, and shouts of "Never!" "Never!"]

"I do not believe that the American people will ever consent to receive their mandates from over the sea. [A voice, with a strong Hibernian accent, "Johnnie Bull will never do it."] Another thing, my friends, our opponents do not attack one of the strong planks in our platform. We declare against the issue of bonds in time of peace and against the trafficking with syndicates who hire themselves out for a high price to look after our Government. [Laughter.]

"We denounce that policy. Does the Republican Party denounce it? No, no; not a word in their platform denouncing it. If the Republican Party succeeds, will stop that policy? How do you know it will not? It is because every man who is interested in these syndicates, every man who profits out of the Government's extremities, is declaring that the Republican ticket must be elected this year to save the country. These people would not go to the polls and try to elect the Republican Party if they thought that that party was going to stop the trafficking with syndicates. [Applause.]

"And yet, when our opponents come before the people, to whom do they appeal for votes? Do any of these Republican speakers turn to the money changers and appeal to them to vote the Republican ticket? That is not necessary to west them on them. To whom do they appeal? To the ones they think the least likely to vote the Republican ticket. They appeal to the ones whom they thing it will require the most persuasion to get them out. They appeal to the laboring men of the United States. Just now their appeal is especially to the laboring man. They tell the laboring man that they are afraid that something is going to happen to him. [Laughter.]

He Says Judge from the Past.

"Now, how can you tell whether these men who stand at the head of the gold crusade, and yet do not have the courage to say gold when they talk, how do you tell whether they are going to help the laboring man or not? Judge the future by the past. We have good Scriptural authority for the assurance that a tree is known by its fruits. These trees have been bearing for twenty years, and there has not been a thing on a single tree which a laboring man would have in his house if he could get it. These men, who have now become the great apostles, preaching in the interest of the laboring men, these men who stand at the head of the gold crusade, are the men who have prevented the arbitration of differences between laborers and their employers. These are the men who by the formation of great trusts have stifled completely and driven the small competitors out of business, and then preyed upon society, with no one to restrain them or make them afraid. [Cheers.]

"Are these the men who at this late day are going to turn around and champion laws for the special benefit and protection of the laboring man? Show me a man who has tried to break down labor organizations, [shouts of "Hang him! Hang him!"] and I will show you a man who to-day is 'sweating blood' for fear some laboring man is going to have his wages cut in two. [Derisive laughter.]

"Now, my friends, the policy of the enemy is to divide our Congress. [An Irishman in the crowd: "That is Johnny Bull's policy, too."] Whenever there has been an effort on the part of laboring men to secure any legislation in their behalf, where have they found their friends? They found their friends on farms, and not in Wall Street among the advocates of the gold standard. [Applause.] And now they appeal to the laboring man to come with the money changers and help them to defeat the farmer because he wants a higher price for his product. They want the laboring man to believe that the free coinage of silver is going to hurt him. My friends, I would rather risk the laboring man to decide what is a good thing for him than to leave his interests in the hands of his enemies. [Applause.]

"The laboring men know that they cannot separate themselves from the tillers of the soil. They know that there can be no prosperity or happiness in this country unless the farmer is selling what he produces for more than it cost him to produced it. [Cheers.] They know that a policy which decreases the number of home owners and increases the number of tenants curses not only the farmer, but every one who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. And they know that the great toiling masses have got to stand together, or, if I may use one of the early jokes, they have got to hang together, or they will hang separately. [Great laughter.]

"Now, my friends, have suggested these things for your consideration, and I want to submit a few questions for you to ask our opponents when you enter into discussion with them, because conversions are made through you. More people are converted in these hand-to-hand contests than are converted from the platform, and I want to commission you as missionaries to go into the darkness around you and to bring converts into the light. [Applause.]

Propounds Some Questions.

"If a man says he is in favor of a gold standard, tell him that he is a man without a party in the United States. Tell him that he cannot stand on any National platform ever written in this country. If he says that he is opposed to a gold standard as in favor of bimetallism, ask him how much he is in favor of bimetallism, ask him whether he thinks the best way to get bimetallism is to have a gold standard. [Laughter.]

"And if he is willing to have bimetallism, ask him how long he is willing to wait for it. If he says he needs other nations to help, ask him what other nations he wants to help and what chance he thinks there is of their doing it, and ask him whether he thinks that a creditor country whose managers, whose rulers, profit by the restoration in the value of the dollar are very good people to expect to come to help us to stop the thing which is doing them good. Ask him what reason he has to think that human nature is any different in a foreign country from what it is here; and ask him if he knows of anybody here trying to hurt himself just to help somebody else. [Laughter.]

"If he says that he does not think that the Nation is large enough to have a financial policy of its own, ask him what he thinks this Nation is large enough to have. [Laughter.] If he says that we are not able to legislate for ourselves on the greatest question that can come before the people, ask him what right we had anybody to declare our independence a hundred years ago. [More laughter.] If he says that foreign aid is necessary to support this Government, tell him that there were lots of good citizens who thought the same thing in 1776, but that no monument has ever been erected to their memories. [Loud laughter.]

"If they tell you that they do not want a fifty-three-cent dollar, ask them if they have got any of those dollars to sell now for 53 cents. Tell them that under free coinage the dollar will be the same size that it is now, will be of the same weight, and of the same fineness, and that it will be legal tender better than it is to-day, because while the silver dollar is a legal tender to-day unless somebody contracts against it, the new silver dollar will be a legal tender, no matter if men hereafter try by law to demonetize what the Government makes money. Tell him that if that dollar is worth 100 cents to-day because you can pay taxes with it and pay debts with it and buy property with it, it cannot be of any less value when you make it better than it is to-day.

"They tell you that the Government must redeem all its obligations in gold. Who said so? No law ever said so. No law is on the statute books to-day that ever said so. They say retire the greenbacks and substitute banknotes, but if you have a banknote, is not the bank authorized to redeem that note in any kind of legal money?

Rights of the Banks.

"The bank exercises the right to redeem its notes in either gold, silver, or greenbacks, and during the war it always exercised the right by redeeming in greenbacks, although they were the cheapest money of the three, and yet the men who always exercise the right to redeem their paper in any kind of money say that the Government, acting for all the people, has no right to choose between two kinds of coin in the redemption of its paper."

Here a gentleman in the crowd asked Mr. Bryan if the reason that the banks redeemed their notes in greenbacks during the war was not because gold and silver were not in circulation.

Mr. Bryan—The banks could have bought coin as the Government did, but they preferred to take the cheaper money, as the law said they could. [Cheers.]

As some talk was made in the crowd against the person who asked this question, Mr. Bryan rebuked it, saying that the question was asked in good faith. [Cheers.] He went on to speak of the failure of Mexico to maintain the nominal value of the silver dollar, and used substantially the same argument as that used by him in Buffalo, to the effect that the people of Mexico furnished no argument applicable to the United States. As to the objection that under free coinage money could not be coined as fast as it was needed, Mr. Bryan said:

"We can make more mints, and yet you find people who are frightened at a flood and they are frightened at a drought of money. I don't know anything more pitiful than to see a man who is in mortal terror lest he should have to struggle with a flood and a drought of money at the same time." [Laughter.]

"They say that free coinage of silver will so stimulate production that the mines will produce more than we can utilize. Whenever I hear a man say that there may possibly be in the future more silver produced than the world can utilize, I am always reminded of one thing that consoles me very much. You know that all things are possible. We do not legislate on possibilities, we legislate on probabilities. Every time it commences to rain it is possible that the rain may never stop. And yet I have known it to be so dry that people have actually prayed for rain, although they knew all the time that if it ever got started it might not end. But people are not afraid of a flood of rain, because they know it has rained for 6,000 years, and we never have had but one deluge. Therefore, they take on another flood. [Laughter.]

"You tell me that there will be a flood of silver. I tell you it is possible, but not probable. I tell you that we have used silver money for 6,000 years, and we never have had even one flood of silver in all that time. [Laughter.] And if the time ever comes when we have too much silver, so much that it becomes cheap, when I remember that for twenty years we stopped the coinage, I feel, oh, so hopeful that we will find some way of stopping the flood if we ever want to. [Loud laughter.]

"I have known some good friends who are almost afraid to go to sleep at night, for fear somebody would break into the backyard and use it as a dumping place for the silver of the world. [Laughter.] If there is anybody here who is afraid that his ground is going to be taken as a dumping place for silver let me remove that idea far from his mind. It is a terrible thing, my friends, to carry around a load of indefinable fears, and I want to remove them. I have a little piece of land just large enough to be used as a dumping ground for all the silver of the world, and I will take it all." [Laughter.]

Inquiries About the Tariff.

A man in the crowd asked Mr. Bryan to say something about the tariff.

"What is the use of discussing the tariff question," Mr. Bryan responded, "until we decide whether the United States has a right to legislate on any question? [Applause and laughter.] Why not submit the tariff question to an international agreement along with the money question. The tariff question, compared with the money question, is absolutely insignificant. And you cannot force the tariff question into a campaign where the people are trying to decide their right to financial independence of every other nation on earth. [Cheers.]

"It matters not how we may differ on other questions. This is the question which is going to determine the allegiance of people to party this year. And if the syndicates can force the Democratic Party in order to prevent free silver, I want to know why laboring men and the farmers cannot leave the Republican Party in order to destroy the gold standard. [Shouts of "We will."]

"If the financier can make business out of politics, I want to ask you why the great mass of the people cannot for once make a business out of politics? If these financiers are going to apply the name 'Anarchist' to every farmer who is in favor of restoring silver, and to every laboring man who wants the restoration of bimetallism, I want to know if the farmers and laboring men are not able to recognize as the real Anarchists of this country the people who think that they are greater than the Government and that the Government lives merely for their spoliation. I know we are called Anarchists, and I wanted to come among you so that you could see what the leading Anarchist looks like before you vote for him.

OLIVER H. DOCKERY FOR MR. BRYAN

Mr. Harrison's Minister to Brazil Declares Against Mr. McKinley.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 29.—The Populist campaign in North Carolina opened to-day at Wadesborough. W. W. Guthrie, the nominee for Governor, and Oliver H. Dockery, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, were the speakers.

Intense interest has been felt regarding the position Mr. Dockery would take. He was a lifelong Republican, and was Minister to Brazil under President Harrison. He was defeated for the Republican nomination for Governor in July. The Populists nominated him for Lieutenant Governor, in order to divide the Republican vote, and two days later the Republicans indorsed him.

They expected that to-day he would stand by his old party, but he declared against it and Mr. McKinley, and took a position for Bryan and Watson, and defied the Republicans, saying that, although they might keep him on their ticket, it would be a late day before he accepted their nomination.

No Place for Bryan to Speak.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 29.—The local Executive Committee which has charge of the arrangements for the Bryan demonstration here next Wednesday has so far been unable to secure a hall in which the nominee could speak. Propositions to rent Memorial Hall and the Armory were declined. Then it was decided to have Mr. Bryan speak in the open air in front of the High School. A platform had just been completed when the Superintendent notified the committee that Mr. Bryan could not speak there and the platform must come down. Just what the committee will do now is not apparent.

DR. SCHURMAN WILL SPEAK

CORNELL'S PRESIDENT TO TAKE THE STUMP FOR McKINLEY.

He Is Much Impressed by the Ability of Major McKinley's Speeches and Letter—Sound-Money Sentiment Reported as Growing in North Dakota—The Free-Coinage Feeling Weakening in Idaho—Washington in a Fair Way to Go Republican.

Marcus A. Hanna had a long talk yesterday with Thomas C. Platt, at the Republican National Headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue. It is understood that the leaders talked about two things—ways and means to supply the campaign fund and the details of campaign management in this State.

Mr. Hanna left the headquarters yesterday early in the afternoon. He went away with Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss, and it was announced that Mr. Hanna, who has been suffering from a nervous headache for the past two days, would spend Sunday resting at Oceanic, N. J.

President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University was one of Mr. Hanna's callers yesterday. He is on his way back to Ithaca, after a vacation at Bar Harbor. Dr. Schurman is very much interested in the campaign, and when asked to give his views yesterday he said:

"This is the most important campaign since the war. It is a test of the stability of this country's institutions. The Bryan candidacy and platform threaten the security of property, and we all know that security of property is the basis of civilization. The agitation created by the attack of the free silverites undermines confidence, and it is impossible to do business without confidence. It is necessary for the National interests in every way, the National morality, and the National integrity, that Bryan should be defeated.

"I am profoundly impressed," continued President Schurman, "with the statesmanship and power of Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance. I have read it with great care, and there are some features of it that recall the characteristics of Lincoln's state papers. Lincoln's writings had a certain homeliness of their own which McKinley's have not, but McKinley is like Lincoln in that he begins with facts and principles so simple that everybody can understand them, and then upon them unfolds his arguments. No better campaign document could be distributed than his letter, because it is not only lucid and convincing, but conciliatory in tone toward his opponents and pitched in a high moral and patriotic key, sure to evoke a response in the hearts and minds of the American people."

When asked if he intended to take an active part in the campaign, President Schurman replied:

"Cornell University opens late in September, and up to that time I expect to devote myself to the Republican cause as best I can.

"After the university is fairly opened and in running order, I shall probably resume the work and continue in it until election. Certainly this is a time that calls for the best efforts of every man who feels within himself the thrill of patriotism."

The following bulletin was issued yesterday at Republican headquarters.

"Good reports come from North Dakota. Senator Hansbrough and Alexander McKenzie are here, and unite in saying that there will be few defections from the Republican ranks, and they anticipate the majority of 1894 in favor of McKinley and Hobart and sound money. Republicans clubs and sound-money clubs are being organized throughout the State.

"Reports by counties, through State Chairmen, have begun to arrive here upon the work of organization in detail, and the campaign of education at schoolhouses and country stores. A remarkable feature of the reports is the unanimity with which the ability of the sound-money advocates is recognized upon every hand as superior to that of free-coinage partisans.

"Charges are being made by free-coinage men that the Republicans are hiring sound-money debaters from the cities and sending them into every district to make corner grocery and schoolhouse arguments.

"It has been discovered that the free-coinage men have probably 100 men employed in Chicago alone at $3 per day to create currency debates and conduct arguments on the street corners, in the market places, and hotel lobbies."

The headquarters at Chicago telephoned to the headquarters in New-York yesterday as follows:

"Good news comes from the State of Washington to-day. United States Senator John L. Wilson says that the polls of the country districts taken so far indicate a slight gain over the vote of 1894 for the Republicans, at which time the Republicans carried both Congressional districts, as against the combined efforts of the Democrats and Populists. The condition, he says, is improving every day, and the fusion between the Populists and Democrats has materially helped the Republican ticket, on account of the distastefulness of the Populistic doctrine to the old-line Democrats of the State.

"Chairman Post of the Nebraska State Committee reports his educational work as extending to organization in townships and wards, and an eagerness on the part of free coinage advocates to read sound-money literature and hear sound-money speeches. The labor vote in Nebraska is forming well into our lines, and the German vote is said to be almost solid for sound-money, McKin

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THE END OF SECTIONALISM.

We have already taken occasion to commend Major McKINLEY's sensible and patriotic declaration about the wiping out of sectional lines in our politics. "The era of reconciliation," he wrote in his letter of acceptance, "has come, happily, and the feeling of distrust and hostility between the sections is everywhere vanishing, let us hope never to return."

This is a gratifying utterance from the candidate of a party whose leaders and legislators long years after the close of the war were accustomed in every campaign to make use of the "bloody shirt" as their most productive instrument for the manufacture of political capital. Mr. CLEVELAND'S first Administration almost demolished the sectional issue. It had been foretold that, if elected, he would pay the rebel debt and fill all the great offices with rebel brigadiers. After his first term even the most reckless of the Republican campaigners grew ashamed to use the old sectional lies or to resort to the old arguments of hatred and proscription. There was a revival of this spirit in the Force bill, but that failed, and now the Republican candidate for the Presidency announces the definite abandonment of sectionalism as a party policy. The Republicans find it for their interest now to win those votes in the South which not so many years ago they would have been glad to suppress altogether.

One further step and the last of all in the obliteration of sectional lines will in all probability be taken by the Indianapolis Convention of the National Democracy this week. One of its candidates will come from a State south of MASON and DIXON'S line. The nomination for the Vice Presidency may go to a Southerner, or the convention may nominate a Southern man for the Presidency. If the National Democracy finds some Southern Democrat to act as its leader in this campaign, it may without fear or reproach to itself or injury to its cause go ahead and nominate him.

Who would raise the sectional objection against such a candidate? Would Mr. LEWIS or any of Mr. HEARST'S supporters take the issue of loyalty against a candidate chosen to be the exponent of the sentiment which demands that the Nation's credit shall be defended and its honor kept unstained? Would any Populist or Anarchist venture to say that a candidate put in nomination as a protest against the destructive policy declared at Chicago was unworthy of support on account of his participation in the rebellion? No Republican, we venture to say, would criticise the nomination on sectional grounds. Devotion to the cause of sound money and the intention to defend it are the tests of loyalty to the Nation in this campaign.

It is fortunate that the opportunity to break down utterly the sectional tradition against choosing a candidate for the Presidency or the Vice Presidency from the South has come in this way. The Indianapolis Convention will enjoy a greater freedom of choice in this respect than a convention of a united party meeting in the usual circumstances. The freedom it exercises and the precedent it establishes will serve their beneficent purpose in future regular conventions. The ice will be broken, the sectional line expunged, the ultimate step will have been taken in removing political disabilities. It will be a cause of congratulation to the National Democracy and to the country.

"FREE AND UNLIMITED."

It is quite plain that the resources of our mints are by no means equal to the production of such a volume of currency as is required by the Populistic notion of the laws of trade. The Bland law required the mints to coin a minimum of two millions a month, but they never succeeded in doing it for a year together. In the "banner year" of 1888 the number of silver dollars coined was but 21,726,811. That would be a mere bagatelle for the expanded views of BRYAN. Twenty-one millions a month would not even replace the fleeing or hiding stock of treacherous gold in less than two years, let alone providing the modest per capita of $50 demanded by the Ocala platform. There is nothing free and unlimited about twenty millions a month. How are we to make up the quota so that labor shall be relieved and everybody have $50 in his pocket?

Obviously we must resort to private enterprise. The private refineries about the country are capable, or could easily be made capable, of furnishing the bullion. Then every mine owner should be permitted to possess his private die and strike his dollars as he needed them. It might be necessary to have a public assayer watch him to make sure that there was an honest 53 cents' worth of silver in his dollar, as an Inspector now watches a distillery. But perhaps this might be avoided by requiring the mine owner to affix his private brand. Who could doubt when he encountered a dollar bearing the legend "J. P. J." or "W. M. S." that it was a real 53 cents' worth?

The business of making unauthorized or moonshine dollars would doubtless receive a sudden boom, but what harm would there be in that? The moonshine mints would all be co-operating in the great cause of making money cheaper. There are persons already engaged in that trade and turning out dollars intrinsically worth as much as the Government dollar, and they would be willing to enlarge their plants to accommodate customers. Thus far their labors have not been appreciated and have even been discountenanced by law. It is only since the Chicago Convention that they have been recognized to be benefactors of the species. The first act of the Bryan Administration should be to give legal effect to this recognition. It will be a welcome change for the coiner who has been practicing his trade in secret and dreading to be caught at it lest confinement at hard labor should be his lot, to be enabled to pursue it, in the beautiful language of Lord COKE, "under the protection of the law and in the gladsome light of jurisprudence."

A HUMBLE REMONSTRANCE.

The memory of his (HARRISON'S) Administration and the beneficent conditions which prevailed during its continuance relieves the distress in which the country has since been plunged, and is full of hope and promise for the future.—Mr. DEPEW at Carnegie Hall Aug. 27.

Our Democratic friends, who realize as we realize the far-reaching consequences of this campaign, ought not to ask the Republican Party to reorganize itself, to put aside any of the great principles that it has advocated in order to win a vote. * * * Can there be any question for such gentlemen but this: How can we most surely defeat the Chicago nominee?—Ex-President HARRISON at Carnegie Hall Aug. 27.

It is quite true that these remarks were made by Republicans and addressed to Republicans. There is no harm in that. But let us ask Mr. DEPEW and ex-President HARRISON if they think it wise to repel by such remarks the support which they desire to attract of sound-money Democrats. Are they afraid McKINLEY will get too many votes? For that the effect of such remarks is to repel votes from him there can be no doubt whatever.

Take Mr. DEPEW'S talk about the "beneficent conditions which prevailed during the Harrison Administration" in contrast with the "distress in which the country has since been plunged," presumably by the Cleveland Administration. Is there any adult male who heard or who has read these words who does not know that the "beneficent conditions" were the origin of all the subsequent troubles of the Treasury, that when "CHARLEY" FOSTER went out of it he left it on the verge of bankruptcy, and that it was to stop the waste that accrued under the "beneficent conditions" that President CLEVELAND was forced almost at the outset of his term to call a special session of Congress? According to the President's proclamation of June 30, 1893, "the present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the Executive branch of the Government finds embodied in unwise laws, which must be executed until repealed by Congress." The condition which Mr. DEPEW in the retrospect regards as "beneficent" Mr. CLEVELAND at the time regarded as "perilous," and we risk nothing in saying that Mr. DEPEW heartily agreed with him. We do not mean to put too strongly the partisan responsibility of the Republicans for this "perilous condition" and "the distress in which the country has since been plunged." But an open confession has lately been made that the "condition" was the result of a swap by the Republican Party of a silver-purchase bill for a Republican tariff. Speaking plainly, an endeavor to hold the Democratic Party responsible for that performance is the result either of extreme ignorance or of extreme impudence and must have a direct tendency to repel Democratic votes from the candidate of the speaker who makes the attempt.

And what do ex-President HARRISON'S remarks to the same effect mean? Come and put out the fire, he says to the Democrats, and then we will give you another McKinley tariff, or worse, if we can make a worse. Do not expect us to reorganize our party because your party is disorganized. Drop all your partisanship, but do not expect us to drop any of ours. Hurrah for McKINLEY and Protection!

Does Mr. HARRISON really imagine that this proposition is alluring to Democrats? Does he not see that it must be distinctly repulsive to them? And if he does, why does he make it? It may be true that the Republicans can carry the State of New-York this year without any Democratic assistance. But it is by no means true that they can carry every doubtful State without Democratic assistance. And the Democratic assistance which they invite in one breath they alienate in the next. The sound-money Democrats are neither disposed to accept any responsibility for the financial situation out of which the existing trouble has grown which alone makes BRYAN'S candidacy other than ludicrous, nor are they disposed to accept another McKinley tariff as a solution of it. They do not mean to have their votes used to bring about such a tariff if they can help it. If they had no choice but between McKINLEY and BRYAN, the tariff talk of Mr. McKINLEY and Mr. HARRISON and the anti-Cleveland talk of Mr. DEPEW might drive many thousands of the less patient and considerate of them to the rash length of voting for BRYAN. It is most fortunate, in view of such utterances from responsible Republicans, that sound-money Democrats will have a chance to vote against BRYAN without voting for McKINLEY. It might be more desirable, it is more desirable, that they should, in most States at least, vote directly for McKINLEY if they can bring themselves to do so. But the Republican speakers, including the candidate himself, seem bent upon making this course not as easy as possible, but as difficult as possible.

THEIR ENEMY IS CIVILIZATION.

Mr. BRYAN and his followers complain because the people of this country can buy more with a dollar now than they could twenty years ago. This is the complaint from which the silver movement, as it is manifested in our politics to-day, receives its impulse; it is the burden of all the speeches by which the silver candidate and those who assist him are appealing now to the people, and especially to the farmers. Mr. BRYAN would have his audiences believe, it is true, that the "fall of prices" has been confined to agricultural products, but we showed yesterday by the most trustworthy and conclusive statistics how great has been the decline in the prices of nearly everything the farmer has to buy, and of substantially all of the necessaries of life. The Bryanites would "restore the old prices." They assert that justice calls for such a restoration. They go beyond the boundaries of the United States and say that "the old prices" should be restored in other lands also.

They are at war with civilization and have set themselves up as the enemies of human progress. The fall of the prices of the necessaries of life, continuing not only during the last twenty years, but through so many more years, in company with the growth of knowledge and invention, the improvement of manufacturing processes, and the development of agencies of transportation and communication, is the beneficial result of the efforts of civilized men to better their condition.

It has been caused, not by the "appreciation of gold," but by the application of brains. Looking backward through the years and centuries, do we not see the civilized world striving constantly to produce and distribute the necessaries of life at lower and lower cost? The development of knowledge, the discoveries of practical science, and the genius of the inventor have been reducing the cost of production and distribution and increasing the supply. So it has come about that the common brass pin is no longer a luxury, that the railroad has displaced the stage coach, that the output of manufacturing industries has been enormously enlarged with an accompanying lowering of cost, that science and invention applied to agriculture and farm processes have very greatly increased the crops, cut down the cost of growing and distributing them, and by facilitating interchanges bettered the condition of both producer and consumer.

The continuing movement has been progress, because the people, "the masses," have been benefited by it. If wages had remained stationary, still this would be true. But they have increased. This is admitted. Science, invention, the application of brains to the problem of facilitating the world's work, have given the wage earner much more for a dollar than he could procure years ago. But for the labor which yielded to him a dollar then he receives more than a dollar now. Progress in the arts of civilization has not only reduced the cost of his supplies, but has also increased his earning power and his receipts.

This progress throughout the civilized world can be retarded, but it cannot be stopped. Those in this country who demand that "the old prices" shall be restored and would make the hands of the clock move backward could check the forward movement here only temporarily, even if they should be successful this year in politics. But the progressing movement of civilization in a Nation of 70,000,000 people cannot be checked and set back without causing most deplorable confusion and loss and subjecting a great majority of our citizens to hardship or misery. This country surpasses all others in the output of its inventions designed to reduce the cost of the production and distribution of those things which sustain life. It should be the last of all nations to encourage those whose avowed purpose is to withdraw or withhold from the people the benefits conferred by the application of American brains to the improvement of industrial processes.

STICKING TO A FALSEHOOD.

Mr. BRYAN'S latest speeches have degenerated into sheer denunciation of the gold standard and the persistent iteration of the falsehood that gold has largely appreciated in purchasing power since the "demonetization" of silver. He keeps telling the farmers that that is why the prices of some of their products have been reduced, while he tries to make them accept the absurdity that at the same time they have to pay as much as ever for other things.

This appreciation of gold is now the mainstay of what Mr. BRYAN considers his argument against the gold standard, but if he tried to inform himself and wished to inform others of the truth, he would know that his assertions are refuted by all the statistics on the subject. Sound-money speakers should equip themselves for exposing this flagrant false pretense.

The only way of determining the purchasing power of gold is to compare the general range of prices of commodities as measured by gold for a series of years. This has been done, and there are four carefully prepared tables showing this comparison down to 1891. Dr. SOETBEER used the prices of 114 leading articles in the markets of London and Hamburg, taking 100 as the standard, in 1850. Gold prices advanced somewhat irregularly up to 138.28 in 1873 and then declined to 102.02 in 1887, and stood at 109.19 in 1891. SAUERBECK'S table of English prices takes the standard of 100 in 1867, when the other table stood at 124.44, and shows an advance to 109 in 1873 and a decline to 68 in 1891. The London Economist table uses only 22 leading articles and begins with 100 in 1850. In 1875 the advance had been to 134, but in 1891 the level was at 102 and in 1895 at 95. The American authority is the Aldrich report, based upon 223 articles and coming down to 1893. Taking the standard of comparison as 100 in 1860, it shows an advance to 114.5 in 1873 and a decline to 91.7 in 1893. The purchasing power of gold was then but little greater than in 1860 and not so great as in 1850, low prices indicating an increase in the relative value of gold.

An interesting feature of the Aldrich table is the comparison with wages. Taking 100 as the standard in 1860, it appears that wages measured in gold had slowly advanced during the preceding twenty years from 82.5 and continued to advance almost steadily to 168.6 in 1893. The purchasing power of wages was then 1.752, as compared to 1.000 in 1860 and .837 in 1840. The cost of gold in wages was .593 in 1893, as compared with .678 in 1873, 1.000 in 1860, and 1.212 in 1840. These figures show but slight fluctuations in gold from year to year in fifty years, as compared with prices, its purchasing power being less than at the beginning of that period and little greater than twenty years ago, and a decided advance in wages paid in gold.

Mr. BRYAN constantly tries to give the impression that the gold standard was first adopted in this country in 1873, whereas it has been the sole standard since 1834, though he sometimes talks as if we were now trying to establish it for the first time. What he is trying to do is to substitute the silver standard after the value of the metal has demonstrably declined to little more than half what it used to be.

AN INTERESTING PREDICTION.

The wheat markets have been inactive, and the prices current in July are difficult to obtain, whether for old or new grain, for home grown or for imported descriptions. The principal cause of the depressed feeling is the state of the currency question in America. England as a gold country is a buyer to whom all inhabitants of a silver country are anxious to sell, as the gold once imported into the silver country in exchange for wheat exported has nearly double its face value. The American Republic is still a gold country, but the Democrats having chosen a Presidential candidate who favors silver, the November elections are awaited with feverish interest. If the "gold" candidate, Mr. McKINLEY, is successful we may expect to see American wheat, corn, and barley held very stiffly, giving us in England higher prices in December. But the victory of the "silver" candidate, Mr. BRYAN, would tend to throw all the American surplus of grain on the English market at 5s. to 10s. per qr. (of eight bushels) under current prices for wheat, and at 2s. to 4s. per qr. less money for barley and maize. Thus, abstain from politics as we may wish to do, it is impossible to avoid considering them in market estimates.—From The London Mark Lane Express of Aug. 17.

We ask American wheat growers to consider this opinion or prediction of one of the most prominent of the foreign journals which deal with the world's trade in grain and provisions. It is that the election of Mr. McKINLEY would tend to increase the price of American grain, while the election of Mr. BRYAN would tend to reduce prices by a considerable percentage.

Agricultural conditions the world over do not at present, we think, tend to depress the price of wheat. Western Europe, it is true, has a pretty good crop, but our own crop will be below the average, the size of Argentina's coming crop cannot now be determined, and the latest reports from Russia are very unfavorable. In all probability, and for several reasons, the election of Mr. McKINLEY will be followed by an advance in the prices of American wheat.

As a visit of pure ceremony the Chinese Viceroy's call upon the President of the United States yesterday might have been expected to produce nothing beyond the conventional assurances of amity appropriate to such occasions. Two things were said, however, which are of real international importance. LI HUNG CHANG assured President CLEVELAND of the Emperor's high appreciation of the provision made by us for the safety of Chinese immigrants. A few years ago this would have seemed like a bit of sarcasm. Of late persecution of the Chinese by Americans has ceased. It is to be hoped the practice may never be renewed. President CLEVELAND, in his reply to the Viceroy's address, remarked that since the two countries became better acquainted "many incidents have occurred calculated to increase our friendly relations." Most important among these fortunate incidents is the visit of LI HUNG CHANG. China and the United States have not so very much in common, not even the close commercial relations they ought to have. But the Viceroy's visit affords such evidence of the friendly disposition of his Government that more intimate intercourse, not only in mere diplomacy, but in the field of commerce, may reasonably be looked for as one of its results.

The outbreak in Constantinople is significant as indicating the generally disturbed condition of the city. The Armenian revolutionists may have incited it, or they may not. They get a great deal more credit than is their due. If they did, it was the shrewdest thing they have ever done. The Ottoman Bank represents to Europe financial Turkey, and if that is endangered, the whole fabric is liable to fall to pieces at any moment. It is difficult to conceive of any one thing that could so forcibly illustrate the fact that the situation in the city has been growing steadily worse. There has been practically no police control, and murders, robberies, and outbreaks of various kinds continue to go unpunished. Our Minister, while pluming himself on securing favors for Miss BARTON, has accomplished nothing in regard to the murder of Mr. STUPE, an American citizen, a full year ago, and Mr. KNAPP still awaits trial. The Turks are as unruly as the Armenian revolutionists, and the Sultan fears the Young Turkey element more than he fears any one else. The city abounds with spies. Ordinary conversation is scarcely safe, and no native Armenian or Turk feels sure of returning to his home when he starts for business. The lack of funds prevents payment of the soldiers, who are, in truth, the most dangerous element in the city. Now that the Cretan question is virtually settled, it may be that the powers will insist on better protection in the capital. It is to be hoped that prompt measures will be taken for the protection of the lives and property of American residents.

It looks as if England were at last going to have an opportunity to settle the Zanzibar question. For years it has been a thorn in her side, moral if not political. The slave trade, which under the protectorate was forbidden, could not be entirely suppressed, and the anomaly was presented of the great anti-slavery Government of the world practically allowing it. Englishmen have declaimed against it, but the Government was helpless. After its recent decisive measures it can act, and in such a way as to close the traffic entirely. It is to be hoped that it will do so and that the good-natured but weak Sultan who has just died will prove to be the last of his race to occupy a throne. Some will doubtless point to it as another illustration of British aggression. They have very little conception of the facts. As between the Sultan and his people, sympathy should be with the people, and every one who has studied Africa knows that foreign rule is the only one that offers ordinary security for life or property.

Show me a man who is interested in the Stock Exchanges and I will show you a man who is opposed to the Chicago ticket, and a man who charges us with being Anarchists. I hurl back the charge and say that these men are the greatest enemies that this country has.—[Mr. BRYAN at Syracuse, Aug. 26.]

The silver candidate was more discreet when he was speaking in New-York. If he desired to attack the Stock Exchange and all who are interested in it, he should have relieved his mind in this city. But there are a great many excellent persons "interested" in the Stock Exchanges, which are markets where securities are bought and sold and where the prices of them are determined, just as real estate is bought and sold at Real Estate Exchanges. The owners of railroad stocks and bonds and other stocks, in all parts of the country, are "interested" in Stock Exchanges, and so are the depositors in savings banks and the owners of life-insurance policies, whose money has been invested in the securities the market value of which is determined by Exchange transactions. An Exchange market for securities is needed in every civilized country. We are not defending and commending all that is done in the great Exchanges of the world, but only an ignoramus or a wicked demagogue will denounce those persons who are "interested" in such Exchanges as "the greatest enemies" of the country in which they live.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE SILVER WAVE SUBSIDING.—Capital is sensitive, and its apprehensions once aroused are not quickly allayed. Here in the West in the centre of the political struggle we have been quick to realize the recession of the wave of repudiation revolt against law and sectionalism. We are near what Mr. Bryan calls "the heart of the people," and we have seen how that heart has recovered its healthy beat after the first spasmodic response to the delirium of the Chicago Convention. But in the East the bogy of free silver has not lost its terrors for the men who have money to invest in enterprises.—Chicago Evening Post.

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.—Mr. John L. Cole, after returning from an Eastern trip, is quoted in The Seattle Post-Intelligencer as saying: "I was surprised to find in Denver, Kansas City, Salt Lake, Pueblo, and other cities in the so-called silver States a strong sentiment among the thinking business and laboring men in favor of McKinley and the St. Louis platform. They wish to have a stable currency and a dollar that is worth a dollar anywhere. This sentiment seems to be growing in nearly every place that I visited. From this it seems certain to me that the McKinley strength is growing strong, while the Bryan sentiment is becoming weaker each day. The good sense of the people is returning. The opinion that I have formed from what I heard and saw is that this sentiment in favor of the single standard is not only growing, but that it will increase to such proportions by election day that McKinley will be elected by a very large majority. The silver men with whom I talked all seemed to take it for granted that Washington was a silver State, and because I was from Washington they were equally certain that I was a silver man. When I informed them that I was not a silver man and that Washington was liable to give a majority for McKinley and the gold standard they seemed greatly surprised."

CRITICISMS OF MCKINLEY'S LETTER.—Edward Atkinson, in an interview in The Boston Journal, after commenting in a general way on Mr. McKinley's references to the money question, says:

"I regret that McKinley should have felt it necessary to say that in the event of his election it would be the duty of the party to return to the system of protection which has become known as McKinleyism. That system has, in my judgment, been utterly condemned, and this assertion will make it much more difficult for Democrats to give their votes for McKinley, even in the present emergency. I note one conspicuous fallacy and one error in the somewhat hasty review of his speech. The McKinley system of protection is urged for the purpose of increasing revenue, in disregard of the fact that when protection begins revenue ends."

Mr. Charles Francis Adams said: "So far as it relates to the currency issue, Gov. McKinley's letter seems to me admirable. It shows very clearly the educational results of the campaign now going on. So far as the letter deals with the tariff, of course, I do not agree with Gov. McKinley; but that was not to be expected, and, in my judgment, the tariff is not the matter really at issue in the present campaign. As a citizen, I shall of course under these circumstances vote for Gov. McKinley."

POLITICAL NOTES.

—Ex-Senator Blair of New-Hampshire says: "I believe in the free coinage of silver by international agreement, but not in its unlimited coinage. I believe in giving to other nations of the world notice that we intend to resume the coinage of silver within a certain time, say five years. Unless several of the most prominent nations would enter with us into a bimetallic agreement I should give them notice that at the end of five years we should remonetize silver alone. This would have its influence, even if the other nations did not join, and would have the effect of bringing the prices of gold and silver nearer together."

—State Senator Romain of Louisiana, who attended the Chicago Convention as a Democrat, has come out as a Republican, saying: "Considering conditions in this State and the Socialistic tendency which the Democratic platform now advocates, I deem it obligatory upon every citizen who desires to maintain the Union to join in a common effort to suppress and defeat the attempts to run the Government according to Socialistic and Populistic doctrines. The third party, formed without the slightest hope of success, and merely for the purpose of preserving a theory, does not help the matter."

—The Kansas City (Mo.) Times says of ex-Gov. Francis's appointment as Secretary of the Interior: "The circumstances under which Secretary Smith has retired are unfortunate and raise the question as to the advisability of Mr. Francis's acceptance. But the Democrats of Missouri who have followed the leadership of Mr. Francis will decline to believe, until some emphatic expression comes from him, that he will disregard the action of his party and seek to prevent the election of Mr. Bryan to the Presidency."

—The Louisville Courier-Journal compares Bryan's Eastern "progress" to Coxey's famous march, and says: "As sure as the night follows the day the American people awed at first by the novelty and force with which the Populists urge their demands will detect the absurdity and hollowness of the silver movement in time utterly to rout its advocates. Bryan's progress is on a more majestic scale than Coxey's, but it is essentially the same and is to the full as ridiculous and as dangerous."

—"Democratic People's Union Silver Party" was the name adopted by the conferees of the three conventions at Bay City, Mich., which fused on a State ticket this last week. It is a combination of Bryan Democrats, silver Republicans, and Populists.

—The Atlanta Journal says that Tom Watson was offered through Tillman a place in Bryan's Cabinet to get off the Populist ticket and declined. It intimates that a similar offer is to be made to Sewall, if he will get off the other Bryan ticket.

—The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle's exquisite sense of humor induces it to retort upon "Popocrat" with "Soundocrat." It does not seem very crushing.

PERSONALS.

—W. Ashton Ellis, writing to The London Times from Baireuth, says that "the general consensus of opinion among the Baireuth visitors has not only indorsed the action of the management in affording Herr Siegfried an opportunity of convincing the world of his ability, but has greeted the accomplished fact as a warrant of the permanence of the Baireuth Theatre's artistic prosperity. Not only were the calls for 'Siegfried Wagner' at the close of 'Die Götterdämmerung' both many and prolonged, but a deputation from the orchestra itself waited upon Frau Wagner the next day, begging her to allow him to conduct the next—i. e., the fifth and last, the present cycle—at which time she, of course, could not comply, as Dr. Richter was returning for the purpose."

—In honor of the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Berlin Academy of Fine Arts, the German Emperor has conferred gold medals on a number of artists who have contributed to the International Art Exhibition. Among the recipients of the large gold medal are Mr. Onslow Ford of England, for sculpture; the American artist, Mr. Julius L. Stewart, and the Swedish painter and draughtsman, M. Zorn. The list of winners of the smaller gold medal includes the names of Henry Woods Joy, E. A. Waterlow, Mrs. Alma-Tadema, Walter Gay, and George Hitchcock.

—Mr. E. A. FitzGerald is not resting on his New-Zealand laurels, but is preparing himself for his great expedition to South America by some hard work in the Alps. With Zurbriggen and his other guides, he has been gradually making his way up to the summit of the Dom, with a view to camping there in tents for a week or two, and entertaining some of his friends at that excessive altitude. Unfortunately, the weather has been the worst imaginable—rain, gales, and fogs having opposed him at every stage. His principal tent has been carried up to the top, but the weather was so bad that it was cached there. With his friend, Mr. C. L. Barrow, who was with him in New-Zealand, and will accompany him to Valparaiso, Mr. FitzGerald has been assiduously practicing flag signaling and heliographing. Both have now become experts, and have read each other's flag signals at ten miles, and can transmit on an average fifty words in fifteen minutes by the heliograph without difficulty.

THE TREASURY GOLD RESERVE.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Will you decide a controversy by informing us in your next Sunday's issue if there is a law requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds when required to keep the one-hundred-million-dollar gold reserve in the Treasury? J. C. K.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1896.

There is no such law, and the Secretary of the Treasury is not specifically required to keep $100,000,000 gold reserve. In 1882 Congress adopted the following amendment to the National Bank act:

Provided that the Secretary of the Treasury shall suspend the issue of such certificates (gold certificates) whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury reserved for the redemption of United States notes falls below $100,000,000.

This amendment was adopted in order to prevent the holders of greenbacks from getting gold at the Treasury for the purpose of redepositing it and demanding gold certificates for it, an operation which, if extensively practiced, would have converted the Treasury into a storehouse for other people's gold. That Congress intended to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain $100,000,000 in gold as a reserve fund is fairly inferable from the fact that this amendment as originally proposed left the matter to the discretion of the Secretary and referred to "the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury available for the redemption of United States notes," but on motion of Senator Ingalls the direction to the Secretary was made mandatory and the word "reserved" was substituted for the word "available." In 1885 Mr. Conrad N. Jordan, Treasurer of the United States, in preparing the public-debt statement, introduced the custom of treating this $100,000,000 in gold as a separate fund "reserved for redemption of United States notes." The selling of bonds to procure gold to maintain the reserve fund is a compliance with the plain intention of the law, but it is nowhere specifically demanded.—[Editor NEW-YORK TIMES.]

Free Silver and Free French in Oklahoma.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Chicago platform is immortal. It is the second Declaration of Independence.

Nouce Verons.

Yours, an old Yankee soldier with a father under Brown in 1812, and a grandfather under Washington, and formerly from Steuben County, N. Y., J. C. CLARK.

DAVENPORT P. O., Oklahoma Territory, Aug. 25, 1896.

Not a Question of Politics, but of Patriotism.

From The Jewish Messenger.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES appears to limit the sound-money religious press to our Christian contemporaries. The Jewish Messenger was among the first in the field in its advocacy, and placed the American banner above its editorial columns to denote its fealty to a sound flag and a sound currency. This is not politics, but loyalty.

MORE THEATRES OPENED.

"The Cotton Spinner" Draws a Great Crowd at the Grand Opera House.

The spacious auditorium of the Grand Opera House was crowded in every part last night when the season began, auspiciously as it seemed, with the first performance in New-York of "The Cotton Spinner," a play by Scott Marble, which tells a tale of the rough course of true love in North Carolina, and is full of exciting incidents. A threatened strike of cotton-mill operatives, which is averted by the personal influence of a heroic young engineer, who is secretly married to the mill-owner's daughter; the scheming of the villainous superintendent of the mills, one of those creatures of romantic drama whose forte it is to betray confidence, separate lovers, and pour the poison of suspicion into the gentle ear of friendship, and the ultimate triumph of virtue through the aid of an unfortunate girl and a good-humored gambler, provide the sentimental interest of "The Cotton Spinner," while its pictorial side is unusually attractive, the views of the interior of the mill with all the machinery at work, and the explosion being exceedingly effective.

The good genius of the drama is the afore-said gambler, who is a telling personage. This and other characters Mr. Marble claims to have drawn from life. The performance while not brilliant, is competent.

Heath Honiore	F. A. Anderson
Godfrey Harding	Albert Lutch
Lee Wee	Arthur Sprague
Jack Perry	Paul Menifee
Abson Kane (Sykes)	Herbert Jones
Timey Corser	R. Owen Morelli
Old Uncle Daniel	George Hernandez
Jim	Joseph Graham
Assistant Engineer	F. O. Depew
Officer McMahon	J. Woods
Bill Mark	J. Cahoon
Messenger	J. Rowland
Eada Harding	Eileen Moretta
Randy	Alice Trudelle
Sukey	Jessie Wyatt
Elsie	Gladys Luther
Margie	Louise Perine

LOIE FULLER'S NEW DANCE.

Opening the Season of Variety at the Standard Theatre.

The Standard Theatre, which has at last been furnished with electric light and otherwise improved and brought up to date, was opened for the new season last night with a music-hall entertainment, in which the chief feature was the superb lantern dancing of Loie Fuller. This ingenious and beautiful "turn" needs no new approval. One of the movements, in which the evolutions of the dancer are reflected in eleven different mirrors, is new.

Miss Fuller's "turn," however, comes too late in the evening, and is associated with entirely too much that is stupid and tiresome. Mr. Tim Murphy's "imitations" of Irving and the late Lawrence Barrett can be dispensed with, and, inasmuch as his mimicry of Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, good as it may have been, was not liked by the spectators, who seemed not disposed to countenance such a jest, Mr. Murphy might better be sent to entertain unsophisticated rural audiences, along with Mr. Hanscom and the inexpressible Mabel Patti.

The dark act of the Nichol Sisters, though not new, is neat and diverting; the "comedy acrobatics," Nini Dova, will be agreeable enough when the orchestra has learned her music, while Fred Hallen and Mollie Fuller are both clever in their way, and they certainly received from last night's audience an unmistakable expression of its political opinion. There were no silver voters in the house.

Pearl Andrews, who is big on the 570, is a capital mimic, and her imitations of Anna Margaret Cline in the ballad entitled "Still His Whiskers Grew" and of Chevalier in "My Old Dutch" are startlingly like the originals. Zelma Rawlston and three skilful acrobats, Stirk, Zeno, and Alfred, are in the company. Mr. Sells (he'll put Miss Fuller further forward in the programme, cut his songs of his "artistes," and say something sharp to his musicians.

GRAND BARBECUE IN BOSTON.

Addresses by ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan and Senator Jacob A. Cantor.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 29.—A grand barbecue in aid of the new Church of the Sacred Heart, in Roslindale, was given at Apollo Garden to-day. An immense crowd was present. A number of sports of various kinds were on the programme, and able addresses were delivered by ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan of New-York State and Senator Jacob A. Cantor of New-York. Joseph O'Neil, Sub Treasurer, introduced the two speakers.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan was listened to with the closest attention. His tribute to the public men of Massachusetts and the citizens in general was received with manifestations of marked approval, especially that portion of the address which bore upon the life, labors, and character of the late Gov. Russell. Every voter, he said, should be a politician, not in the sense of coveting a livelihood from the public purse, but from the patriotic and broader sense that every man worthy of protection and of the Government should give heart and soul into every concern of the Government. We should have no fight in time of Nation except against transgressors of the law and against those who proclaim theories incompatible with the freedom we enjoy, or who aim at lowering the standard of American manhood and American honesty here or elsewhere.

Jacob A. Cantor's remarks were of a more informal character. They were received with much favor. He deprecated and condemned religious prejudice, especially as it affected political rights and duties. "Seeds of religious prejudice have been sown abroad and even dropped into the ballot box," he said. "This is altogether wrong. Love of liberty and country should totally destroy such mean and contemptible prejudice."

BACK TO HER BIRTHPLACE.

Cruiser Brooklyn Enthusiastically Welcomed at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The cruiser Brooklyn, returning from her successful trial trip, reached Cramps' shipyard at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Her passage up the Delaware River to-day was one of which her builders may well feel proud. Philadelphians have in the past several years become accustomed to the return of naval vessels after successful trials in other waters, but the return of the Brooklyn, for some reason, had, it seemed, attracted unprecedented attention.

The cruiser was met far down the river by crowded excursion steamers, which, after tumultuous whistling and cheering of those on board, turned and followed the cruiser up the river to the shipyard. The wharfs of the entire front of the city were crowded with cheering people, and the big cruiser's siren whistle was kept busy making responses to salutes from other vessels, both afloat and at anchor.

The Brooklyn, after her trial trip on Thursday afternoon, returned to her anchorage off Hull, Mass., about eight miles out from Boston. A new pennant was run up on each of the fore and aft stays, and on each of her three large smokestacks was painted the figures "21.01" and "22.9." These figures indicated, in the first instance, the unofficial average speed made on her trial, and in the latter case the maximum speed claimed between two of the marking buoys in the trial run. The figures announced after the trial on Thursday were 21.92, but later calculations by those on the ship showed 21.94.

Home for Feeble Minded Burned.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 29.—Lightning set fire to the main building of the Iowa State Institution for the Feeble Minded at Glenwood early this morning, and it was destroyed, entailing a loss upon the State of $150,000. The inmates were removed in safety, and other buildings saved.

QUIET IN CONSTANTINOPLE

STREETS STILL PATROLLED BY SOLDIERS AND POLICE.

Two Thousand Persons Said to Have Been Killed in Wednesday's Riots —The Powers Have Sent a Joint Note of Protest to the Sultan—The Armenian Revolutionary Committee Makes Twelve Demands of the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 29.—Troops have arrived here from Adrianople and reinforced the soldiery and police who are patroling the streets. The city has become quiet, and the shops at Galata are being reopened and business is being resumed.

The latest estimate of the number of persons killed during the rioting on Wednesday is 2,000. The French Charge d'Affaires here counted 500 bodies, which were deposited in one cemetery alone. The powers have sent a joint note to the Sultan protesting against the slaughter which accompanied the disturbances, to which his Majesty answered that all possible precautions against the outbreak had been taken and were still being observed with augmented force.

The Hon. M. Herbert, Secretary of the British Embassy, is endeavoring to insure the lives and safety of the hundreds of Armenians who are still hiding in various buildings. Reports are coming in frequently of outrages in the suburbs of Constantinople, especially beyond Scutari. Mr. Herbert has chartered the steamer Hurgari to transport any English families who are desirous of leaving, and many persons have already boarded her. The scenes in the harbor are of the liveliest description. Hundreds of persons are flocking to the water front and taking refuge on board foreign ships. Although order in the city has been fairly restored, the situation is still such as to cause great anxiety.

The Armenian Revolutionary Committee has issued another manifesto, in which are embodied twelve demands, the chief of which is that autonomy be granted to the Armenians. After enumerating their demands, the manifesto goes on to declare that the Armenians will fight for their rights until the last of them shall have been killed.

Further details of the situation here show a horrible condition of affairs. Secretary Herbert of the British Embassy states that he saw one of the municipal scavengers' carts heaped up with the bodies of Armenian porters. Upon the top of the load was the body of a porter whose head was terribly battered, but who was still alive. Mr. Herbert noticed that the skulls of most of the victims were utterly or battered.

The Italian Ambassador, who witnessed the killing of a number of Armenians by Turks, appealed to the officer of a passing patrol to interfere on behalf of the Armenians. The appeal, however, was fruitless. The officer refused the Ambassador's request, saying, "It is the people," and proceeded on his way.

The Sultan, upon hearing that the guardships had landed bodies of men, begged Mr. Herbert to withdraw them, but this the latter declined to do until the rioting had ceased. The American College and Bible House were guarded by troops and the college was visited by United States Minister Terrell, who declared to a certain whether or not the occupants were safe. The Minister's appearance had a good effect, and he was assured by the Chief of Police that everything would be done to preserve order.

TURKEY MUST MAKE REPARATION.

Fair Nation Will Press the Harpoot and Marash Claims.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—"What is the situation of Harpoot indemnity? Also of Marash indemnity?"

This inquiry was cabled by Secretary Olney to Minister Terrell Jan. 28, 1896. No satisfactory answer has yet been received. The demands of the United States, both before and after the destruction of the American settlements at the points named were very explicit. The official correspondence shows that Admiral Selfridge on Nov. 30, with the guns of the United States cruiser San Francisco within bombarding distance of Alexanuretta, informed the Vali of Aleppo that the United States would hold the Turkish Government to a strict accountability for the burning of the building belonging to the American mission at Marash, and for all other infractions of the treaty between the United States and Turkey.

Minister Terrell had personally demanded (Nov. 18, 1895) "that a guard of Turkish soldiers be placed to protect the persons and property of every American missionary in the Ottoman Empire," and, he added, "I am instructed by my Government to demand prompt payment for the burning of American property at Harpoot."

The only answer which appears of record is from the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tewfik (or Tevfik) Pasha, to Minister Terrell, dated Dec. 30, 1895, in which he claimed that the burning of the school at Marash had originated within the school itself by the firing of some charcoal and hay in the stables, and that the "alleged pillage of the seminary and boarding school by soldiers of the Imperial army was an entirely uncalled for calumny."

Conclusive evidence as to the failure of the Turkish authorities to protect American property both at Marash and Harpoot, after repeated requests had been made to that effect, was supplied by Minister Terrell, and the United States repeated its demands for reparation in the most peremptory manner.

This was followed by a request for permission for the Bancroft to pass through the Straits of the Dardanelles, which permission (as already stated in these dispatches) was defused by the Turkish Prime Minister, through Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister here, on the 16th of January last. Twelve days later Mr. Olney telegraphed Mr. Terrell to know what was the situation of the demands for indemnity. No satisfactory reply having been received to these inquiries up to date, it would seem that more vigorous means are now about to be resorted to.

COLOMBIA'S RAILROAD WAR.

Likely to Result in Suspension of Traffic over the Line Involved.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 29.—The trouble between the Carthagena and Magdalena Railroad Company and the Government is increasing, and is likely to result in the stoppage of all traffic over the road. Manager Ford of the railroad company has been threatened by the authorities with arrest for refusing to obey the orders of the Governor of the province to receive and transport freight by weight, but he has received orders from the headquarters of the company in Boston, Mass., to resist the demands made upon him by the Government.

The Congressional committee having in charge the matter of the Government concession to Mr. J. L. Cherry for the construction of the Cauca Railroad, in the Republic of Columbia, has made its report. The committee advises the cancellation of Mr. Cherry's concession.

The general feeling among members of Congress is adverse to the holding of any railroad concessions by a foreigner.

CHINESE VIGILANTES TURN BANDITS.

Destroy Thirty Native Catholic Missions in Consequence of a Feud.

TOKIO, Japan, Aug. 18, via San Francisco, Aug. 29.—An anti-Christian outbreak is now going on at Shantung, China.

The rioters are members of a society originally formed for the purpose of mutual protection against bandits, but it is said now that it has become the bandit organization itself. For some time there has been a feud between this society and the native Catholics, culminating recently in the society sending out 1,000 men to destroy the Catholic property.

It is not yet known whether any lives were lost, but thirty Catholic stations are said to have been destroyed. Four thousand soldiers have been dispatched against the insurgents.

THE CZAR LEAVES VIENNA.

He and the Czarina Start on Their Way to Kieff.

VIENNA, Aug. 29.—After a grand parade of the troops in honor of the Czar and Czarina this morning, the Russian imperial party were accompanied to the railway station by Emperor Francis Joseph and the Austrian Archdukes, who bade the Czar and Czarina farewell. Immense crowds of people were massed in the streets and cheered the visitors with the utmost enthusiasm.

The Czar and Czarina took a train en route to Kieff, where they will remain until Sept. 3, when they will go to Breslau, arriving there on Sept 5.

Dr. Gallagher Sails for New-York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 29.—Dr. Gallagher, the Irish-American dynamiter who was released from Portland Prison yesterday, sailed for New-York on board the American Line steamer St. Paul to-day. He was accompanied by Dr. McBride, his physician. Gallagher and McBride remained at Winchester last night, in order to secure privacy, and arrived at Southampton only a few minutes before the St. Paul left her dock. They went on board the ship in the quickest manner, and only a few officials who were in the secret, knew of Gallagher's departure. Dr. Gallagher looked emaciated and seemed mentally depressed.

The Laurada at Port Antonio.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Acting Secretary Wike of the Treasury Department today received a telegram from the United States Consul at Port Antonio, Jamaica, saying that the suspected filibuster Laurada is at that port, after having landed at Navassa and transferred her men and arms to the tug Dauntless, which slipped out of the port of Brunswick, Ga., a few weeks ago and embarked a party of men at Woodbine, Fla., since which time she had not been heard from until to-day. The Laurada cleared from Wilmington, Del., Aug. 6.

Cabinet Crisis in Japan.

YOKAHAMA, Aug. 29.—The ministerial crisis, which resulted in the resignation of the Premier, the Secretary of the Cabinet, and the Minister of the Interior, arose from a difference between the members of the Cabinet regarding the appointment of a Minister of Foreign Affairs. All of the Principal Ministers, following the example of the Premier, have tendered their resignations, and the Emperor has appointed Count Kuroda acting Premier.

Will Not Surrender Khalid.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to The Cologne Gazette from Zanzibar says that the German Consul there has refused to surrender to the British officials, Said Khalid, the self-proclaimed Sultan, and those of his followers who took refuge at the Consulate, after being driven from the palace by the bombardment of the British warships.

Few Recent Battles in Cuba.

HAVANA, Aug. 29.—According to the official reports received here, no battles of importance have been fought recently between the rebels and the Government troops. There have, however, been a number of skirmishes in different localities. In these engagements the rebel losses amounted to fifty killed and three wounded, while the Spanish lost only four killed and thirty-five wounded.

BATTLE IN WEWOKA STREETS.

Squaw Men Defeat 300 Seminoles and Kill Three Before Troops Arrive.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 29.—News from the Seminole Nation says that the uprising among the squaw men has been partly subdued by the arrival of troops from the First Cavalry.

The squaw men and full bloods had a pitched battle, in which three full-blood Indians were killed and two squaw men were injured. One hundred and fifty squaw men comprised the attacking party and chased 300 full bloods and half breeds through the streets of Wewoka.

The trouble between the squaw men, or white men who have married into the Seminole tribe, has been in progress several weeks, or since the last meeting of the Seminole Council, when a law was passed ordering the immediate expulsion of all white men from the nation.

To be a North Pelham.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The vote to incorporate that part of the town north of the railroad tracks into a village, to be called North Pelham, was carried this afternoon by a plurality of 2 votes out of 132 cast. The election was warmly contested. The village will elect President, Trustees, Treasurer, and a Collector the latter part of September.

FOUND BITING HER CHILD.

A Drunken Mother's Inhuman Conduct —Little One Attended by Physician.

Sergt. Gallagher of the Butler Street Station, while walking along Baltic Street, Brooklyn, last night, heard a child's scream in the tenement at 356 Baltic Street. On investigation, he ascertained that Eugene Dunn, seven years old, was in his mother's arms and she was biting him. She had bitten him on the head, face, breast, and arm. The Sergeant took the child from the woman and called Ambulance Surgeon Hurd of the Brooklyn Hospital, who attended to the child's injuries, after which Eugene and his younger brother, Andrew, were taken in charge by the Children's Society.

The mother, Catherine Dunn, was locked up on the charge of intoxication. She was released only yesterday from jail, where she had spent ten days for intoxication.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—GRAND UNION—Baron Felix Stackelberg of Russia.

—BUCKINGHAM—John Russell Young of Philadelphia.

—ASTOR—President Francis L. Patton of Princeton College.

—ALBEMARLE—Commander John Schouler, United States Navy.

—GILSEY—Judge McClure of Arkansas and Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff.

—HOFFMAN—Ex-President M. L. Barillas of Guatemala and W. A. Hemphill of Atlanta.

—IMPERIAL—William P. Hazen, Chief of the United States Secret Service, and Henry Clay Barnabee.

—MURRAY HILL—President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan, and C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo.

—WINDSOR—Gen. Rufus Saxton, United States Army, and Chief Engineer J. W. King, United States Navy.

—HOLLAND—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, and E. T. Jeffery, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, Potter Palmer of Chicago, and Col. William R. Morrison, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

—9:30 A. M.—281 South Street; William Muhlenberg; coalyard; damage trifling.

—3:05 P. M.—109 Suffolk Street; chimney; no damage.

—3:45 P. M.—173 East Seventy-ninth Street; tenement; Mrs. Bauer; damage, $600.

—7:40 P. M.—228 East Ninth Street; M. Flanger; damage trifling.

—7:50 P. M.—53 Division Street; chimney; no damage.

TO PRESERVE DEMOCRACY

OBJECT OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

History of the Movement—It Started at Chicago When It Was Found that the Silver Men Would Not Listen to Reason—A Spontaneous Uprising of Those Who Favor Common Honesty and Uphold the Law—What Convention Will Do.

The National Democratic Party, whose name is three weeks old and principles are 100 years old, will hold a National Convention at Indianapolis Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The leading spirits in this party—the men who assisted at its rechristening, who are arranging for the convention—believe that forty of the States will be represented by delegates, notwithstanding that the call for it was issued less than a month before the date for meeting, and that the crisis which made it necessary came less than two months ago—so spontaneous was the uprising against the repudiation of the ancient faith of Democracy by the Popocrats who met in Chicago on July 7! Before that date, when the Democrats who were assembling in Chicago to attend the convention called by authority of the party organization found that free silverites had captured a majority of the delegates, the sound-money sentiment which will result in the Indianapolis Convention began to crystallize.

It was crystallized at a conference of the sound-money Democrats, who gathered on the invitation of William C. Whitney to take counsel how the party might be saved from committing itself, through its accredited representatives, to the free-silver heresy. Representatives from about twenty States were there. They learned before they adjourned, a little while before midnight on the 3d of July, that the tide of free silver would sweep over the convention, and they firmly pledged themselves that they would not go with it. The leaders at that meeting were William C. Whitney, ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Smith M. Weed, ex-Congressman Charles Tracey, Frederic R. Coudert of New-York, William S. D. Bynum of Indiana, Gen. Edward S. Bragg and Senator William F. Vilas of Wisconsin, Don M. Dickinson of Michigan, ex-Gov. David R. Francis of Missouri, William F. Harrity of Pennsylvania, Senator George Gray of Delaware, Senator James Smith of New-Jersey, Daniel W. Lawlor of Minnesota, and Ben T. Cable and Franklin MacVeagh of Illinois.

Each night until the convention met these and other Democrats met and compared notes on the situation. Senator David B. Hill, though not at the conferences, was in full sympathy with the conferrees. With them he held hourly consultations by day, while the lines were forming between the sound-money and the silver men for the battle in the convention hall, in which the Senator was to be the commanding General of the gold men.

The gold men early gave up the idea of preventing the adoption of a silver plank in the National platform, and considered how they might make the most emphatic protest against the inevitable; how they might advertise to the country that they whose loyalty to the party had been tested and whose counsels in the past had been accepted by true Democrats, might make clear to all that they stood where they had always stood.

The convention's work is too recent to need repetition here. When the choice of the National Committee for temporary Chairman had been defeated by an unprecedented act of a majority of the delegates, when the will of the State of Michigan had been nullified and its representatives turned out to make room for others in sympathy with the majority, and when the revolutionary platform had been adopted and repudiation of party doctrines of party leaders and of common moral laws had been completed, then the gold Democrats refused to act, and sat silent, while the revolutionary rabble selected its candidates in the name of Democracy. From that moment it became a necessity that a new name should be chosen for those who held to the old beliefs.

The convention adjourned July 11. Throughout the country there went up a protest against its platform and its candidates. Free silver was but one of the propositions which became odious.

Twelve days after the National gathering, under the leadership of men from Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, a gathering was held in Chicago, at which it was determined that another convention, another platform, and other candidates were necessary to maintain the integrity of the party and to assure the defeat of Popocracy. That gathering was on July 23. The first day nine States were represented. They were Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Nebraska, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan, all from the Central West, where the National battle is to be fought. The representatives passed resolutions in favor of a "thoroughly sound and patriotic" declaration of Democratic principles, and expressing the belief that candidates for President and Vice President in accord with this declaration ought to be nominated. On the second day of the conference delegates were present from Minnesota and Texas.

Those who were at this conference suggested that before a National Convention were held a larger gathering, at which more States might be represented if they saw fit, should be called, and as a result a second meeting was held at Indianapolis Aug. 7—just one month after the meeting of the Chicago Convention. Thirty-three States had awakened by that time, and were represented. They were Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New-York, New-Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The delegates were an earnest body of men, who had the courage to fight when no hope of victory for themselves was within the possibilities. They issued a call for a National Convention. It appealed to all "Democrats who believe in sound money and the preservation of law and order, and who are unalterably opposed to the platform adopted and the candidates nominated at Chicago." It is in response to this call that the convention will be held in Indianapolis this week.

For a preliminary to the deliberations of that body, and as a declaration which might place their cause clearly before the country, a formal utterance was decided upon and a committee, headed by William D. Bynum of Indiana, was appointed to prepare an address to the people. In that address this appeal was made:

> The duty of the hour is to stand steadfast in the defense of our ancient faith. In this crisis there is at stake more than the possibility of temporary victory. The honor and perpetuity of the Democratic Party are at stake. A political organization that is untrue to itself, its principles, its history and traditions, is disgraced and dishonored. The existence of our great historical party, that has withstood the assaults of every foe, is threatened by reason of the recreancy of many of its members. That this party, as we have known it, may not die, let the faithful of years rally round its historic banner, reform its broken lines, and, with abiding faith in the final triumph of its principles, unite to restore the name "Democrat" to its former meaning and proud distinction.

The response to the call has been spontaneous. In addition to the States which were represented at the Indianapolis conference, delegates from California, Louisiana, Mississippi, and New-Jersey have been chosen. The leaders are confident that forty of the forty-five States will be represented.

This question has been raised in some States: "Shall the convention nominate candidates who shall stand on a sound-money platform, or shall it simply adopt a platform?"

No one expects that the candidates will be elected. It is simply a question of which will be the most effective method of killing off the Chicago candidates, and at the same time keeping the breath of life in the old-time Democratic Party. That candidates should be nominated is the prevailing belief, and some States have thus early acted on this belief. Maine, Kentucky, and Missouri are notable illustrations, as Presidential Electors have been nominated in those States by the sound-money Democratic Conventions.

Much speculation has been rife as to the candidates, and the field from which a choice may be made includes a half-dozen Democrats of National prominence. They are Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin, who led the fight for Wisconsin at the Chicago Convention, and Senator William F. Vilas, who was one of his colleagues; Henry Watterson of Kentucky, Senator Palmer of Illinois, Secretary Morton of Nebraska, and Senator Gray of Delaware. Secretary Morton has indicated plainly that he would prefer not to be the candidate, and Gen. Bragg is one of those who question the wisdom of naming candidates at all. For the second place, Gen. Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky has been most widely favored.

The platform to be adopted at Indianapolis will declare for honest money. That much is as certain as that the convention will be held. How much further it may go toward "squaring" the loyal Democracy of the country on the revolutionary propositions laid down at Chicago is one of the questions likely to receive full and careful consideration in the preliminary conference. Some of the State Conventions have recorded themselves in strong condemnation of the Chicago document. New-Jersey spoke plain English on the subject. The sound-money convention in that State said in its platform:

> We condemn the assault upon and the threatened degradation of the Supreme Court of the United States.
>
> We condemn the approval of mob violence contained in the censure of a Democratic Administration for suppressing mob violence.

In some other States similar declarations have been made.

THE REVOLT IN ALABAMA.

The State Is Likely to Go for Sound Money.

Good news of silver defection in Alabama was brought to Republican Headquarters yesterday by Mr. F. J. Kilpatrick, Mayor of Bridgeport, Ala., and Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, which has been represented by Gen. Joseph Wheeler for the last sixteen years. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES he said yesterday:

"The result of the recent State election in Alabama seems disheartening to those who do not understand the situation. The Democratic candidate, Mr. Joseph Johnston, has been returned as elected by about 28,000 majority. We have twenty counties out of the sixty-six where the negroes are largely in excess of the white people. The Democratic candidate received majorities in nineteen of these. His majority in these nineteen counties was within 1,000 of the total majority returned for him. Mr. Goodwyn, the Populist candidate, indorsed by the Republicans, was returned as carrying twenty-six counties. In twenty-five of these counties the white people are in a majority. They gave Mr. Goodwyn about 10,000 majority, while, according to the returns, the remaining forty counties gave Mr. Johnston about 48,000 majority.

"No attempt is made on the part of the Democrats to deny the ballot-box stuffing methods that are now, and for years have been, in vogue in Alabama. They cry 'negro domination,' yet year after year the sections of the State where the white men are largely in excess of the negroes have given the Republican and Populist candidates large majorities, while those sections where the negroes are largely in excess of the white men have given the Democratic candidates overwhelming majorities. I believe that with a fair election Goodwyn would have carried the State by 25,000 majority.

"The sound-money movement among the Democrats is growing very strong. Clubs have been formed in Mobile, Montgomery, Birmingham, Decatur, Bridgeport, and in many other of the larger towns. A sound-money Democratic ticket would secure not less than 20 per cent. of the Democratic vote of Alabama. The Populists are very indignant at being again counted out in the State election, and will hardly join hands with the Democrats in anything, even the election of a silver President. Many of them publicly state that they do not believe the election of Bryan will result in silver legislation, because the Democratic Party has never kept its promises. They do not believe it will this time. If the Populists put out a Bryan and Watson ticket, and Sewall is not discredited by Bryan, Alabama will give its Electoral vote to McKinley. It will do it if any safeguard can be put about the polls. No State in the Union needs protection and good money more than Alabama.

ALBANY COUNTY DELEGATES.

Gen. Tracey of the National Democracy Leaves for Syracuse.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Albany has been a centre of the agitation in favor of a pronounced stand against the free-silver issue promulgated by the National Convention of the Democratic Party at Chicago ever since Gen. Charles Tracey left his seat among the New-York delegates of the convention when the free-silver platform was adopted.

The third party in this city selected today a representative body of delegates to the Syracuse Convention as follows:

First District.—Oscar L. Hasey, Gilbert L. Peatsall, and Edward F. Hackett. Alternates—Albert Hessberg, E. J. Graham, and Walter M. Woodward.

Second District.—Russell M. Johnston, James Hackett, and William N. Hughes. Alternates—Cornelius H. Van Antwerp, E. C. Barber, and Charles F. Van Benthuysen.

Third District.—J. T. Crawford, A. W. Harrington, and John H. McMahon. Alternates—Cooper N. Lansing, Walter J. Fitzpatrick, and J. H. McCormick.

In the several conventions resolutions were adopted embodying these ideas: "Resolved, That the platform and principles adopted by the Chicago Convention under the name of Democracy are un-Democratic and unpatriotic, and it behooves all good Democrats who believe in the principles of Jefferson and Tilden, and it is their duty, to use every effort to bring about the defeat of Candidates Bryan and Sewall, and to rescue the grand old party from the hands of Populists and Socialists."

The majority of the delegates will leave for Syracuse at 4:20 to-morrow. Gen. Charles Tracey, who as National Committeeman will be present at the convention, left for Syracuse to-night.

READY TO HELP THE CAUSE.

A. S. Hewitt and J. D. Crimmins to Serve on Finance Committee.

George Foster Peabody, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party Reform Organization, announced yesterday that Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, would positively attend the sound-money convention at Syracuse.

In response to invitations to serve upon the Finance Committee of the National Democratic Party, or Sound-Money Democracy, John D. Crimmins has written: "I am prepared to serve in the most effectual manner the Indianapolis movement. If the committee thinks I may be of service, yes."

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt writes: "I am very willing to serve as a member of the Finance Committee and am very glad that it has been organized."

John P. Frenzel, President of the Indiana Trust Company of Indianapolis, has been appointed Treasurer of the National Committee.

TO STAND FOR GOOD MONEY

Continued from Page 1.

ex-Congressman John F. House and other active sound-money Democrats with them.

Ex-Gov. Jones of Alabama leads the delegation from that State, supported by Congressman G. P. Harrison, S. H. Dent, Chairman of the Executive Committee in the campaign recently closed; J. M. Falkner, who was present at the conference here on Aug. 7, and other equally influential Democrats.

Kentucky's whole delegation is composed of men of National reputation. Ex-Gov. S. B. Buckner, who leads it, is a most impressive character, and he has with him as delegates at large George M. Davy and W. C. P. Breckinridge.

Ex-Congressman Alfred Caldwell and Joseph Ruffner are among the sterling Democrats from West Virginia.

Indiana has not yet selected her delegates at large. They will be chosen by the district delegates on Sept. 1, and it is probable that eight men, with half a vote each, will be selected. The sound-money Democrats are very proud of the personal character of the delegation, which is constituted of business men, lawyers, manufacturers, and ex-Congressmen, and is regarded as very substantial.

The fact appears to have been overlooked in some parts of the country that South Dakota has named a delegation. They were chosen on Aug. 27, and are Joseph Zitka, John D. Carn, William Irvine, L. W. Crofoot, T. P. Campbell, and F. T. Stephens. North Dakota has also selected delegates, and all will be here.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower of New-York has been selected by the National Democratic Executive Committee to preside over the temporary organization of the convention, and the National Committee will be asked to approve the choice. There is no doubt that the approval will be given. That sturdy, vigorous, honest Democrat, Senator Donaldson Caffery of Louisiana will be the permanent Chairman. The decision upon Caffery appears to have been reached immediately after his statement of his reasons for declining to support the Chicago platform and candidates, reasons which have appeared to the Executive Committee to have been expressed with great force and appropriateness.

The business of the convention will be completed, it is believed, on Thursday. On Monday the Executive Committee will meet to close up its work, and on Tuesday it will report its transactions and the arrangements for the convention to the National Committee, which is to meet at 10 o'clock on that day at the Grand Hotel. The convention will meet at noon on Wednesday in Tomlinson Hall, complete its temporary organization, and take a recess.

On Wednesday night there is to be a mass meeting in Tomlinson Hall, and addresses are to be made by Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado, W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky, Isadore Rayner of Maryland, John R. Fellows of New-York, John P. Irish of California, James H. Outhwaite of Ohio, and James H. Eckels of Illinois. On Thursday at 10 o'clock the convention will permanently organize, hear the reports of committees, adopt the platform, and nominate the candidates. It is believed that this work will all be disposed of in two sessions.

There is some talk here about candidates, but there is no indication that the preferences expressed are such that the selection is not yet quite open. The Indiana preference is for Senator W. F. Vilas. He has been in favor of a Democratic ticket for many months, having foreseen the action of the Chicago Convention long before that body met and did its mischievous work. The fact that he advocated the nomination of Gen. E. S. Bragg is not overlooked, and the selection of Vilas in preference to Bragg could not be taken as an indication of disapproval of Bragg, who is greatly admired for his rugged and candid belligerency.

The names of Postmaster General William L. Wilson of West Virginia, Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, and James O. Broadhead of Missouri, may all be presented. But Wilson is understood to be unwilling to run, and Morton has positively refused to have his name used.

Illinois will come here for Henry Watterson and other States will advocate his nomination. This is embarrassing to Kentucky, for that State has been requested to present Gen. S. B. Buckner for Vice President, and it seems almost certain that he will be the candidate for second place unless Watterson should prove to be so popular for first place as to displace Gen. Buckner altogether.

There will be no intense rivalry for the nominations, and no bitterness following anybody's defeat. The convention is to name a ticket that will inspire respect and the support of Democrats who will not vote for Bryan and cannot stomach McKinley. It expects a Thermopylae, but as Gen. Buckner said in the conference, "In Thermopylae will carry the promise of many Marathons in the future."

STATE COMMITTEEMEN RESIGN.

Stephen P. Sturgis and A. A. Healey Send Letters to Mr. Hinkley.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—State Chairman James W. Hinkley returned from Winnisook Lodge to-day.

He found in his correspondence letters from Stephen Perry Sturgis and A. Augustus Healey of Brooklyn, resigning from the Democratic State Committee. Both are gold men, and came into the State Committee last year as representatives of the Shepard Democracy.

No explanation was given for the resignations.

Messrs. Healy and Sturges were elected State Committeemen last year, upon the demand made by the Shepardites that they be entitled to two of the State Committeemen and one-third of the delegates from Kings County. Mr. Healy represented the Eighth Senatorial District and Mr. Sturges the Ninth District of Kings County.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at the residences of both the gentlemen last evening and found the houses closed for the Summer.

It is believed in political circles that the resignations were sent because Mr. Healy and Mr. Sturges desired to be free in their actions. They will attend the Syracuse Convention of sound-money Democrats, which will meet on Tuesday, and they will also go to Indianapolis to the National Convention of the sound-money Democrats. To do so and still be members of the State Committee, it was said, would not be acting in a fair manner.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Robert McLaughlin.

Robert McLaughlin of 57 Atlantic Street, Jersey City, died on Friday from heart disease. Mr. McLaughlin was born in Scotland sixty-eight years ago. He came to this country when a boy, and settled in Paterson, where he found work in the Rogers Locomotive Works. He was in time advanced to the position of Superintendent, and was sent to South America, where he put together the first locomotive ever run in that part of the world.

Fifteen years ago he removed to Jersey City, where he acted as Superintendent for Hitching & Co., manufacturers of greenhouse castings and frames. Mr. McLaughlin was in comfortable circumstances, but lost heavily by the failure of the Bergen Land and Improvement Company. He leaves a family.

Obituary Note.

—George A. Holt, who had been connected with Bullinger's Guide for twenty-eight years, ever since its publication began, died of heart failure Friday afternoon in his apartments at 17 West Thirty-second Street. Mr. Holt was fifty-five years old. He came to this city when a young man from Nashua, N. H., where he was born. E. W. Bullinger was then a clerk in the same house where Holt found employment. When Mr. Bullinger started The Monitor Guide he employed Holt, and when the latter died he was cashier. He left no family.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Again the banks have maintained their reserve by reducing loans, as they did a week ago. Yesterday's statement had been expected to show a heavy reduction in the surplus reserve. Instead, it showed little over half a million loss, and the surplus is still about $9,000,000. Loans were cut down another $3,000,000; deposits decreased over $6,000,000. In the aggregate, the loans are now over $455 millions; the deposits, a trifle less than $452 millions. This indicates further reductions of loans to come. In 1893, after the troubles had been running for some weeks (the real panic took place in May,) the loans stood at $418 millions on the 8th of July; by the 23d of September they had been cut down to $392 millions. Between July 8 and August 19th deposits fell from $338 to $370 millions. On the 12th of August the banks were over $16 millions below their 25 per cent. reserve. Our troubles this year may be said to have begun with the Chicago Convention, that is, the latter part of June.

The combination made to check the outflow of gold had the effect of stopping such export as was being done from pure scare; the high interest rates which money has commanded since, and the difficulty of getting bank accommodation, have forced the speedy sale of everything which we fall. Wheat, which has been going out which there is an open market, have been sold as rapidly as the owners of them could sell, and the consequence is there is a scarcity of freight room, everything being engaged up to the middle of September. The imports have fallen off almost as rapidly, for no importer would buy more than he was forced to, and payments for goods already bought have been suspended where practicable; that is, the importer carries his debt abroad instead of discounting his paper here. Under these various influences, all tending one way, exchange rates have fallen and gold is coming in rapidly and largely. It did in 1893; but the situation is somewhat better now than then, inasmuch as at that time, the price of exportable products fell heavily as they were forced on the market for anything they would bring. This year, there has been no such fall. Wheat, which has been going out largely, is a trifle better in price than it was recently.

The gold imports had the natural effect of brightening up the Street, and the market generally has been firmer, while in certain stocks where the short interest was large, the rise has been more decided. Most of the week the market was profoundly dull, and every day there was more or less acute apprehension of how the money market would act. A short flurry one day, when the rate ran up to 15 per cent., gave a temporary chill; but it was dissipated when one of the large houses sent in and loaned a million in scattered lots, breaking the rate down to six per cent. Appearances do not indicate an average rate for money during the next month of less than six to eight per cent. The gold coming in fills up gaps, but the Western demands must continue urgent. The state of affairs in Chicago will, in itself, tend to keep the money market close. There is a bad mix up there, and houses with Chicago connections were disturbed yesterday over the prospect for the coming week. They feared some concerns would have to go under as the result of the Diamond Match collapse.

The tendency in the Street now seems to be toward overconfidence. This is natural, perhaps, being in the nature of a rebound after intense strain. Nevertheless, it is well to bear in mind what our experience was in the last panic. The market began, in 1893, to break in April and in May the actual panic occurred. It was supposed then that the worst had been seen, and a week or so of rest and recovery came. Then followed more liquidation, more failures, and more spasms in the market at frequent intervals, till the last day of July, although in the meantime, President Cleveland had issued his call for the extra session, which was at the time considered to be almost equivalent to the repeal of the Sherman act. There seems now to be a disposition to consider the election already settled, and Bryan defeated. Let this feeling increase for a week or two and things would be in a fine condition for another slump. Some turn in the political kaleidoscope, some unexpected failure, a flurry in money, and away would go prices again. We are two months away from election yet, with all sorts of contingencies between this and that, and nothing which can be called certain. This, therefore, would seem to be a time when the man who buys should either buy outright and put the securities in his box, or protect them with ample margin.

Tuesday the Vermont election comes off, and on Wednesday the Indianapolis Convention meets. That Vermont will give an increased Republican majority is considered certain, and the market is expected to receive a strong bullish impulse on that account. It does not appear that the silver craze ever made much headway there among the Republicans, and when a prominent Democrat like Mr. Phelps comes out in vigorous denunciation of the Chicago platform, we may infer that there must be considerable defection among the Democrats. The Maine election will be a better test. That State was badly tainted with greenbackism; and it is a striking illustration of the permanence of forces in politics, that whatever State, county, or township was in favor of rotten money in the seventies, there a strong silver sentiment will be found to-day. The political managers understand this thoroughly, for they meet it at every turn. Michigan gave most trouble among the Northern States in the greenback times, and to-day there is more silver craze among the Republicans there than in any of the conceded doubtful States.

In the matter of railroad earnings, the outlook is not as good as could be wished. The shrinkage in general business is making bad inroads on the west-bound traffic, and of course this is just the time when the railroad managers go to fighting for freight and cut the rates to pieces. It may be regarded as a necessity that the Western roads should have reduced grain rates. Corn, for example, had to be got out somehow, and the fall in prices necessitated a cutting down of rate charges. Yet it might seem that the rate wars which appear to be raging in the West might have been avoided. A correction, by the way, needs to be made of the statement made last week, that against the increased earnings of the M. K. T. would have to be set increased fixed charges this year. Full interest on the second mortgage bonds became compulsory last year, and was paid. Apropos of corn, the condition of the speculators who went wildly into the cribbing business last year, is anything but enviable. It is calculated that at present prices, they stand to lose about ten cents per bushel.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Leboeuf, Havre Aug. 22, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. South of Fire Island at 9:25 P. M.

SS Pawnee, Robinson, Georgetown, S. C., Aug. 24, and Wilmington, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Guyandotte, Glover, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Tjomo, (Norw.,) Bloness, Demerara Aug. 20, with sugar and passengers to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

One Fare Round Trip.

$19.00 to Indianapolis and return via Pennsylvania Railroad, account National Democratic Convention. Tickets good going Aug. 29 to Sept. 1; good returning until Sept. 7.—Adv.

HUMAN FISHING AT NEWPORT.

Programme for Mrs. Hoffman's Entertainment Next Tuesday Night.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—Cottagers gathered at Bailey's Beach again this morning to witness another human angling match; these are quite the thing just now. Samuel Powell, Jr., was assisted in his fishing by Robert Ralston and Theodore A. Havemeyer, who is an expert bass fisherman. It was thought that if anybody could land the Messrs. Oelrichs he could, and so he was induced to try. He failed, though both Charles M. and Hermann Oelrichs held out for twenty minutes, keeping the fishline attached to their belts taut during all that time, the fishing rod in Mr. Havemeyer's hand bending double in his efforts to bring them in toward the boat in which he stood. They were, of course, tried separately.

Oliver H. P. Belmont, who is as good, though not as strong, a swimmer as either of the Messrs. Oelrichs, was tried and was brought into the boat by Mr. Havemeyer in ten minutes. He was able to hold out for several minutes, but the exertion was too much for him, and, as he tired, the fisherman was able slowly to reel up his line and draw him in. It is understood that Hermann Oelrichs is ready to bet $1,000 that no man can land him in half an hour, and if there are no takers he may extend the time.

The entertainment to be given at the residence of Mrs. Hoffman next Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Lisa Day Nursery of New-York will include two short plays and music. The first will be a French comedy, "L'Etincelle," by Edward Pailleron, in which the Marquis Guy d'Argy, Miss Davis, and Miss Devereux Clapp will take part, and the second an English drama, "Our Bitterest Foe," by G. C. Herbert, in which Miss Gertrude G

FUTURITY WINNER BEATEN

ORNAMENT TURNED THE TABLES ON OGDEN YESTERDAY.

It Was in the Race for the Flatbush Stakes at Seven Furlongs, and Ornament Won Very Easily—Buck Massie Made a Runaway Race of the Omnium Handicap—Tod Sloane Appears in the Saddle After an Absence of a Week.

A larger crowd than usual was at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, owing in great part to the fact that the winner and the second horses in the Futurity were to meet over a course of seven furlongs in the Flatbush Stakes. It was the thirteenth running of the stakes, which has never yet been won by a bad horse, with the single exception of the year when Senator Grady won it. There are a fine lot of horses in the list of past winners, beginning with the great mare Wonda, and including Salvator, Requital, Lady Violet, Sir Dixon, Potomac, and Lisbak among them. Last year Requital won it with the top weight, 115 pounds, in 1:26, and worked out the mile in public in a shade better than 1:40, the performance creating a genuine sensation on the heels of his victory in the Futurity.

This year there were but three runners—Ogden, winner of the Futurity; Ornament, who ran second to him, and who, it was generally thought, would have won had he had a boy who was strong enough to hold him together, which Sloane was not, and The Friar, a colt that in the Spring was widely touted as a world beater, but which has not yet done anything to warrant the belief that he is anything above the run of the common lot of two-year-olds that are out this year. Ogden was a slight favorite in the speculation at about even money, with Ornament a close second choice at 6 to 5. The Friar was at 6 to 1, and was only nibbled at by those who thought that he might split the pair at the finish or possibly win.

It was not much of a race or a spectacle, as Ornament proved to be by far the best horse of the trio, and he won in the handiest possible fashion. When the horses were started, there was a marked disinclination by any of them to set the pace. Finally, after 100 yards had been run at a snail's pace, Littlefield sent The Friar to the front, and Clayton followed with Ornament, Ogden bringing up the rear, and running as if he had been indulged, so that he was not in as good condition as on the day that he put the Futurity to his credit.

Just at the bend at the toe of the horseshoe the race was reached, Clayton gave Ornament his head, and he went up alongside The Friar without the least particle of trouble. He was running so freely that Clayton sensibly allowed him to go on about his business, and from that to the end he had the easiest sort of a journey. The Friar struggled hard to keep up with the Kentuckian, and back of him Tuberville was hard at work on Ogden, trying to get him up, so that he could be in the scrimmage for the money. Try as he would, the Futurity winner could not catch the candidate of the Kentucklans, and Ornament romped home with Clayton looking back over his shoulder, the easiest sort of a winner, in 1:27 1-5, the second fastest time of the race. He was a good length in front of Ogden, who beat The Friar twice that distance for the second money.

The victory seemed to be a popular one with the crowd, even though Ogden was the favorite in the speculation. It's popularity was in great part due to the fact that there were so many of the "I told you so's" in the crowd who had asserted that had Ornament a stronger boy up in the race for the Futurity, he would have been returned the winner.

The Omnium Handicap, at a mile and an eighth, which followed, was also a popular race and a popular victory, as Buck Massie, the favorite, won it in good style, leading from starter to Judge, after an easy sort of a run. Of the lot originally entered for the race, but four faced the starter, though it was a stake worth $1,500 to the winner, and these are the sort of purses that are few and far between for all-aged horses in these days. Trainers seem to object to starting horses where there will be a chance for a struggle, preferring to keep them in idleness, and start them for purses in which they will be odds-on favorites, but which will give these men a chance to pick up a few dollars in the betting ring. There is not enough sporting spirit among all the trainers together nowadays to properly weight down a toy balloon.

As both Lehman and Ben Eder were well backed to win the race, those who pinned their faith to Buck Massie were able to get as good as 6 to 5 for their money, which seemed very liberal odds. Buck Massie, Ben Eder, Dutch Skater, and Lehman was the order in which the horses ran for a bit above six furlongs. Then Lehman moved off, and, with Buck Massie leading the rest of the lot, ran abreast to the head of the stretch. There the line was broken by Lehman shooting out in an effort to catch Buck Massie. But the task was a little one, for Buck Massie was the best of the party, and he romped home as easily in front of Lehman as Requital beat him in the race for the Twin City Handicap. Dutch Skater got ahead of Ben Eder in the last furlong, and the latter was forced to bring up the rear of the procession, as they went by the judges in Indian file.

An unlucky spill in the sport began with a couple of races for maiden two-year-olds, both of them being over the Futurity course, which is 170 feet less than three-quarters of a mile. Billy Redding, on which Tod Sloane made his first appearance in the saddle for some days, was the favorite. L. B., in spite of the fact that Lambley was up, was made the second choice. Their backers had the pleasure of seeing them finish in third and fourth places, respectively. Iroquoise and Friendship having the race between them, the former beating the latter home by a neck after a hard run, in which Hewitt did the best riding, and for that reason got the money.

Tod Sloane's mount, Ross O., was again made the favorite in the second of these maiden races, and this time the jockey of the loud clothes and the strong cigars and the big head got home in second place, improving his position of the previous race by one point. The winner turned up in the Keene cast-off, Dunlap, who led all the way and held on long enough to beat Ross O. home by a neck, the others being beaten away off. As these two were the two first choices in the speculation, it looks as if the talent had a fashion of figuring the maidens down pretty well better than they can in some of the races for the tried horses which have already won their spurs.

Lady Diamond was Tod Sloane's third mount, and this time he got his horse home in front, though his mount was not the favorite in the speculation, as but little was known about "Lucky" Baldwin's filly. It was a case of Lady Diamond first and the rest a long way behind. Tural rode a good race on the top weight, Ferrier, and managed to get the second money, though the light-weighted Lady Diamond was a bit too fleet for him to catch. Tom Cromwell and Buckwa both made temporary bids for the race, but their rushes were too short to be effective. Helma, who came with a rush at the end, as if he were getting ready to win a race, got the third money. He acted as if he would be ripe by the time Morris Park opens.

After the stakes had been decided Harry Reed landed a selling race at a mile for M. F. Dwyer. Sherlock, who made most of the running, was his only actual competitor for the money. Sloane rode Argentina, who was quite a tip for the race, but she was not good enough to do better than run a fair third. The much-talked-of "combination" were down heavy on Sherlock, but even with all their alleged shrewdness they could not "shoo" him home as winner of the race.

The steeplechase over the full course, which brought the day's sport to an end, proved an easy victory for the favorite, Red Pat, who fenced well and ran true and clean throughout. His closest rival had been Lion Heart, but he tired so after all the jumps had been negotiated that Decapod beat him out on the run home by a narrow margin for second money. The Peer and Woodford both fell during the trip, but neither the horses nor the riders were injured worth speaking of.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; a selling sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:12 4-5.

1—Iroquoise, Perry Belmont's b. f., by Iroquois-Magnetism, 95 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Hewitt)
2—Friendship, W. J. O'Brien's ch. g., 95, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Coyle)
3—Billy Redding, J. E. Madden's b. c., 98, 7 to 2.....(Sloane)

Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

L. B., 95, 4 to 1, (Lambley;) Naughty Girl, 95, 8 to 1, (Powers;) Simonian, 97, 20 to 1, (Coyle;) Atlantus, 92, 25 to 1, (Johns;) X Ray, 98, 8 to 1, (Hirsch;) Sir Frederick, 108, 15 to 1, (Hamilton;) Courtesy, 98, 25 to 1, (Davis;) Sathanas, 108, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Black Velvet, 106, 40 to 1, (Gifford;) Mr. Waverly, 98, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Tobias, 108, 10 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; a selling sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Futurity course. Time—1:11 1-5.

1—Dr. Jim, W. H. Karrick's b. g., by Jim Gore-Lizzie, 98 pounds, 12 to 5 and 4 to 5 (Powers)
2—Ross O., F. L. Parker's b. g., 99, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloane)
3—Hi Daddy, J. McLaughlin's b. g., 116, 6 to 1.....(Tural)

Won by a neck; six lengths between second and third.

Myrtle L., 95, 30 to 1, (Maher;) Robbie W., 108, 10 to 1, (Ballard;) Convention, 107, 10 to 1, (Griffin;) Iranian, 100, 20 to 1, (Lambley;) Loch Glyn, 98, 20 to 1, (Gifford;) Billall, 98, 30 to 1, (Wapshire,) and Calibee, 109, 30 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; a sweepstakes of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15.

1—Lady Diamond, Santa Anita Stable's ch. m., 4 years, by Emperor of Norfolk-Avilita, 98 pounds, 6 to 1 and 9 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Forfeller, J. S. Hibart's ch. h., 6, 122, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Tural)
3—Belmar, Preakness Stable's gr. h., 4, 102, 6 to 1.....(Bergen)

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

Preston, 4, 112, 5 to 1, (Martin;) Mormon, 3, 102, 40 to 1, (Powers;) Woodvine, 3, 100, 6 to 1, (Hewitt;) Buckwa, 5, 104, 7 to 2, (Cody;) Tom Cromwell, 3, 115, 8 to 1, (Sims,) and Contrition, 4, 97, 50 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Flatbush Stakes of $3,000 for two-year-olds, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:27 1-5.

1—Ornament, C. T. Patterson's ch. c., by Order-Victorine, 110 pounds, 6 to 5.....(Clayton)
2—Ogden, Marcus Daly's br. c., 110, even money.....(Tuberville)
3—The Friar, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., 115, 6 to 1.....(Littlefield)

Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Omnium Handicap of $2,000 for three-year-olds and upward, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54 2-5.

1—Buck Massie, J. M. Murphy's br. h., 4 years, by Hanover-Triana, 122 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Hill)
2—Lehman, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. h., 5, 117, 4 to 1 and even money.....(Tarai)
3—Dutch Skater, W. Jennings's b. h., 5, 95, 6 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Won by two lengths; a half length between second and third.

Ben Eder, 3, 101, 5 to 2, (Sloane,) also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. A selling sweepstake of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 1-5.

1—Harry Reed, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4 years, by Himyar-Vidert, 109 pounds, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Sherlock, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. c., 3, 101, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Hill)
3—Argentina, Santa Anita Stable's b. f., 3, 98, 5 to 1.....(Sloane)

Won by a half length; two length between second and third.

Strathroe, 5, 114, 5 to 1, (Martin;) Kingstone, 5, 98, 60 to 1, (Nutt;) Premier, 7, 101, 15 to 1, (Coville;) Dogget, 4, 112, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Chugnut, 4, 98, 20 to 1, (Powers,) and Emotional, 3, 91, 100 to 1, (Wapshire,) also ran and finished as named.

SEVENTH RACE.—Steeplechase; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The full course. Time—5:27.

1—Red Pat, J. P. Dawes's ch. g., 5 years, by Florentine-Sozodont, 168 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Dunlap)
2—Decapod, J. W. Colt's b. g., 6, 142, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Mack)
3—Lion Heart, Wellington Stable's br. g., 6, 3 to 1.....(G. Hamilton)

Won by twenty lengths; a length between second and third.

Lafayette, 5, 140, 12 to 1, (Cannon,) and Olindo, 4, 138, 6 to 1, (Canavan,) also ran and finished as named. Woodford, aged, 135, 15 to 1, (Veach,) and The Peer, aged, 164, 3 to 1, (Brazil,) fell.

Still Investigating the Combination.

Another long meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club was held at the Coney Island track yesterday. More meetings are to be held next week, at which the mystery of the alleged combination of owners, trainers, jockeys, and bookmakers is to be still further investigated. What has already been done is kept a profound secret by those who have been "on the grill," and what may be done is a still deeper secret.

The official announcement of what has been done in a routine way is that the application of Jockey William McDermott for reinstatement had been denied. In the case of Mr. C. Brown, owner of the mare Forget, whose entries have been refused, asking for a relief from this suspension of his racing privileges, decision was reserved.

The Wind-Up at Readville

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 29.—The weather of the last day of the successful meeting of the New-England Breeders' Association at Readville was fine. The track was in good racing condition. The event of the day was the unfinished 2:10 pacing race. Sherman Clay was favorite, with Billy well thought of. Billy won easily, with Sherman Clay second and Red Oak third. Summary:

2:20 Class, Pacing—Purse $2,000.

Billy, ch. g., by Saddlewhitre, dam ..., by Tom Hal, (Middleby).....3 6 1 1 1
Sherman Clay, ch. g., by Clay Dust, dam Lady, by Dan Voorhees, (Bonesteel).....1 1 3 3 3
Red Oak, b. g., (Geers).....6 2 2 5 2
Diversion, br. m., (Collins and Trout).....5 3 4 2 5
Success, b. m., (Goble).....2 4 5 4 4
Nelson Allen, br. h., (Woodbury).....4 dis
Time—2:15½, 2:16¾, 2:15¾, 2:15¾, 2:14¾.

Mr. Croker's Colors Ahead.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—At Hurst Park to-day the Priory Handicap of 300 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the second to receive 10 sovereigns out of the plate, one mile, was won by Mr. Richard Croker's b. h. Santa Anita, by Cheviot, out of Aloha, five years old. Mr. H. McCalmont's ch. c. Eavesham, by Tavo, out of Widgeon, three years old, was second, and Mr. A. W. Hudson's ch. h. Golden Slipper, by Ben Odin, out of Lady Tramp, six years old, third. The betting was 3 to 1 against Santa Anita, 5 to 1 against Eavesham, and 8 to 1 against Golden Slipper.

ORANGE WON EASILY.

Outplayed the Montclair Athletic Club and Batted Hard.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 29.—The Orange Athletic Club easily defeated the Montclair Athletic Club players at the Orange Oval this afternoon in a game which was clean-cut in the field work on both sides, but in which the home team greatly excelled at the bat. Terry was hit for four runs in the first inning, and then Easton went in for two innings, when he was hit on the head by a pitched ball by Stephens. He was unable to play longer, and Terry returned to the box, and was again hit liberally.

Up to the eighth inning not one of the visitors got to second base, but then they started in and made three of their four hits—a double and a triple—and scored their two runs. The score:

ORANGE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	3	1	1	0	0		
Nichols, rf.	2	1	0	0	0		
Grey, lf.	5	2	1	0	6		
Cumming, c.	3	2	4	1	0		
Grisinger, ss.	1	2	2	6	0		
Stephens, p.	2	3	1	4	1		
McGrilliis, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0		
Gunster, 2b.	3	3	0	1	1		
Kellogg, 3b.	1	1	5	4	0		
Total.	19	16	27	16	2		

MONTCLAIR.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burgess, cf.	1	1	3	0	0		
Rein her, ss.	1	2	2	0	0		
Piree, 1b.	0	1	9	0	2		
Williams, 2b.	0	0	0	3	2		
Cadmus, 3b.	0	0	2	2	3		
Easton, rf.	p.	0	0	0	0	0	
English, lf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Smith, c.	0	0	5	0	0		
Terry, p.	rf.	0	0	0	1	0	
Truax, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Total.	2	5	24	5	7		

Orange	4	1	0	4	3	1	4	2	—19
Montclair	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Earned runs—Orange, 7; Montclair, 1. First base on errors—Orange, 6; Montclair, 2. Left on bases—Orange, 8; Montclair, 5. Bases on balls—Off Stephens, 2; off Terry, 3. Struck out—By Stephens, 5; by Terry, 2; by Easton, 4. Stolen bases—Grey. Sacrifice hits—Cuming, Thomas. Two-base hits—Grissenger, (2,) Grey, (2,) Gunster, Stephens, Burgess. Three-base hit—Reinacher. Home run—Stephens. Double plays—Grissenger, Kellogg, and McGrillis; Kellogg and McGrillis. Hit by pitcher—Easton, Thomas. Wild pitch—Terry. Passed balls—Smith, 2. Cuming. Umpires—Messrs. Hopkins and Renwick.

Oritani, 4; Riverton, 0.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 29.—The Oritani Field Club team shut out the Riverton Athletic Association nine of Philadelphia at Hackensack this afternoon. The features were the Oritanis' perfect fielding, Brush's home-run drive, and Fishel's fine pitching, he having a record of fifteen strike-outs. The score:

ORITANI	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Moorh'd, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0		
Bassford, rf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Brush, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0		
VanZant, ss.	0	0	0	1	0		
Dietrich, cf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Jones, c.	0	0	11	4	0		
Leonard, 3b.	1	2	2	0	0		
F. M'phy, lf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Fishel, p.	0	1	0	4	0		
Total.	4	7	27	11	0		

RIVERTON	A.	B.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Willi'ms, 3b.	0	1	1	0	1				
Reed, lf.	0	1	2	0	1				
Sch'nhut, p.	0	0	0	4	0				
Cook, rf.	0	0	0	0	0				
Crump, ss.	0	0	2	3	3				
Highley, c.	0	0	8	0	0				
V'nHart, 2b.	0	0	1	5	1				
Bell, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0				
Gorman, cf.	0	0	2	1	0				
Total.	0	2	27	18	6				

Oritani	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4
Riverton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Oritani, 4. Two-base hits—Leonard, Murphy, Fishel. Home run—Brush. Stolen bases—Oritani, 5; Riverton, 3. Sacrifice hit—Gorman. Double play—Crump and Bell. Bases on balls—Off Fishel, 2; off Schoenhut, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Schoenhut, 1. Left on bases—Oritani, 8; Riverton, 7. Struck out—By Fishel, 15; by Schoenhut, 5. Bases on errors—Oritani, 5. Passed balls—Jones, 2. Umpire—Mr. Dawson.

NEW-YORKS WIN AND LOSE.

Played Good Ball Against the Cleveland Nine.

Results of Yesterday Games.

Cleveland, 3; New-York, 1.
*New-York, 4; Cleveland, 1.
Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 4.
Boston, 16; Louisville, 0.
Baltimore, 11; Pittsburg, 5.
Chicago, 18; Washington, 9.

*Second game.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost	Per Cent.
Baltimore	74	33	.692
Cincinnati	69	39	.639
Cleveland	66	42	.611
Chicago	64	47	.577
Pittsburg	58	49	.542
Boston	59	49	.546
Brooklyn	52	56	.481
Philadelphia	52	57	.477
New-York	52	59	.468
Washington	42	64	.396
St. Louis	34	76	.309
Louisville	27	79	.255

There was a big crowd at the Polo Grounds yesterday to see the games between the New-Yorks and Clevelands. Each team won a game, darkness shortening the second to six innings.

In the first game both Clarke and Wallace pitched well, and the batting was light. Blake made a beautiful catch of George Davis's hit toward the ropes, and then threw out Joyce at second. This saved the game for Cleveland.

By bunching hits in the first inning, the New-Yorks secured the second game. Davis made a home run after singles by Clark and Tiernan and a base on balls to Joyce.

The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clark, 1b.	0	1	13	1	0		
V'n H'n, cf.	0	2	3	0	0		
Tiernan, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Joyce, 3b.	0	1	3	0	1		
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	3	3	1		
Davis, ss.	0	1	2	7	0		
Conn'ton, lf.	0	0	1	1	0		
Zearfoss, c.	0	0	5	0	0		
Clarke, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
*Gettig.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	1	7	27	15	1		

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	2	1	1	0	0		
McKean, ss.	0	1	2	3	0		
Childs, 2b.	0	1	2	1	4		
McAleer, cf.	0	3	3	0	0		
Tebeau, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0		
O'Connor, 1b.	0	0	0	0	0		
Young, 1b.	0	0	7	1	1		
Wallace, p.	0	1	1	8	0		
Total.	3	8	27	15	5		

*Batted for Zearfoss in the ninth round.

New-York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2. Two-base hit—McAleer. Stolen bases—Davis, (2.) Struck out—By Clarke, 1; by Wallace, 5. Bases on balls—By Clarke, 2; by Wallace, 3. Passed ball—Zearfoss. Double plays—Gleason, Davis, and Clark; Davis, Gleason, and Clark; Blake and McKean. Umpires—Messrs. Henderson and Campbell.

SECOND GAME.

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clark, 1b.	0	2	8	0	0		
V.H'tren, cf.	1	0	2	1	0		
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	2	1	0		
Joyce, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0		
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	1	0	0		
Davis, ss.	1	1	0	0	0		
Con'nton, lf.	0	0	2	1	0		
Wilson, c.	0	0	9	0	0		
Meekin, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	4	6	21	5	0		

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
McKean, ss.	0	0	2	0	0		
Childs, 2b.	0	1	7	2	1		
McAleer, cf.	0	2	0	0	0		
Tebeau, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1		
O'Conn'r, lb.	1	0	6	1	0		
Zimmer, c.	0	2	3	0	0		
Blake, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Young, p.	0	2	1	0	0		
Total.	1	8	18	6	2		

New-York	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—New-York, 3. Three-base hit—McAleer. Home run—Davis. Struck out—By Meekin, 6; by Young, 2. Hit by pitched ball—O'Connor. Bases on balls—Off Meekin, 4; off Young, 2. Wild pitch—Meekin. Passed ball—Wilson. Umpires—Messrs. Campbell and Henderson.

BROOKLYNS BEAT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis Players Could Not Hit Daub's Pitching at Eastern Park.

The Brooklyns won a baseball game from the St. Louis team yesterday without trouble. The visitors were unable to bat Daub's pitching, and the Brooklyns supported him well. Donohue pitched well for St. Louis, but the Brooklyns bunched their hits and earned five of their runs. Turner was injured in running into the right field fence, and will probably be unable to play for a few days. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dowd, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0		
Sullivan, lf.	0	0	1	1	0		
Turner, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Douglass, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Connor, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0		
Parrot, cf.	1	0	1	2	0		
Meyers, 3b.	0	0	0	2	2		
Cross, ss.	0	0	5	5	2		
McFarl'd, c.	0	0	3	0	0		
Donohue, p.	0	1	0	3	1		
Hart, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Total.	1	3	24	14	3		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	1	4	0	0		
Shindle, 2b.	1	0	2	2	0		
Daub, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Shoch, 2b.	1	3	1	2	1		
Corcoran, ss.	1	1	5	5	0		
And'son, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0		
McCarthy, lf.	1	0	1	0	0		
Grim, c.	0	1	3	0	0		
Daub, p.	0	0	0	2	1		
Total.	7	9	27	11	1		

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 5. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 4. Bases on balls—Off Donohue, 3; off Daub, 1. Struck out—By Donohue, 2; by Daub, 2. Three-base hits—Connor, Jones, and Anderson. Two-base hits—Shoch, Grim. Stolen bases—Shoch, McCarthy. Double plays—Shindle, Corcoran, and Anderson; Donohue, Cross, and Connor. Hit by pitched ball—Sullivan. Passed balls—McFarland, 2. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	1	0	3	0	7	1	4	.	—15
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Boston, 14; Louisville, 1. Errors—Boston, 3; Louisville, 12. Batteries—Stivetts and Ganzel; Cunningham, Hermann, Dexter, and Miller. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	4	2	0	3	1	0	1	0	.	—11
Pittsburg	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	—5

Base hits—Baltimore, 15; Pittsburg, 8. Errors—Baltimore 2; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Esper and Robinson; Hastings, Hughes, and Sugden. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan, Hemming, and Killen.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—5
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—4

Base hits—Philadelphia, 14; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Taylor and Boyle; Rhines and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	5	1	0	0	0	0	3	—9		
Chicago	5	0	1	0	1	0	6	—13		

Base hits—Washington, 15; Chicago, 14. Errors—Washington, 6; Chicago, 2. Batteries—McJames and McGuire; Terry and Anson. Umpire—Mr. Lally. Called at end of seventh inning on account of darkness.

A Game for Each Team.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 29.—Newark and Wilmington played two games this afternoon, each club capturing a game. The first game was marked by heavy hitting by both teams, and several fine plays. In the second, the home team lost its grip. The scores:

Wilmington	0	4	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	—12
Newark	0	3	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	—10

Base hits—Wilmington, 12; Newark, 12. Errors—Wilmington, 3; Newark, 4. Batteries—Arnole and Kinsella; Settley and Rothfuss. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland.

SECOND GAME.

Wilmington	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—5
Newark	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	.	—9

Base hits—Wilmington, 8; Newark, 10. Errors—Wilmington, 7; Newark, 3. Batteries—Schultz, Nops, and Kinsella; Lindd and Rothfuss. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland.

Paterson, 17; Lancaster, 3.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 29.—Lancaster suffered the worst defeat of the season on the home grounds to-day. Yeager was ineffective, and the home team generally played a listless game. The score:

Lancaster	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Paterson	0	6	1	2	4	0	3	0	1	—17

Base hits—Lancaster, 10; Paterson, 19. Errors—Lancaster, 7. Batteries—Yeager, Roth, and Westlake; McMakin and Smink. Umpire—Mr. Jones.

Hartford, 4; Athletics, 3.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 29.—Hartford had the hardest rub of the week to-day, and won its seventh straight game. Umpire Quinn was knocked out by a foul tip in the eight inning. The score:

Hartford	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	—4
Athletics	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Hartford, 8; Athletics, 7. Errors—Hartford, 3; Athletics, 3. Batteries—Bowen and Smith; Jordan and Fox.

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ROE SURPRISED CYCLISTS

PATCHOGUE CYCLER WINS LONG ISLAND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Defeated a Fine Field at the Mercury Wheel Club's Race Meet for the Title in a Pretty Contest—Frank D. White of Freeport Captured Two Events in Fine Style, One Being the Mile Open—A Big Crowd at the Races.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 29.—The best race meet ever held by the Mercury Wheel Club took place this afternoon at the bicycle track in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, many being ladies in riding costume. It was the fourth annual tournament of the club, and as in preceding years the one mile Long Island championship proved to be the best thing on the bill of fare. The other races were of a high order, too, the entire programme receiving the highest praise from visiting clubmen.

Heretofore the title of champion has fallen to some rider residing in or near Brooklyn, but to-day's race saw the cracks of that section downed by a comparative outsider. It is true that H. K. Roe has always been looked upon as a fair sort of speed man, but the critics never once gave him a second thought in reckoning the chances of the various candidates.

But H. K. had a surprise in store for the Brooklyn contingent. He and his brother "Nat" have a bicycle track of their own near their home in Patchogue, and there they have been training for the last two weeks. H. K. had special designs on the championship, while "Nat" declared himself ready to win almost anything. Their training progressed most favorably and their enthusiastic admirers said this morning when the brothers started for this place that they believed H. K. would cut pigeon wings around his rivals for the championship. And so he did, i. e., he won, and did it in such high-class fashion that everybody applauded him. The heats for the event were sharply contested, as indeed were all the heats of the tournament. The winner of the race captured the first heat, with "Samm

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS

BITS OF TRUTH AND GOSSIP THAT ATTRACT ATTENTION.

More Talk About the Alleged Combination at the Race Track—Investigation by the Stewards May Lead to Trouble for Some of the Jockeys—A Poor Class of Horses Causes Small Attendance at the Races—Clambake for Racing Men.

"It was rather a lucky thing that the Coney Island Jockey Club had a good Spring meeting to start them off with this year," said The Oracle when the members of the club sat down for their evening chat.

"It will not take a very big bag to hold what they will make this Fall, I imagine. 'Bunty' Bradford has not looked very happy during the meeting, and I reckon that the dividend the club will declare will be nil. Fact is that the class of people they have depended on so largely for their profits during the Fall meeting is all in the country, and the attendance of society folks has been smaller than at any of the Fall meetings in the history of the club. Next year I reckon we shall see a changing of the dates for the Coney Island meeting, and that no attempt will be made to hold one until after people get back from the country, in September."

Do you really think that there would be an improvement in things then? Have not golf and cycling and yachting got such a hold on people who have heretofore been to the races that they have been sort of weaned from the game?" asked The Owner, whose horses have been among the "also rans" in most of the races in which they participated.

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"Something has certainly happened to people, for there are fewer of the occasional visitors to the track than there have been for years," said The Regular. "What the reason for it is I do not know, but I have an idea that the trouble lies in the fact that there are no horses of any account out this year, unless one makes an exception in the case of Requital, who in the Twin City Handicap acted as if he were a really great horse. But he is the only star of the lot. For breeding purposes it does not look as if the whole batch of two-year-olds was worth the value of the Futurity Stakes, for which there ran the weedy commonest lot that probably ever faced a starter for so rich a prize.

"To get crowds to the races there must be stars, just as there must be star actors to get people into the theatres. We have had no stars, and the stock company on the track, so to speak, is of the commonest. A fellow cannot get up much enthusiasm over races for maiden two-year-olds, and these are the only ones that bring out fields of any size. It is too much of a gamble for the general crowd, which likes to have a chance to back some horse that seems to be pre-eminently better than anything else in his class. They are willing to take the short odds then, but when it is a case of guessing as to which is the best of a bad lot it gets too much like trying to pick the winning column at roulette."

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"Unless you happen to be in the combination." This from The Punter, who was full of the gossip of the week.

"And have they found that combination?" asked The Plunger.

"I understand that 'Sam' Howland says they have, and that they have run two or three jockeys to earth as being members of it." This from The Punter. "When the Stewards have had such betters as 'Bob' Aiken, 'Pittsburg Phil,' 'Mike' Thompson, Riley Grannan, Reid Cowan, and a few of the heaviest bookmakers in the ring before them, and have submitted them to a cross-examination as they have done, it stands to reason that they must have found out something or else that the story about the combination is all froth, and that there is no substance to it."

"Have they had the 'hard and egg sisters' before them, and asked them where all their jewelry came from?" asked The Plunger. "I hear that they figure in the combination as friends of a jockey and trainer who are alleged to be in the combination. I reckon they would be apt to find out about as much from them as they would from some of the bookmakers who are sleeping here still to be examined to ascertain when and how certain money was bet by certain men who are alleged to be in the alleged ring."

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"There is a large and very poorly concealed sneer in that remark," suggested The Soldier, "which seems to carry with it the intimation that you do not take much stock in this combination which has been getting the best of our friends, the Owner."

"There are things that I have believed in more implicitly than I do in the yarns about the havoc that this alleged combination has been creating in the paddock among owners and trainers and jockeys, no matter what they may have been doing with the bookmakers," was the reply of The Plunger. "What is your opinion, Mr. Oracle?"

"From what I hear, and without pretending to know anything from an official source, I would not be surprised if there were some sort of an outcome that would result in the enforced absence of some of the jockeys from the saddle and perhaps of some of the trainers and owners from the grounds of the racing associations. I have been told that there will be no public announcement of the doings of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, or of the decisions they will arrive at, and that the punishment they are to mete out—if any one is to be punished—is to be done in a very quiet fashion. Jockeys and trainers' licenses are to be revoked, as was Garrison's, without explanations, and certain men are to be quietly informed that they will not be admitted at the gates of race tracks if they present themselves, and told that they had better take a vacation in the South or the West and take their horses along with them."

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"Do you really think that sort of thing is possible?" queried The Owner.

"If, as has been held in the Huron case, when Ed Corrigan had a fight with the Coney Island Jockey Club, the racing associations are private clubs, with all the powers and privileges of a club, like ours, I do not see why it cannot be," answered The Lawyer, who had been appealed to.

"At the same time, I think that the Stewards will hesitate considerably before they practically rule a man out of the game unless they have evidence that is absolutely convincing when the matter is laid before a jury, as it certainly would be. It is a pretty hard thing to do to brand a man as an outlaw and rogue in a club unless one is able to prove his case absolutely."

"It is a bit of the current gossip that the managers of the tracks or the Stewards of The Jockey Club have absolute proof of the meetings of some of the members of the combination, at which all of the plans for the raids had been laid out; as, for instance, how the horses were to be run, how the start was to be made, which horse should cut out the pace, and which jockey should attend to the disposal of a horse that threatened to defeat the horse that had been selected to win the race. If they have any such mass of evidence, it would not look like a dangerous thing to punish all the parties to such bargains, even in the most public fashion," was the comment of The Punter.

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"There is an old saying to the effect that if is a good thing to catch your hare before you try to cook it," casually remarked The Plunger. "That talk about the mysterious meetings of people who are engaged in conspiracies sounds a bit childish to most of the men who have been about the betting rings for years. Allowing that such a band of men could exist—and I confess that I have not considered the matter a serious one at any time—it is not at all among the possibilities that the men would meet in any way such as has been suggested, where a man who was not thoroughly to be trusted would know about it. Conspirators about a race track would be altogether too shrewd for that, particularly as they have known that the story of the combination was first bruited about at the Morris Park meeting at the very opening of the season.

"It is the open fashion in which the matter has been talked about in the ring that has made me so set in my belief that no such thing has existed. On the surface there are some things that would seem to point to what is charged. But, after all, the horses, bad as they are, have been running pretty well to form, and I have not seen but one jockey that I feel at all certain had deliberately stopped a horse in a race. That was at Brighton Beach. The horse has been beaten since, when he has had the best jockey in America on his back, and has won with an inferior jockey, and when he was an outsider in the betting. The horse is a wreck of what he once was, and even in the case in which I thought he was pulled for the benefit of the combination, as it was then alleged, there may have been something the matter with him."

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"The fact is that a horse is like a man, and one day he will race well and be able to beat records, while two days later he will not be able to beat anything that happens to have a good bit of speed. It is paralleled by the case of Wefers, the famous sprinter. We have seen him run one day as if there was nothing on earth that could ever beat him in sprinting, and then a few days later, when, according to his own statement, he felt as well as he ever did in his life, we have seen him beaten by men to whom he would ordinarily give a good bit of a start in even a 100-yard dash. With the bad lot of horses we have this year, I think that there has been pretty consistent running on the whole.

"My notion is that there has been a shrewd crowd of fellows who have watched the races carefully, found out about the condition of the contestants as nearly as possible, have done all this at the track, through various sources of information, have then made their bets on the basis of the combined wisdom and knowledge acquired, and have, perhaps, won a lot of money. They have been shrewder and more careful than some of us who have jumped at conclusions and have lacked the cold blood in which to make accurate calculations. I cannot believe that a quartet of the best riders at the track have been engaged in dirty work all the season with the property of men who have paid them to be honest and do their duty. It may be a fact, but I do not think it possible that any such 'Little Pete' game as was played at San Francisco could be duplicated here.

"I think the whole gossip comes from the 'kicking' of some of the bookmakers who have been hard hit because their judgment as to the form of horses has not been so accurate as that of a syndicate of men who have put their combined brains and pocketbooks against those of the layers of the odds. A thing like that is certainly legitimate enough in such a game as racing. It is also possible, without the necessity of anything like crooked work. The fact is that the people who go to the races now have gotten to know about as much about the game as have the men who have been in the habit of laying the odds, and that they are fully able to cope with them at the game of their own devising. The great trouble in the ring has been that the bookmakers, instead of the public, have made the odds, and that when their judgment has been wrong the layers have squealed. The layers are gamblers nowadays instead of bookmakers, and few of them try to make a book. They do just as much gambling as does the man who tries to pick the winner."

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When The Plunger had ended his "long talk," the good-natured man, The Traveler, wound up the discussion on the racing situation in this fashion: "There cometh an era of peace. The annual clambake of the horsemen is set for Sunday afternoon, and horsemen and bookmakers, and jockeys, and bettors, and owners, and stewards, and racing officials of all kinds and conditions will be at the Coney Island track to enjoy it with Bab's sauce and all the toothsome things that go to make it the event of the year to this class of men. Now, my plan is for them all to get together there and around the tables, and under the trees, to compare notes and have the whole thing thrashed out when the finer man has been satisfied. Under the benign influence of such a clambake as Frank Clarke and 'Jim' Villepigue get up, there is no reason on earth why the whole mystery should not be solved and the combination and the layers and bettors who have lost money again put on the best of terms, as they were when the season opened. If Villepigue can do that he will have accomplished the crowning triumph of a career that is filled with gastronomic glories."

VICTORY FOR MEADOWBROOKS.

Close of the Newport Polo Tourney for Special Cups.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—The polo tournament for special cups was closed here this afternoon with a match between the Meadowbrooks Second and Newport teams. The former gained a victory that came very easy after a time, though the play in the first and second periods was very close.

At the end of the first period the score, considering the handicap, was tie, and at the close of the second the Meadowbrooks had a lead of a goal and a quarter. After that the Meadowbrooks had the match well in hand. M. R. Duval played a strong game, aided occasionally by Stevens and Vingut. Mortimer's play, though at times strong, was too uneven to count much for Newport. In fact, though there was good individual work on the part of the Newport's, team play was lacking.

The terms and handicaps were as follows: Meadowbrooks Second—1, C. R. Duval, 1 goal; 2, H. R. Vingut, 3 goals; 3, C. A. Stevens, 3 goals; 4, M. R. Duval, 5 goals. Total handicap, 12 goals.

Newport—1, Stanley Mortimer, 2 goals; 2, Reginald Brooks, 4 goals; 3, I. T. Burden, Jr., 2 goals; 4, E. W. Roby, 3 goals. Total handicap, 11 goals.

The summary was as follows:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Team.	Made by	Time.
1.	Meadowbrooks	C. R. Duval	M. S. 3:00
2.	Meadowbrooks	M. R. Duval	1:30
3.	Meadowbrooks	C. R. Duval	6:00
4.	Newport	Brooks	6:00
5.	Newport	Mortimer	1:30
	Over time		1:30

SECOND PERIOD.

6.	Meadowbrooks	M. R. Duval	7:30
7.	Meadowbrooks	C. R. Duval	2:00
8.	Newport	Roby	7:00
9.	Meadowbrooks	Stevens	0:30
10.	Newport	Brooks	2:00
	Over time		1:00

THIRD PERIOD.

11.	Meadowbrooks	Stevens	7:30
12.	Meadowbrooks	C. R. Duval	6:00
13.	Meadowbrooks	Vingut	1:00
14.	Newport	Mortimer	2:00
15.	Meadowbrooks	M. Duval	1:30
	Over time		2:00

Meadowbrooks Second earned 10 goals; Newport earned 5 goals, received 1 by handicap, and lost ¼ on safety by Burden. Total, 5¾.—Referee—Mr. W. C. Eustis. Timekeeper—Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: First Lieut. Frederick P. Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Texas, and will report at Fort McIntosh, Texas, to relieve First Lieut. Robert S. Woodson, Assistant Surgeon, who will report at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, to relieve Capt. Junius L. Powell, Assistant Surgeon.

—Capt. Powell will report to Col. Charles H. Alden, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the Examining Board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion, and upon the conclusion will report at Fort Riley, Kansas, to relieve Major Henry S. Turrill, Surgeon, who will report at Willets Point, N. Y., relieving Major Egan A. Roerper, Surgeon, ordered to Fort Crook, Neb.

—By direction of the Secretary of War, Second Lieut. Joseph T. Crabbs, Eighth Cavalry, will report in person, without delay, to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty at the academy. The travel enjoined is necessarily for the public service.

Navy.

—The following officers are ordered to the Bancroft: Lieut. Commander C. Rockwell, detached from the Naval Academy, to command; Lieut. T. F. Veeder, detached from the Bureau of Equipment, Executive Officer; Lieut. H. E. Wilcox, from the Michigan; Ensign S. E. W. Kittelle, from the Vermont, and Assistant Paymaster Richard Hatton, from the Katahdin.

—Lieut. J. M. Boyer, from the Raleigh to the Maine; Ensign W. C. Cole, from the branch Hydrographic Office at Cleveland to the Raleigh; Lieut. Samuel F. Feiketeler, from the branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, to the Monterey; Lieut. David Peacock, from the Monterey to the Pinta, and Lieut. G. T. Simmons, from the Pinta granted three months' leave.

—The following officers are detached from the practice cruiser Bancroft and ordered to the Naval Academy: Lieut. Commander B. F. Tilley, Lieuts. York Noel and G. R. Clark, and Assistant Engineer H. O. Stickney.

—Lieut. Commander F. M. Symonds, detached from the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to command the Pinta; Lieut. F. F. Fletcher, detached from the Maine, granted three months' leave.

THE COLONIA WON THE CUP

EASILY DEFEATED THE EMERALD AND THE AMORITA.

The Prize Was Given by Commodore H. C. Rouse and the Race Sailed Off Oyster Bay—Ralph N. Ellis Won the Rear-Commodore's Prize for Thirty-Footers with the Hera—The Wind Died Out at the Finish.

Commodore H. C. Rouse of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club offered a five-hundred-dollar cup for schooners to race for, and Rear Commodore J. Kennedy Tod offered a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar cup for the thirty-footers. These races were scheduled for yesterday, and it was expected that yacht owners would show their appreciation of the generosity of these two yachtsmen by entering their yachts liberally. Only three schooners started for Commodore Rouse's prize, and only four sloops for Rear Commodore Tod's prize. This result was very disappointing to all.

The schooners were C. A. Postley's Colonia, J. Rogers Maxwell's Emerald, and W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita. The Quissetta, H. W. Harris's new schooner, was expected, but did not put in an appearance. The four thirty-footers were J. Rogers Maxwell, Jr.'s Argonaut, Ralph N. Ellis's Hera, T. R. Hostetter's Raccoon, and C. Barnum Seeley's Departure. The Colonia won the Commodore's cup, and the Hera the prize for the small boats.

A nice breeze was blowing from the northeast when the yachts went out to the starting point, off Lloyd's Neck. The Race Committee—Oliver E. Cromwell, Charles W. Wetmore, Walter C. Kerr, D. Le Roy Dresser, and Charles C. Sherman—were on the steamer Dunderberg, and they signaled that the yachts would sail over Course 1, the Sound triangular course. This is as follows: From the starting line, northwest by north five miles, to and around a mark about one mile south by west from Greenwich Point, keeping it on the starboard hand; thence east, one-half north, five miles, to and around a mark about one and three-quarter miles off Long Neck Point, keeping it on the starboard hand; thence south-southwest five miles, to and around the stakeboat, keeping it on the starboard hand; course to be sailed over twice; thirty nautical miles. The thirty-footers sailed once around.

The preparatory signal was given at noon, and five minutes later the schooners started. The Amorita was first across the line, at 12:05:04, then came the Colonia, at 12:08:17, followed by the Emerald, at 12:09:03. They were on the starboard tack and carried big jibtopsails and intermediate maintopmast staysails. It was a broad reach to the first mark.

For the thirty-footers it was a one-gun start, and they were sent off at 12:10. The Hera was the first to cross. Then came the Departure, the Raccoon, and the Argonaut. They all carried balloon jibs.

On the first leg the Colonia passed the Amorita, and the Emerald was close up. The times taken as they tacked around the mark were: Colonia, 12:40:31; Amorita, 12:41:41; Emerald, 12:42:10; Hera, 12:50:18; Departure, 12:50:57, and Raccoon, 12:51:10.

It was a beat to windward to the next mark, and the Colonia did excellent work. She drew away from the other two on every tack, and easily outpointed the Emerald. The times taken at the second mark were: Colonia, 1:42:15; Emerald, 1:56:40; Amorita, 1:59:05. The Hera was still leading the thirty-footers. To the next mark, the end of the first round, it was a reach on the port tack. The wind lightened very much at this time, and just as the Colonia turned the home mark it hauled more to the southward. The Colonia turned at 2:22:10, Emerald at 2:54:40, and Amorita at 3:03:08. Mr. Brokaw saw that the Amorita was hopelessly out of the contest and withdrew from the race.

The Hera led the thirty-footers all around the course, and finished a winner at 3:39:50. The Raccoon finished at 3:49:11, and Departure at 3:56:30. The Argonaut gave up.

The Colonia and Emerald had to go over the course again, and made slow progress in the light wind. The Emerald gained considerably on the Colonia, but not enough to win this race. The Colonia finished at 6:37:56, and Emerald at 6:48:52. Following is the table:

SCHOONERS.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Colonia, C. A. Postley	6:29:39	6:29:39
Emerald, J. R. Maxwell	6:39:50	6:38:05
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS.

Hera, R. N. Ellis	3:39:50	3:29:50
Raccoon, T. R. Hostetter	3:49:11	3:39:11
Departure, C. B. Seeley	3:56:30	3:46:30
Argonaut, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	Did not finish.	

The Colonia beat the Emerald 8 minutes 26 seconds, and won Commodore Rouse's cup. The Hera won Rear Commodore J. Kennedy Tod's cup, beating the Raccoon 9 minutes 21 seconds, and Departure 16 minutes 40 seconds.

In the evening there was dancing and music at the clubhouse. To-morrow schooners will race for the Robert Center Memorial Cup, value $500, and the twenty-foot class will race for a club prize. It is stipulated that there must be three starters in the schooner class, or the Center Cup will not be awarded. The start will be made promptly at noon.

IROQUOIS WAS FASTEST.

Won the Third Race for the Elsworth Challenge Cup.

In the third race of the season's series for the handsome silver loving challenge cup presented to the New-Jersey Athletic Club last season by Capt. Joseph Elsworth, the veteran yachtsman of Bayonne, the yachts of the organization's fleet sailed yesterday afternoon over the club's ten-mile course on Newark Bay. The start and finish were off the organization's boathouses on the Bergen Point shore. Three times around a triangular course, with the other turning points off the Bergen Point Lighthouse at the junction of Newark Bay and the Kill von Kull and the Elizabethport end of the New-Jersey Central Railroad's long bridge, made the required distance. The tide was ebb, and the mildness of the southerly breeze thoroughly tested the sailing qualities of the contesting skippers.

The nine competing yachts comprised the sloop yacht Iroquois, the half-rater P. D. Q., and the catboats Drift, Doctor, Chip, Flirt, Yankee Boy, Volage, and Henrietta. The P. D. Q. was disabled early in the race, and its skipper retired from the contest disgusted with his ill luck. After the starting signal was fired, the Flirt was the first craft to cross the line. The Iroquois and the Doctor brought up the rear. The Iroquois gradually worked her way up in the fleet, and on the third round assumed the lead, finishing first. The other craft crossed the finish line in the following order: Volage, Yankee Boy, Drift, Flirt, Henrietta, Doctor, and Chip. As Wilmerding & Genet's Iroquois achieved her first victory this season, W. Kernan's Drift and Samuel Brown's Brownie having respectively won the first and second races, another race will be necessary to decide possession of the trophy. The officials of the day were Messrs. Henry Meigs, Howard M. Cook, and Henry M. Popham. The table:

Craft.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected. H.M.S.
Iroquois	2:53:20	4:46:24	1:53:04	1:24:24
Doctor	2:53:30	4:58:02	2:04:23	1:28:53
Chip	2:55:00	5:05:28	2:10:28	1:30:46
Drift	2:51:00	4:55:40	2:04:40	1:30:59
Henrietta	2:50:40	4:58:47	2:08:07	1:31:46
Yankee Boy	2:51:15	4:55:47	2:04:32	1:34:12
Volage	2:51:22	4:55:15	2:03:53	not meas
Flirt	2:50:15	4:56:18	2:08:08	not meas
P. D. Q.	2:51:22	disabled,	did not finish.	

Alisa Wins Another Cup.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The races of the Royal Dart Yacht Club were concluded at Dartmouth today. The Alisa, Satanita, and Carena sailed over a thirty-mile course for a gold cup. The race was won by the Alisa.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Central City Telephone and Telegraph Company, to construct lines connecting all points in Onondaga County, especially in Syracuse; capital, $100,000. Directors and Stockholders—Eugene Hughes, William B. Kirk, Hamilton S. White, and Anson E. Alvord of Syracuse, and John F. Gaynor of Fayetteville; Bruce S. Aldrich of Syracuse, and Louis L. Waters of Syracuse.

—The Syracuse Subway Commission, to construct electrical subways in Syracuse; capital, $75,000, divided into 750 shares. Directors—Eugene Hughes, William B. Kirk, Anson E. Alvord, and Hamilton S. White of Syracuse, and John F. Gaynor of Fayetteville, each of whom hold 150 shares of the capital stock of the corporation.

—The Stanley Pouchen Chemical Company, Buffalo; capital, $12,500. Directors—Stanley C. Pouchen, Henry S. Strange, Frank C. Ferguson, Edward T. Stevens, and Walter G. Smith of Buffalo.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

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CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning services, 11 o'clock; evening prayer at 8 o'clock.

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On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's Circus Carnival, or Pain's Fireworks, good only on day of sale. Fifty cents.

Coney Island.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, via B'klyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R. every ten minutes. Round trip 20 cents.

CULVER ROUTE.—Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, Sundays 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 2:10 P. M.; 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, and every half hour from 4:10 to 9:40, 10:20 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 25 cents

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave Long Island City Sundays, 7:10, 8:30, 9:30, 10:20, 10:50, 11:20, 11:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:00, 1:25, 1:50, 2:15, 2:45, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 5:10, 6:10

MR. M'KINLEY'S VISITORS

TALKS PROTECTION TO 500 COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

That Policy, with Reciprocity and Sound Money, Will, He Avers, Set All Idle Hands Working—Deputation of 1,000 German-American Voters from Cleveland Call On the Candidate and Hear a Friendly Speech.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 29.—The Commercial Travelers' McKinley Club of Chicago arrived on a special train at 7 A. M. The Commercial Travelers' Club of Canton and the Dueber Escort Club, 400 strong, met the Chicago men at the station. The delegation marched to Major McKinley's residence. At 10 o'clock there were 500 men in line, and each member of the club bore a gaily colored umbrella. The escort numbered 500 also. The visiting travelers were a fine-looking body of men and were applauded along the line of march.

Traveling men are good friends of Major McKinley, and since the 1st of June they have been dropping in to see him every day singly and in groups of three to ten. To-day they concentrated their efforts and there has been no finer manifestation of intense and intelligent enthusiasm. The spokesman was G. J. Corey, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Commercial Men of the United States. When he and Major McKinley appeared on the porch there was an outburst of cheering which lasted several minutes. Mr. Corey said:

"The Commercial Travelers' McKinley Club No. 1 was organized June 15, 1892, the day you assumed the Chairmanship of the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis. The organizers of this club beheld in you, above all others, the embodiment and greatest exponent of the principles which they cherished, and firmly believed essential to the welfare and prosperity of our country—namely, protection to our home industries.

"I feel safe in saying there is no class of citizens in our country who more thoroughly understand the issues of this campaign than the commercial traveling men. They are satisfied with the money of the country, knowing that it is as good as any in the world.

Think for Themselves.

"In this great army of commercial ambassadors every one is thinking for himself. They know without private or public instruction that the free coinage of silver is not the true issue of this campaign, but it is protection of home industries, reciprocity and a sound treasury.

"The commercial traveling men of the United States are fully awake to the vital issues of this campaign. They have enlisted nearly to a man to save this country from the fearful perils of a bankrupt treasury, flat and depreciated money, repudiation, and the other long chain of evils that follows."

Major McKinley mounted the chair to speak, and the cheering was renewed more vigorously than before. He said:

"Mr. Corey and Gentlemen of the Commercial Travelers' Association, and My Fellow-Citizens: I bid you welcome, sincere welcome, to my home. Thrice welcome are you here. I am honored, greatly honored, by the call of this assemblage of commercial men representing great commercial interests and coming from every section of our common country. [Applause.]

"Although you are accustomed to calling on people, for that, I believe, is chiefly your business, let me assure you that you never made a call anywhere more agreeable to your host than this call is to me. [Great applause and cries of "Good, Good!" and "Hurrah for McKinley!"]

Their Great Influence.

"It would be pleasant to me personally to meet you on any occasion, but it is peculiarly gratifying to meet you now, coming as a body to testify your united and ardent devotion to the Republican principles enunciated by the National Republican Convention of 1896. [Cheers.] I recognize your influence as one of the most potent factors in political contests, and I am glad to know that this year in a greater degree than ever before the commercial men of the country are united in the cause of the Republican Party. [Tremendous cheering.]

"You have not always been in such close agreement with each other politically as now, but then, you have had experience, and for four years, or nearly so, you have been attending the school in which all the rest of us have been pupils. [Great laughter.] It has been a free school, [renewed laughter;] the tuition has been free, [continued laughter and cries of "Pretty costly, though!"] but the ultimate cost has been very great. [Applause and cries of "That is right!"]

"No body of American citizens of equal number could properly have a deeper interest in the success of Republican principles than you, and none, I am sure, can do so much to secure their certain triumph as you. [Great cheering, and cries of "We will do that, all right, Major."]

"You are not only carriers of commerce, but creators of confidence; not only advocates of progress, but promoters of prosperity. Everywhere you go you inspire either confidence or distrust, for you tell the truth about the condition of the country. You not only sell goods, as used to, [great laughter and cheering,] but you disseminate information among your customers.

Test Public Sentiment.

"There is no more certain barometer of the business of the United States than the sentiment of the men of which this body assembled here this morning is representative. You encourage the despondent and quicken the lagging into fresh activity. You give new hope and stimulate new effort in that great body of business men upon whom so largely depends the revival of business in all parts of our country. [Applause.]

"What we want above all else, my fellow-citizens, is confidence. [Cries of "Good!" "Good!"] And we can't get confidence by threatening to revolutionize all values and repudiate obligations, both public and private. [Enthusiastic cheering.] You know the facts of business, and can dispel the theories of the dreamer and the misstatements of the demagogue, and one thing I like about the commercial travelers is that every one of them is for the United States of America, [great applause, and cries of "And for McKinley, too,"] and always stand up for America. [Cheers.]

"We are all members of the great American family, and those policies which are good for one of us are good for all of us. [Cries of "That is right."] Those policies that are good for the Eastern and Central States are good for the West and the great Northwest. [Applause.] We have always practiced the golden rule. The best policy is 'to live and let live,' and to buy and sell in the way that will best promote the good of all. [Applause.]

"It never pays to buy cheap goods from a rival, whose object in selling to you at a low price is to establish a business that will in time destroy your own. [Great applause and cries of "That is right."] We want no cheap goods in this country at the expense of free and honest American labor. [Tremendous cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!"] We want no cheap goods whose production would require us to introduce in the United States industrial and social degradation. [Cries of "You are right, we don't."]

Business Depression.

The commercial travelers are practical business men, and comprehend business results. They understand business; they know what will best promote it, and they realize that it is not what it ought to be to-day in the United States. [Great applause and cries of "That's right."] I read an interview yesterday with a commercial traveler, and he said he had been in seven States, and in reply to his question, 'Do you want anything in my line?' came the stereotyped answer, 'We don't need anything now.' [Cries of "We have been there," and great laughter.]

"Well, gentlemen, we need all you have got in this line of work for the country this year. [Great cheering and cries of "You will get it."]

"Your spokesman has eloquently enumerated several of the great essentials to our welfare and prosperity. Protection, as he well said, is the true National policy, the foundation stone on which must be reared the great structure of American ascendency and progress, the system that is preservative of all business, that steadily advances this country to the proudest rank in manufacturing, mining, trading, and farming, which it should always occupy—greater than any other nation of the world. [Great applause.]

"You will agree, I am sure, in the proud claim of Henry Clay—for it is just as true to-day as ever before—'the cause of protection is the cause of the country, and it must and will prevail: it is founded in the interests and affections of the people.' Reciprocity, too, the gift of Blaine [applause] and Harrison [renewed applause] to the Nation, deferred by Garfield's untimely death, was at length proclaimed by that great President, statesman, and patriot, Benjamin Harrison. [Tremendous cheering and cries of "Rah for McKinley."]

Reciprocity and Protection.

"Reciprocity, the twin of protection and the true handmaiden of prosperity, already has a strong hold on the affections of our people. Limited as her opportunities have been, she has always shown that she can be a great factor in the trade of our country. What we want, gentlemen, is a reciprocity that is fair, liberal, and just to us as well as to other countries. We will have no policy by which we do not get as much as we give, [cries of "Good!" "Good!"] and will inaugurate no reciprocity policy that takes from American workmen a single day's work that they can possibly get. [Great applause and cries of "McKinley's all right!"]

"We will simply revive the policy that put American flour in Havana free and gave Cuban sugar free to the people of the United States [Great cheering] on terms alike just, fair, honorable, and advantageous to both countries. [Renewed cheering.]

"The policy of Harrison and Blaine means the supremacy of trade—not its injury. It proposed new and larger markets to our surplus manufactured and agricultural products—not injurious competition nor lessened trade. It must mean better wages and firmer prices for what we do or can produce, not less work or poorer reward to any of our citizens. It found our foreign products practically excluded from the countries that were receiving important and profitable concessions from the United States, and exacted equal advantages from them. It said: Open your gates to us; ours are already open to you.' It increased our foreign trade only in a degree that it advanced our domestic trade.

"Protection guards the products of our labor at home; reciprocity opens a market for the products of our labor abroad. [Cries of "Good, good. That's right!"] We gain by both, and we will maintain both so long as the good of the country demands it. [Great applause.]

Sound Money for Business.

"A sound Treasury, too, is demanded alike by every consideration of good government and good business. The Government must provide revenue for all expenses or its credit will be in constant jeopardy. Four of the great invaluable ends which Hamilton said in 1790 were 'to be secured by a proper and adequate provision for the support of public credit' are as important to-day as they were then. Let me enumerate them: 'To promote the increasing respectability of the American name; to answer the calls of justice; to furnish new resources both to agriculture and commerce, and to establish public order on the basis of an upright and liberal policy.'

"The means Hamilton recommended for the accomplishment of these glorious objects are those that should be restored in the administration of our Government to-day. He favored the levying of sufficient duties upon foreign products to provide abundant resources for the support of the Government [cries of "Good! Good!"] to pay the National debt and establish, foster, and encourage manufacturing, commerce, and agriculture. [Applause.]

"He favored the policy of fully protecting the American people in their occupations and enterprises, thereby creating that splendid home market which is the best and greatest in the world. [Great cheering.] He favored a debt-paying, not a debt-increasing policy; [applause] a confidence-inspiring, not a confidence-destroying, system. [Great applause and cries of "That's good."]

"Let us emulate this great example and return to the wise course he bade us follow. The safest prop to a sound treasury is a protective tariff. [cries of "You're right,"] and I believe that the American people intend to restore it. [Cries of "They will."] It is the true patriotic policy, and cannot be safely surrendered, compromised, or abandoned. [Great applause.]

"Honest money must always be the best money. [Cheers.] What is the character of the money we have in circulation to-day—every dollar worth 100 cents [tremendous applause] in every country of the world, and we propose to keep it there. [Enthusiastic cheering and cries of "When you are elected there is no doubt of that!"]

Want the Best Money.

"If there is one kind of money that is good in every civilized country of the world and another that passes in only some parts of the world, the people of the United States will never be content with anything short of the best. [Great applause.] We have been doing business on that basis since Jan. 1, 1879. We will continue that policy so long as we have a just regard for our honest obligations and high standing as a Nation. [Cheers.]

"Free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, or about half its true bullion value, is not a full dollar. [Cries of "No, you bet it isn't!"] Good money never made times hard, [cries of "No, no,"] and poor money never made times good. [Tremendous applause and waving of hats.]

"My fellow-citizens, our contest this year is for the country's honor and prosperity. The need of the hour is work for willing hands, work and wages for the unemployed. [cries of "That's right, Major,"] and a chance to earn the good dollars which are now idle and only waiting in their hiding places for a restoration of confidence. [Great cheering.]

"Our contest is for the good faith of the Nation and the welfare of the people, and we can proclaim with confidence the same supreme faith in the people that upheld Lincoln in every trial of the war. As he said: 'Intelligence and patriotism and a firm reliance in Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land' are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties. [Cries of "That's right."] In this faith we submit our contention to the great tribunal of the people.

"I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for the compliment and courtesy of this call. I thank you for your message of good-will and assurance of support, given to me by your spokesman. I shall never forget this call of the commercial travelers of the United States. [Cries of "Nor will we."] It will give me the greatest pleasure to meet and greet each of you personally. [Tremendous cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley, the next President!"]

EULOGY OF GERMAN-AMERICANS.

Glowing Allusions to Things Dear to Their National Feeling.

Two small delegations which were expected to-day postponed their visits at the last moment. The second one was of 1,000 representative German-American voters from Cleveland, who arrived on a special train at 4 o'clock and marched to the McKinley residence with their own bands and glee club.

Each man in the delegation carried a small American flag, and several large ones were borne in the procession at different points. Fully 2,000 persons were clustered in densely packed groups about Major McKinley's house awaiting the arrival of the German-American delegation. Most of the Chicago Commercial Club was there.

There has seldom, perhaps never, been so large a number of people gathered at the McKinley residence as there was this afternoon, and never was the scene more picturesque nor the enthusiasm more intense.

The great crowd, fringed with women in light Summer gowns, under the verdant foliage facing the vine-clad porch where Major McKinley stood, framed in drooping green leaves, made an attractive picture. When Major McKinley appeared the thousand Cleveland men waved their flags.

The first speaker, Capt. E. H. Bohm, was introduced by Col. Louis Smithnight. The next speaker for the German-Americans was ex-Representative Snyder. He made a stirring address, declaring that the German-Americans would stand by McKinley as a stone wall for sound money and protection. On election day, the speaker declared, they will speak for prosperity, for honesty, and National honor.

Major McKinley said:

"My Fellow Citizens: It is with peculiar pleasure and satisfaction that I welcome this representative body of German-American citizens of the City of Cleveland and Nirthern Ohio to the City of Canton and my own home. I appreciate most heartily your call, which is a compliment to myself, which I prize very highly; but more than all and above all I value it as a significant expression of your interest and zeal in the great political campaign on which we have entered. [Applause.]

"The citizens of the United States have learned not only to respect but to depend upon the Germans as a great and potent influence in our civilization—safe and steady in every emergency and patriotic in every crisis. [Great applause.] Loving your mother country so affectionately does not mean that you love your adopted country less, but that you have hearts big enough for the love of both. [Applause and cries of "Good!" "Good!"]

"Transplanted in the free soil of America, German characteristics have strengthened our institutions and exercised both a salutary and wise influence in our progress as a Nation. Love of fatherland, that deep and noble sentiment which has ever distinguished you, means to our German citizens always love for America and her free institutions and absolute and unqualified devotion to every true American interest. [Great applause.]

"Respect for law and order and faithful obedience to constituted authorities have been distinguished traits of the German on both sides of the Atlantic, while hatred of wrong and oppression has called him to arms as quickly from his farm or our Western prairies as from his ancestral vineyard on the Rhine.

"Historians have recorded in all its greatness and strength and service of that gallant German-American army which rallied to the standard of liberty and union at the call of Lincoln and enrolled in its splendid history the imperishable name of thousands who so nobly suffered and died for their imperiled country. [Great cheering.]

"But no such enumeration, honorable as it is, can do full justice to the services of those brave men, nor can it estimate at its true value their firm support of the union in its moral effect upon all our people. [Applause.] Proudly can the German-American soldiers point to their deeds of valor and suffering in that great war. Confidently can they claim that they brought no shame upon the German name and bore themselves upon a hundred fields in America as well as did the soldiers of Frederick and Blucher of the old wars and Von Moltke in the great European war of recent years. [Great cheering.]

"The Government appreciated their splendid services. When the news of the fall of Richmond reached Washington the people assembled in large numbers at the residence of Mr. Seward, the then Secretary of State. Responding to their call for a speech the Premier said, among other things:

"'I am now about writing my foreign dispatch. What shall I tell the King of Prussia?'

"He answered his own question with this glowing tribute to our German fellow-citizens:

"'I will tell him that the Germans have been as faithful to the standard of the Union as his excellent Minister, Baron Gerolt, has been constant in his friendship to the United States.' [Tremendous applause.]

"My fellow-citizens, better or more faithful soldier never mustered under any flag, fighting for any cause, than those willing and steady German-American volunteers. [Great cheering and hurrahing for McKinley.] The troops who fought under Willich and Siegel, Kautz and Austerhaulse, Schurz and Heintzleman, Hastranft and Weitzel, were the equals of their trained kinsmen of the imperial armies of Germany. [Renewed cheering.]

"You will remember that old gentleman Willich used to boast laughingly, 'Give me two brigades of my corn-fed Western Germans, and I will land them on the north coast and take the empire!' [Tremendous applause and laughter.]

"Gen. Sheridan, also, declared, after visiting Europe, where he studied the movements of the Franco-Prussian war, that he saw no troops that excelled our own, either of the Eastern or Western armies; and Abraham Lincoln proclaimed over and again that the Germans were true, patriotic, and faithful to the flag of our country. [Great cheering.]

"But, my fellow-citizens, it is of the German-American in peace that I would now speak. Conservative, industrious, steady, sensible, honest, fond of home and family, a good citizen—and who could be fond of home and family and not be a good citizen? [Renewed cheering, and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley."] Not deluded by false theories of finance, nor misled by catch phrases of the campaign.

"As in the crisis of civil war he was faithful to the country and sustained the flag so in every crisis since he has stood for the financial honor and integrity of the Government of the United States, always standing opposed to inflation and repudiation, no matter what the form or nature of the guise in which these specious policies were presented. [Applause.]

"More than once in the close States during the struggle for the resumption of specie payments, the German-American vote turned the scale in favor of honest finance and the Nation's plighted faith. The German citizens do not like their cheap men or cheap money. [Applause and cries of "You're right, they don't!"]

"They typify sturdy manhood in their own lives and they insist upon sound money in their own business. [Great cheering.] It is gratifying to every lover of his country this year to feel that the German-Americans of the United States are standing unitedly to-day for protection to American industries, for protection to American labor, in favor of doing our work at home, and by our American citizens. [Enthusiastic applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!"]

"They are in favor of the dollars worth 100 cents each, and for the National honor, breaking with their old party associations, because that party, under its new leadership, is committed to inflation and a disordered currency. [Great cheering.] We welcome them all, both for what they are and what they have done, and bid our German fellow-citizens Godspeed in every new effort in the broad fields of American business and statesmanship, to all of which they have already contributed so much. [Applause.]

"Gentlemen, I highly appreciate the honor of this call and the significance of it more than I can find words to express, and it will give me sincere pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally." [Great cheering, and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!"]

Major McKinley had a great many callers to-day apart from the delegations, and has received more than 400 letters congratulating him upon his letter of acceptance.

Gen. Ben Butterworth arrived from Washington this evening. He is on his way West to take the stump for Mr. McKinley.

MRS. SCHWARTZ MAY GO BACK.

Her Husband Asked Ellis Island Authorities to Deport Her.

Robert Schwartz, Secretary in the German Consul General's office, at Bowling Green, requested the immigration authorities a week ago to detain his wife, who, he said, had abandoned and then persecuted him in Germany. She arrived on the steamship H. H. Meier Saturday, and was taken before the Special Board of Inquiry. She claimed that her husband had deserted her two years ago, and come to this country with a woman named Anna Fishbeck.

Schwartz said that he was married in 1884, and that his wife left him a few years later. He tried to get a divorce, but failed, and came to this country. Before he sailed, however, he was persecuted so that he says he was obliged to leave three different Government positions.

The board decided to deport the woman, but it is likely that they will give her another hearing. Schwartz claims that she has been living with a Dr. Munter in Germany.

Dr. D. JAYNE & SON: Accept my thanks for your donation of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You can have no idea of how much misery I am able to relieve with it.—(Rev.) C. A. R. JANVIER, Presbyterian Mission, Fatehgarth, India, Aug. 21, 1894.

For constipation, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

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West 23d St.

MR. WOODRUFF SERENADED

OPENS CAMPAIGN WITH A SPEECH FROM HIS BALCONY.

Republican Nominee for Lieutenant Governor Promises, if Elected, to Do His Best to Make a Record of Which His Brooklyn Friends May Be Proud—Appeal to Fellow-Citizens Irrespective of Party Affiliations.

Timothy L. Woodruff, the Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor, was serenaded by his friends in Brooklyn last night. The Republican voters of the Third, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Wards marched through the various streets of their wards and then combined in a big parade and marched to the residence of Mr. Woodruff, at Eighth Avenue and President Street.

Ex-Assemblyman James Taylor, who was the grand marshal, notified Mr. Woodruff that his friends were assembled and wanted to see him. Mr. Woodruff appeared on the balcony of the second story. As he stepped out of the window he was received with great applause. When the crowd had become quiet the nominee for Lieutenant Governor said:

"Fellow-Citizens of Brooklyn, Friends, and Neighbors: I left Brooklyn a week ago with your blessings, and through the able efforts of your representatives at Saratoga I return victorious. The debt the Republicans of the State owed the Republicans of Brooklyn was paid with little hesitation, and at last with unanimity.

"Before the nomination, I could only appeal to Republicans for aid, but now it is my privilege to appeal to my fellow-citizens, irrespective of past party affiliations, to support all the candidates of the Republican Party, of which I have the great honor to be one.

"I am pleased to see in this assemblage many friends and neighbors who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket, but are now opposing Populism and repudiation by a direct support of Republicanism and patriotism.

"During the last three years our great local victories in Brooklyn were participated in by many who once opposed us, and we have every reason to believe that the same forces will be with us this year in support of our party, both National and State.

"The air about my home to-night is full of smoke, and where there is smoke there is fire. I hope there is as much of the fire of patriotism in the hearts of all the citizens of Brooklyn as there is smoke in the atmosphere of these streets to-night.

"A little more than two months ago we opened at St. Louis the contest for the control of the last Federal Administration of this progressive nineteenth century. In harmony with the economic tendencies of the hour, as if with prophetic impulse, just as in 1860, Lincoln was called upon to lead against the then divided Democratic hosts, standing as the apostle of liberty and unity; as he was again nominated in 1864, the liberator of the slave and the conservator of the Union; as in 1868 the hero of Donelson, of Shiloh, the Wilderness, and Appomattox was nominated to personify in his candidacy the accomplishment of all that the immortal Lincoln stood for in 1860 and 1864, so at St. Louis the Republicans of 1896 took a firm and unequivocal stand upon a platform of sound and honest principles, and made ready, whenever or wherever, or in whatever guise the enemy should appear, to march against him shoulder to shoulder, under the gallant, inspiring, irresistible leadership of McKinley and Hobart.

"The Republican platform adopted at St. Louis insured adequate protection to the American workmen, American industries, and American capital. This life-preserving plank of protection, one of the fundamental principles of our party platform, is required for the safety and the preservation of all American interests, and it can never be thrown overboard to make room for Democrats who would rather drown than use it. But we say to our Democratic friends—we have said it through the press and from the rostrum—'Join us on our platform of honest money and protection, and, under the leadership of our standard-bearers, McKinley and Hobart, we will give you protection in the enjoyment of old-time peace and prosperity.' Some have chosen to decline our invitation, and next week will set sail in a ship of their own upon the perilous sea of Governmental deficiency and industrial paralysis—without the life preserver; but thousands, yea, tens of thousands, have accepted this invitation extended by the Republican Party to its Democratic friends in all good faith, and their worthy brows will be saved from even the touch of a crown of thorns and their pathways will bear not even the shadow of a cross.

"The blasphemous attempt to make the portraiture of the Crucifixion the great issue of the campaign, I would like to say to Mr. Bryan, would not have been possible had not Judas Iscariot preferred cheap pieces of silver to a celestial crown of gold.

"The principles enunciated at the National Convention held in St. Louis were reaffirmed by the Saratoga Convention. The sentiments expressed at this convention were in substance that the workingman's dollar should never be worth less than 100 cents; that upon this and the principle of protection to American interests rest the fame and security of all the people; that in State affairs there should be an honest, economical administration, and an enforcement of the laws enacted for the benefit of the moral and general welfare of the people.

"At the head of the State ticket was placed a man destined to make a mark in the field of American politics—a man who, starting in line on a farm, worked his way upward to a position in Congress, after defeating a political machine worse in all its ramifications than the one we destroyed in this community three years ago. He is a man of nerve, of force, and of great executive ability. He will fill the Gubernatorial chair with honor, not only to his party, but to the people of the State, and I am certain that he will enter the office with a larger majority than that ever given to any man thus elevated by the suffrages of the people. I commend to my fellow-citizens of Brooklyn, with all my heart, the candidate for Governor, Frank S. Black.

"It is needless for me to say that I appreciate the compliment paid me by this outpouring of my fellow-citizens to-night. The honest, earnest, and unanimous support I have received ever since it became known that I desired to secure the nomination for Lieutenant Governor has made an impression upon me that time can never efface, and I assure you all that, if elected, as I confidently expect to be, my chief aim will be to make a record which you and I may be proud of.

"Again thanking you for this demonstration of friendship, I bid you good-night."

After the speech Mr. Woodruff met a number of the leaders of the six wards.

TROUBLES IN CLOTHING TRADE.

Strikers Say They Believe Contractors Will Yield.

Secretary Berman of the striking knee-breeches makers said yesterday that 70 of 125 contractors had already signed the agreement of the union, and he felt confident that the rest would also yield.

At the headquarters of the strikers it was said that nearly all the contractors had yielded, and that the strike was practically over.

A meeting of working coat tailors of the Brotherhood of Tailors was held yesterday afternoon at Walhalla Hall to contribute 10 per cent. of their wages for the support of the members who are still on strike. About $175 was turned in. The Executive Committee of the Brotherhood decided yesterday to direct their lawyer to collect the note given by Contractor Philip Shapiro for the faithful performance of his agreement with the brotherhood, because he left the city owing his hands two weeks' wages.

The clothing salesmen of the "Bay" decided yesterday to give their employers an extension of time until to-day to sign the agreement with the union. Should the employers refuse, the men say they will strike.

Two hundred and fifty cloakmakers in the shop of A. Popkin & Co., at 459 Grand Street, have gone on strike for an advance of wages. The operatives say their wages have been gradually reduced, and now they can only earn $5 to $6 a week, and that the tendency was still downward. They demand an advance of from 25 to 35 per cent. in wages, and should they succeed, strikes in other shops will be ordered.

FOWL CASE IN COURT.

Lover of Flowers Versus Chicken Fancier—The Decision.

The killing of a chicken, as alleged, by Julius B. Muensch of 124 Temple Street, Astoria, was the reason for his arraignment before Justice Ingram in Long Island City yesterday. Muensch is a bookkeeper and is employed by Jacob Ruppert, the brewer. He is a lover of flowers, and has a fine garden. His next-door neighbor is John Berry, an electrician employed in the Stock Exchange in this city. His fancy is chickens, and he has a large number of them.

Berry's backyard is the favorite resort for the chickens, but it is said that it is often too small for them. Muensch says the chickens get over the fence into his yard and destroy his flowers. He says he warned his neighbor. One chick did get over on Saturday, and Muensch is alleged to have struck it six or seven times with a stick, inflicting injuries from which the chicken died.

Berry complained to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. When the case was called yesterday Mrs. Berry and her servant testified to Muensch killing the chicken. His counsel declared that it had not been shown that the chicken had been cruelly treated and that it had not been proved that a wing or leg of the bird had been hurt.

Justice Ingram decided that there was not sufficient evidence to hold Muensch and released him.

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and at	$2.95
Upholstery	$4.50
	$6.25
Fabrics	$7.50

a yard.

Much below previous prices.

West 23d St

Daniell & Sons.

BLANKETS.

11-4 Royal Grey, all wool, value $3.00, - - $2.25 pair
50 pairs Robe Blankets, assorted colors, were $5.25, - - - - - - - - - 3.98 pair
Special line extra heavy fine wool Blankets, regular price $5.00, - - - - - - 3.75 pair
100 pairs California Blankets, selected wool, formerly $8.50, - - - - - - - 6.98 pair

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*The Columbus, Broadway, and Lexington Avenue Cable Cars pass our Stores every minute; also the cross-town line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry Cars.*

BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH STS.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Mr. D. is an extensive real estate owner in one of the suburbs of New-York. He is also an insurance agent and a general adviser on matters of law and equity, and, in addition to all this, he is the proud father of a three-weeks-old baby. The other day Mrs. D. took the little treasure into the parlor, and, after a half hour's cooing, lulled it to sleep. Then she laid the child on a sofa, with a pillow at its feet, darkened the room, and went about her household duties, just as any good housewife would. All this time Mr. D. was busy in the garden. Presently a neighbor happened along and stopped for Mr. D.'s opinion on a law matter, and was invited into the darkened parlor. The visitor went straight for the sofa. He could see the pillow, but did not observe the child. He was adjusting the pillow to make a nice, comfortable seat, but Mr. D. insisted that he should sit in the big armchair, a sort of seat of honor for all guests. He acquiesced, and Mr. D. took his seat on the pillow.

About this time Mrs. D., whose maternal instinct had asserted itself, peeped in to see how baby slept. She saw her husband sitting where she had left the child. As she asked in an alarmed tone where the baby was, a muffled cry came from beneath the pillow, and Mr. D. jumped up. He had been sitting on the precious little thing, and the timely arrival of his wife probably saved the child's life. A few moments more and it would have been suffocated. "Lucky for the child that I didn't sit on it," remarked the visitor, who is a man of generous proportions. The child is all right now, but Mr. D. does not take his clients into the parlor any more.

***

"I don't see how those men can work up there," remarked a man yesterday as he gazed up at the towering ironwork of the St. Paul Building. "If I should go up there and look down I know I would not be able to restrain myself from jumping off. I know this theory about suicide mania and the irresistible desire to throw one's self from dizzy heights is an old one, but it is most pronounced in my case. If I go on the roof of a building I keep away from the edge. It sounds foolish, doesn't it? But I can't help it."

***

It is interesting to see the metamorphosis that has taken place in the way of newspaper advertising by the big stores of New-York. THE NEW-YORK TIMES on Thursday printed a fac simile of the announcement of the opening of A. T. Stewart's store way back in 1823. The first advertisement of the store is framed and hangs in the office of the Hilton, Hughes & Co. store. It announces that a choice line of linens, French damasks, &c., had been offered for sale, that Mr. Stewart had bought them for cash and would sell them on reasonable terms to all those who would favor him with their commands. That advertisement was a single column, about twenty-five lines deep, and printed in the ordinary news type. Nowadays the proprietors of the big stores use display type for such an announcement.

***

Since "Boss" Hugh McLaughlin went to Jamesport, L. I., for the Summer the crowds of volunteer firemen that usually frequent the basement of the City Hall, Brooklyn, have not been in evidence. The city gives the volunteer firemen one of the largest rooms in the hall, rent and light free, and here at nighttime the old firemen play dominoes until 11 o'clock. "Boss" McLaughlin is one of the crack players, and when in town he spends every night at the headquarters of the old firemen playing his favorite game. The game of politics he plays at the corner of Remsen and Court Streets, and there each night may be found all his trusted lieutenants, and after he has talked to them and become wearied he walks across the square and plays dominoes. His favorite setter always accompanies him.

***

"I've been sick, and all kinds of medicine have been recommended to me by my friends," said a Brooklynite yesterday. "It seems to me that every other person I met knew just what was the matter with me, and had a cure for the trouble."

"What was the trouble?" he was asked.

"The horrible water that the City of Brooklyn is allowing its residents to drink. The health authorities say the water is not dangerous, but I know that every mouthful a person drinks is just putting so much poison into his stomach."

READY FOR THE VETERANS.

St. Paul Prepared to Entertain the Thousands of Old Soldiers.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 29.—St. Paul is ready for the veterans, although they will not be here in full force till the first of the week. Bunting and flags are in evidence everywhere, in the residence portions as well as in the business centre, and already a good many visitors are here in anticipation of the encampment.

The railroads have completed all plans for handling the people, and the street railway people, whose lines are considerably crippled, say they will do as well as they can with the crowd. The living flag, with its 2,000 children, had an open-air rehearsal yesterday, which was a success. The evergreen arch under which the veterans will march, erected by the colored people of the city, was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon.

The decorations along the line of march for the big parade are mostly in place and the grand stands, with their seating capacity of 10,000, are completed.

A BABY IN THE BUNDLE.

Its Deserted Mother Starving and the Child Nearly Dead.

Patrolman Brinkerhoff of the Bedford Avenue Station, Brooklyn, saw a young woman acting in a suspicious manner at the foot of Broadway, last night, and he asked her what was the trouble and what she had in the bundle under her arm. She said it was her baby that had died.

The policeman ascertained that the child still breathed, and he took it and the mother to the Eastern District Hospital, where it was found that the mother was in a starving condition and that the baby was almost dead. The hospital authorities made both comfortable.

The mother is Sara Katz, twenty-five years old, of 52 Varet Street, whose husband deserted her last Monday. Since then she had been looking for him and had very little to eat.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CABINET RICHNESS.

There seems to be no limit to the amount of richness that can be put into a seventeenth or eighteenth century cabinet.

Here is a wonderful Verni-Martin piece, with curved sides thickly powdered with gold, and an exquisitely decorated door that Boucher himself might have painted. Next, a Louis XV. cabinet, with plaques of Saxony porcelain and beautifully engraved mounts. Next, a carved cabinet containing Sevres plaques with peasant figures after Greuze, like pieces treasured by Marie Antoinette. Then, a superb inlaid specimen that might have come from an Elizabethan mansion. Plenty of others just as enticing.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Thomas Foley, thirty-six years old, of 12 Chatham Square, was arraigned in Jefferson Market yesterday on a charge of assault. Foley, while riding a bicycle past the corner of MacDougal and Prince Streets, ran over Mrs. Catherine Etienne, eighty years old, of 44 Thompson Street. Foley said the accident was due to carelessness of Mrs Etienne, and he was discharged. Magistrate Brann told the woman she had a civil, but no criminal, action.

—The Central Park Meteorological Observatory's report for the week ending at noon yesterday shows: The maximum indicated by the thermometer was at 5 P. M. Sunday, 84°, and the minimum, at 6 A. M. on Friday, 60°. The velocity of the wind during the week was 489 miles. The total rainfall was 6 inches.

—Frederick W. Simonds, who died on Friday at Stockbridge, Mass., never was connected with the commission firm of Simonds & Gildemeister, as was reported from the Produce Exchange for the obituary printed yesterday.

—Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that for the week ending at noon yesterday there were 730 deaths in the city, of which 302 were of children under five years.

—There will be music at the Mall, Central Park, to-day at 4 P. M. and at Colonel Rock Park and at Washington Square there will be music to-morrow evening at 8.

Brooklyn.

—Mayor Wurster yesterday appointed John Doescher and William J. Taylor Assessors. The former is a resident of the Thirtieth Ward and the latter lives in the Twenty-fifth Ward. Both are anti-Platt men. The term is for five years, and the salary is $3,500.

—There has been a small strike on the Polhemus Memorial Building, brought about, it is said, by the employment of non-union men. There was also a strike for the same cause on the new Mechanics' Bank Building, at Court and Montague Streets.

—Justice Goodrich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, appointed William Kramer referee in the suit brought by Grace Howell Behr against the Board of Assessors to compel it to reduce the assessment on her property, at 82 Pierrepont Street.

—During the past week Building Commissioner Bush granted permits for the erection of twelve brick buildings, to cost $71,765, and thirty-five frame buildings, to cost, $89,210.

—John M. Falgon of 177 St. Mark's Avenue, who disappeared a week ago, has been found at Bradford, Mass., where he is ill. Word was received by his family yesterday.

—The Union Republican Club of the Twentieth Ward will hold a special ratification meeting at the clubrooms, 104 South Oxford Street, on Tuesday evening next.

—There were 417 deaths in Brooklyn last week, the death rate being 18.4 in every 1,000 of the population. There were 470 births and 90 marriages.

—There will be a concert at Prospect Park to-day.

New-Rochelle.

—Dr. Nelson Raymond, Dr. Guy Clarke, Charles Fletcher Lent, Andrew Seis, John Humes, Frank Clarke, and Roy Bonton are being drilled for the parts of the Barbarians in "Ingomar," and of officers in the Roman Army in "Julius Cæsar" for the entertainment to be given at the Casino Sept. 15 by Frederick Paulding and C. M. Collins.

—The Board of Education has appointed a committee to report on a site for a new school building. It is said that children under eight years of age may be excluded from the schools this year because of the lack of room.

—Bicycle thieves have done a thriving business in the village all Summer. Two pairs of tour bicycles was reported at Police Headquarters last week. One of the complainants was George L. Spaulding, the song writer.

—The North Mount Vernon Railroad Company is getting signatures of property owners to a petition for a trolley railroad franchise along Wingate Avenue and North Street to White Plains.

—A large rowboat belonging to Louis Iselin, son of Columbus O'D. Iselin, was stolen Friday morning from the New-Rochelle Rowing Club float.

—The Corinthian fleet will give an elaborate "smoker" after the regatta Friday evening at the clubhouse, Harrison Island.

Jersey City.

—At a conference held yesterday by Major Wanser and the committee of the Street and Water and School Boards, it was decided to tear down and rebuild the east wing of Public School No. 1, in York Street. The work will begin to-morrow. This wing accommodates 200 pupils, who will be provided for until the new wing is completed. The school opens Sept. 14.

—Alexander McGarren, s

Sunday
August 30-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE FRENCH ROLLER SHIP

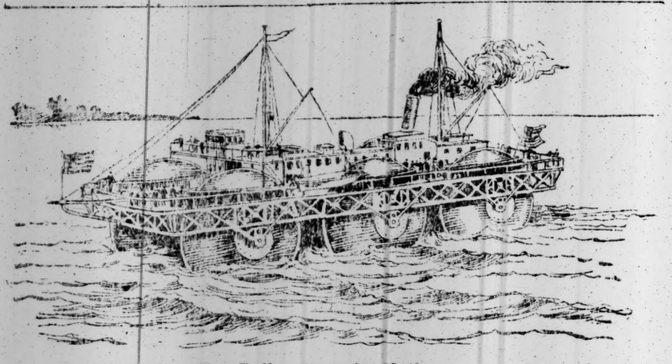
A VESSEL WHICH MAY HAVE A SPEED OF 32 KNOTS AN HOUR.

Le Bateau Rouleur—The Rotating Disks—Experiments of M. Ernest Bazin—The Craft Now in the Seine—Possibilities of Making the Trip from Havre to New-York in Four Days—Question of Stability—Lesser Consumption of Coal.

The launch of a craft of peculiar construction has just taken place in the Call Shipyard, at St. Denis, and her name is the Ernest-Bazin, and she resembles no vessel that ever yet floated on the waters of the Seine. It may be that the date, Aug. 19, 1896, will be cited in the long future as a memorable one in marine construction, because the Ernest-Bazin is the first of the roller ships, and if only she responds in stability and speed to the expectations of her inventor, it may be that there will be a revolution in the construction of steamships.

Speed to-day is everything, whether on sea or on the land. It has all to do with the success of commercial operations. If the largest steamers keep within the limits of from 20 to 22 knots an hour, and in accomplishing this consume enormous quantities of coal, what may not be the advantages when much higher rates of speed may be had, and with the use of very much less coal? With these ends in view, M. Bazin has originated a type of vessel which he designates as the roller ship, (le bateau rouleur.)

Suppose you were to take a hollow wheel, disklike in form, having a certain notable width, and there being an axis to this disk, you were to rotate it in water by means of a wooden axle. Having given it a movement of propulsion, it would drive the fluid before it, would move forward for a certain distance, as would any floating body, partially submerged, and then, on account of the friction, would come to rest. Now, say you imparted to your disk a movement of rotation and then placed it on the water. It would remain comparatively at rest. Put combine the two movements, that of propulsion and rotation. Then the disk would take a rapid forward motion through the water it floated in. If, with propulsion



The Roller Boat in Motion.

alone, there happened to be an obstacle in the way of the disk, say a stick, this stick would be moved forward for a short distance, and then the disk would come to rest. Rotate the disk, however, and it would slide over the obstacle placed in its way.

From a long series of experiments of this nature, M. Bazin finally developed what might be the speed of such a ship. Not satisfied, however, with the trials carried out in a lecture room, with toy ships, M. Bazin has determined that an actual vessel, propelled by rollers, shall breast the sea itself, and hence the launching of the first roller ship.

The vessel is of 250 tons. On a platform nearly 38½ meters long by 12 and a fraction meters broad are placed the boilers, the machinery, the living quarters for passengers, crew, &c. The platform is supported by three pairs of floating rollers, which are rotated by means of the engine, and in a special manner.

The diameter of each roller is 10 meters, (the meter is 39.371 inches, English,) with a circumference of 31m.40. Its greatest width is 3m.6. The interior of the roller is strengthened with steel bracings, so as to protect it against the shock of the waves. The submerged portion of the roller is about one-third, or, say, 3m.85. A simple screw movement gives the rollers their rotation. In addition to the movement imparted by the main shaft, which M. Bazin calculates will be driven by a force estimated at 550 horse power, each pair of disks can be turned by a distinct and direct engine of 50 horse power.

The calculation of speed may be summed up, according to the inventor's figures, as follows: The circumference of the disks being 31m. 40, making between 30 and 40 turns per minute, the speed will be 18 knots for an average, with 20 knots for a maximum. Such a result has nothing extraordinary about it, but, says M. Bazin, what if I made my rollers three or four times larger than those I am now going to use? Suppose they were of a size so that they were much deeper when submerged? M. Bazin figures it out that with very much larger rollers, driven with greater power, he will attain a speed of 32 knots an hour, or over a mile in every two minutes. It is then possible, according to the inventor's calculations, to drive a roller ship 3,200 miles within 100 hours, and so the passage between Havre and New-York would be a matter of a little over four days. It is a ship of fully 3,000 tons, with 10,000 horse power, capable of carrying 600 tons of freight and passengers without limit. M. Bazin believes he can build, which ship will attain a regular speed of 32 knots an hour. He even thinks that this high rate of speed can be brought about with an amount of coal consumed very much less than that now used by a screw steamer.

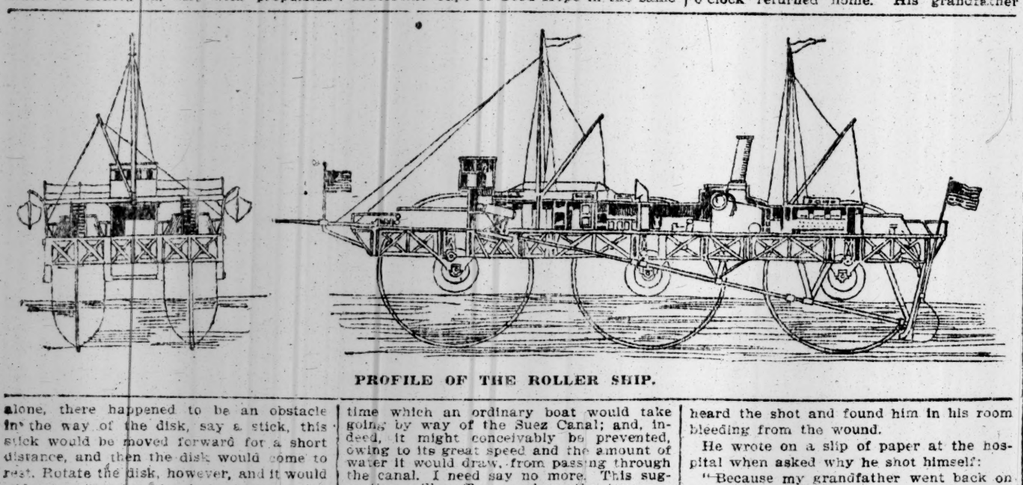
As to the stability of such a roller craft there seems to be no question. The platform of the Ernest-Bazin is four meters above the water level, and she might stand a fair sea. In a larger ship the platform would be very much higher. If it should happen that from shock of wave any roller or pair of rollers should be stove in, there are ten more sets of rollers which would move the ship. For river navigation Mr. Bazin's roller ship might present some few advantages, but if the theory of the inventor holds good, it is at sea that the new craft may be found useful.

As a war vessel the roller ship would be subjected to many risks. As a large portion of the rollers are above water, these would furnish an excellent target for an enemy's fire. If such a roller ha a hole made in it, it would fill at once with water, and the craft might heel over, and the rotation of the whole of the rollers would be seriously impeded. No invention of this character can start perfect. Many modifications of a practical character must follow before success is attained. If the Ernest-Bazin can make the speed claimed for her by the inventor, it is likely that a larger and more powerful vessel will be built. There is always this matter, however, to be borne in mind, that in the "bateau rouler" there are six distinct mechanisms. Though all of one type, the chances of accident are increased. All of us on this side of the water await the results of Mr. Bazin's bold experiment.

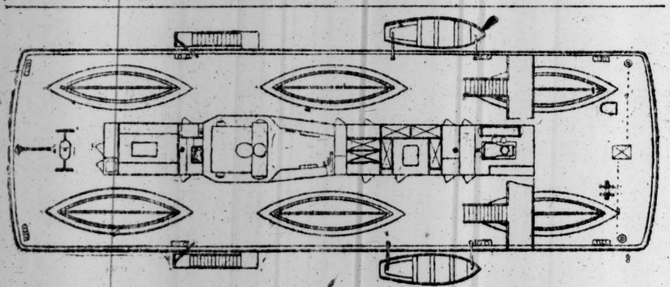
A recent dispatch from Paris to The London Times said that the newspapers of the French capital were full of articles about the new ship, the general conclusion being that this invention marks a veritable revolution in navigation. The present boat, indeed, is not expected to do more than 20 knots an hour, and if this speed is the maximum which it will be possible to attain, the revolution will, after all, not have been so very considerable. But when once the principle is proved a sound one, it will naturally be possible to augment both the dimensions of the rollers and their number, and talk of a vessel with eight, and even ten, wheels of a diameter of from twenty to twenty-one meters, capable of attaining a maximum of 40 knots, or perhaps of crossing the Atlantic from Havre to New-York in sixty hours. That, indeed, would be a favorable revolution, capable of firing the imagination of everybody.

M. Bazin, who has invented a host of mechanical contrivances, some of which are widely known and in constant use, admits that the present boat, while interesting enough in itself, does not in reality afford sufficient data to speak of his latest invention "en connaissance de cause," but if his idea were to realize all that it promises it would certainly constitute a remarkable advance in the development of steam navigation.

"For instance," says The Times's correspondent, "a 'bateau roulor' which went at the maximum speed promised would double the Cape of Good Hope in the same time which an ordinary boat would take going by way of the Suez Canal; and, indeed, it might conceivably be prevented, owing to its great speed and the amount of water it would draw, from passing through the canal. I need say no more. This suggestion will suffice to show the immense significance of such an invention, if, indeed, the results now hoped for are secured later on at Havre, and it is prudent therefore, and indeed obligatory, to await final tests before venturing to form an opinion."



PROFILE OF THE ROLLER SHIP.



Deck Plan of Roller Ship.

MADMAN'S ESCAPE AND END.

Cut His Wrists and Flung Himself in Front of a Train.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 29.—Louis Benoit of Newark, a patient in the State Insane Asylum at Morris Plains, deliberately committed suicide early this morning by throwing himself in front of a train. Before it could be stopped it had passed over the man.

The body was gathered up and carried to the asylum, where it was recognized. Benoit succeeded in making his escape from the institution on Thursday morning, while walking with an attendant. A thorough search was made for him, and the City of Newark was also searched, as it was thought that he might return to his home. No trace was obtained of him, however, and it is believed that he had been hiding in the bushes after he escaped.

In his clothing was found a shoe horn, which Benoit had sharpened like a razor, and gashed his wrists. There were also found two handkerchiefs knotted about his neck, which would indicate that he had attempted to strangle himself. Benoit was admitted to the asylum on July 31 last.

Wayne County's Big Apple Crop.

LYONS, N. Y., Aug. 29.—A careful estimate of the apple crop for Wayne County places the number of barrels at 1,850,000. Barrels cannot be secured fast enough, and the price has advanced from 22 to 35 cents.

BOYS SHOOT THEMSELVES

JULIUS ISAACS ATTEMPTS SUICIDE AT HIS FATHER'S DOOR.

Harry Scott, a Negro, Fires a Shot in His Breast Because His Grandparents Were Going to Move—Both Lads Likely to Die of Their Wounds—Isaacs's Atttempt Due to His Bad Temper—Had Quarreled with His Family.

Julius Isaacs, who is not yet fifteen years old, the son of a retired merchant, attempted suicide yesterday in the vestibule of his home, at 123 East Seventy-third Street, by shooting himself in the right breast. He was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, and the doctors say that he will probably die. The bullet was extracted from his back.

Max Isaacs, the father of the boy, lives in a three-story private dwelling with his wife, four sons, and one daughter. Julius is the youngest, and, according to his father, was possessed of a stubborn temper, and became irritable at slight provocation.

His brother, Reuben, keeps a clothing establishment in Great Jones Street, and Julius worked for him until recently. He and Reuben disagreed, and he refused to work for his brother any longer. Still, his father says, he had everything he wanted and had plenty of spending money.

He purchased the revolver about a week ago, and his parents asked him his purpose in buying it. He would not give an explanation, and his father took the weapon away. This greatly angered the boy, and he threatened to break open a closet to secure the revolver if it was not given him. In order to humor him the weapon was restored to him by his father, who says he never dreamed that the boy had an idea of killing himself.

The lad was around the house yesterday morning in apparently good temper. His father and two brothers were in the parlor reading and playing checkers when the report of a pistol startled them, followed by a fall against the front door. Mr. Isaacs and his two sons ran out in the hallway and found Julius lying on his back, the pistol by his side, and blood flowing from his breast.

A crowd quickly gathered, and Policeman David Clancy of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station called an ambulance. The boy was too weak to be questioned as to why he had made the attempt on his life.

Mr. Isaacs said that he could not tell what had prompted the lad, unless it were his violent temper.

The family comes from Ohio.

HARRY SCOTT A WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

He Says He Fired the Shot to Scare His Grandfather.

Harry Scott, a fifteen-year-old negro lad, shot himself in the left breast yesterday noon at 249 West Twentieth Street, where he lived with his grandparents. He was removed to the New-York Hospital in a dangerous state. He was employed as hall boy by Dr. Forrest of 101 Waverley Place, and went to his work as usual, but about 11 o'clock returned home. His grandfather heard the shot and found him in his room bleeding from the wound.

He wrote on a slip of paper at the hospital when asked why he shot himself:

"Because my grandfather went back on me and for his sake." He said he did not shoot himself intentionally and only wanted to scare his grandfather.

Scott's grandparents were about to move to the east side. He opposed the moving because he could not go with them on account of his work. He was despondent when told that they had to move.

FOUND AFTER MANY MONTHS.

Body of a Missing Man Discovered in the North Woods.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Dennis W. Collins of the livery firm of Collins & Boyd of Amsterdam has received a letter announcing that the body of his brother, John Collins, has been found in the North woods, fifteen miles beyond Lake Piseco. The young man left Amsterdam for Piseco to work in the lumber camp with his brother, and on Oct. 28 last disappeared.

Vigilant search was made for him during the several weeks following his disappearance, but no trace of his whereabouts could be found. It is supposed, however, that a party of hunters came across his decomposed body in the remote country where he had doubtless wandered after having lost his bearings in the forest region.

The accounts of the finding of the body are very meagre. A messenger has been dispatched to Wells for a coffin, and as soon as possible the body will be brought to Amsterdam, where the interment will be made.

TWO ALMSHOUSE SUICIDES.

Body of One Found in Hackensack River.

The body of John Kovis was found in the Hackensack River near Marion yesterday. Kovis was an inmate of the Hudson County Almshouse. He was forty-six years of age and came from Iowa, where he has a wife and family. He was taken sick in Jersey City a week ago and was removed to the hospital, where he attempted to kill himself.

He disappeared on Thursday and although a search was made by Warden Ryan, no trace of him could be found. He had told some of the inmates of the institution that he would kill himself.

He is the second inmate to commit suicide within a week. Mary Gordon, eighty-seven years old, jumped from a window last Sunday and dashed out her brains against the pavement.

CALEDONIAN CLUB'S GAMES.

To be Held on Labor Day at Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn.

The annual athletic games of the New-York Caledonian Club will be held on Sept. 7, Labor Day, at Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn. These games were started forty years ago.

The Caledonian Club is the oldest athletic organization in this city, and it was the first to project and successfully carry out athletic contests. The Scotchmen resident in this city before 1856 had felt the need of some headquarters where they might have social meetings, and on Nov. 28 of that year the New-York Caledonian Club was organized. The beginning of the club was humble, and its membership did not increase rapidly.

The club's first games were held in October, 1857, at St. George's Cricket Grounds, Hoboken, N. J. The competitors were amateurs, and the spectators were delighted with the novelty of the exhibition given. No charge was made for admission to the grounds, and the entire expenses of the day amounted to $38.35. The membership of the club numbered fifty at the close of 1857.

The club's first annual ball was held in February, 1858, at the old Apollo Rooms, in Broadway. It was a great success. The first annual picnic was held in the following Summer at Fort Lee, N. J. These games, balls, and picnics have been kept up annually, and are now recognized as a part of the regular work of the club.

The club steadily advanced in membership and wealth from 1858, attracting to its ranks all that was best of the Scottish element of the city. In all public demonstrations it took part, notably in the procession in 1858 to celebrate the successful laying of the Atlantic cable and in the great demonstration commemorative of the centenary of American independence. At the breaking out of the civil war the members of the Caledonian Club responded nobly to the call to arms in the defense of their adopted country. The famous Seventy-ninth Regiment, composed almost entirely of Scotchmen, drew many of its rank and file from the members of the club, among them Col. McClellan.

It was determined in 1866 to secure permanent quarters for the club, and for that purpose a lease of 118 Sullivan Street was taken, and the house was fitted with reading rooms, meeting hall, a gymnasium, &c. The accommodation there provided proved sufficient, but the continued growth of the club finally forced the question of new and more commodious quarters upon the attention of the members. The club purchased in 1879 the ground upon which the present clubhouse stands, at 8 and 10 Horatio Street. The erection of the clubhouse was begun immediately, and the building was completed before the close of the year. Many old members still speak with delight of the demonstration at the laying of the cornerstone and refer to it as one of the most enjoyable gatherings ever held under the auspices of the Caledonian Club.

The club found itself entirely free from debt in 1888 and the owner of property valued at over $50,000. A great reception was determined on, and on May 29 the clubhouse was filled to overflowing with members and guests.

NEVER WITHOUT A SITUATION.

Cologne's Society for Insurance Against Want of Employment.

There is Cologne, a "Society for Insurance Against Want of Employment." Workmen who are at least eighteen years of age and have had their domicile in the community of Cologne for at least two years and are not incapacitated from working can insure in this society by the payment of 6 cents per week. The time during which the unemployed can draw insurance runs from December 15 to March 15, but none can draw insurance for a longer period than eight weeks. It is not necessary to give in details the many and minute rules governing the payment of insurance, to protect the society from imposition and to safeguard its funds.

The daily allowances to the insurde for the first twenty work days are: For a married unemployed workman or a widower, in case he has to provide for one or more children, 48 cents; for an unmarried unemployed workman or a widower, 36 cents. For all time after the first twenty days the allowance is fixed at one-half these sums. The funds of the society consist of (1) subscriptions of the members, (2) contributions of the insured, (3) contributions of the City of Cologne, and (4) voluntary contributions.

The society is governed by a board consisting of (1) the Oberburgemeister of Cologne or the Alderman nominated by him, (2) the Chairman of the Cologne General Labor Registry, and (3) eighteen members, viz.: Six delegated by the committee of the insured workmen and twelve members elected by the general meeting, (provided for in the by-laws,) one-half of whom belong to the employing class, the other half being neither employers nor workmen.

MORE GOLD FOR IMPORT.

Total Engagements Now Amount to $14,350,000—The Bank Statement.

Dealings in foreign exchange rarely occur on Saturday, but there was sufficient departure from custom yesterday to add to gold engagements $2,250,000. The new names on the list were the American Exchange Bank, $500,000; Speyer & Co., $500,000; Kessler & Co., $500,000; Baring, Magoun & Co., $250,000, and Muller, Schall & Co., $500,000. This increases the total to $14,350,000.

All indications are that the exchange rate will be kept at the gold-importing point for some time, and that gold engagements will be quite as large in the coming fortnight as they have been recently. Financial prospects are brightening also in other respects. Yesterday's bank statement was less unfavorable than had been predicted, and the security market rallied on its appearance. It was well understood, moreover, that the condition of the banks has appreciably improved in the last two or three days, and that next week's statement will demonstrate that the turn for the better has been made. Hope has now extended beyond the banks that the threatened issue of Clearing House certificates may be averted.

To Control Price of Open-Hearth Steel

Manufacturers of open-hearth steel connected with the Bessemer Billet Association have formed a pool to control the production and sale of all the open-hearth steel manufactured for the American market in the same manner as the production and sale of Bessemer billets has been so far controlled. In taking this action the steel producers expect to make the Bessemer pool more effective to maintain prices and stop a practice which had caused disturbance in the Bessemer pool. The intention is to maintain a differential of $2 a ton between billet and open-hearth steel. The price of open-hearth blooms and billets in accordance with this scheme is now $22.50 a ton and the price of Bessemer billets is $20.25.

Mr. Duncan Would Not Complain.

Irving Duncan, fifty-two years old, of 621 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C., was struck by a north-bound cable car at Third Avenue and Forty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon. He received a slight wound on the forehead. Mr. Duncan was attended by an ambulance surgeon from Flower Hospital, and then went away, after refusing to make a complaint against the gripman.

B. Altman & Co.

Upholstery Dept.

Offer to-morrow, MONDAY, at

UNUSUAL PRICES.

175 pair Renaissance and Marie Antoinette LACE CURTAINS, in lots of 3 to 5 pairs, $7.50 and 12.50 pr.

400 pair Irish Point LACE CURTAINS, white and ecru, in lots of 2 to 8 pairs, $3.50, 5.50, 7.00 pr.

750 yards DRAPERY MATERIAL and FURNITURE COVERING, in lengths of from 5 to 20 yards, $1.00, 1.35, 1.90 yd.

18th St, 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

HUNTED A MAN ON WHEELS

VIGILANTES RUN DOWN THE MURDERER OF A NEIGHBOR.

Farmer Harry Hodgett, Near Pluckemin, N. J., Followed His Slayer, a Discharged Farm Hand, Seven Minutes After He Had Been Shot in the Breast, and then He Fell Over Dead—Prisoner Rescued from the Vigilantes by a Constable.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Aug. 29.—Harry Hodgett, a farmer near Pluckemin, was hitching up in his barnyard after breakfast to-day, intending to drive into the village, Elmer Clawson, a youth eighteen years old, who had been a hand on the farm for a few months prior to a year ago, rode up on a wheel.

"I came to get work," said Clawson.

"I have no work for you," Hodgett replied, "and I never will have."

"Then pay me what you owe me," Clawson replied.

"If there is anything owing, you owe it to me," the farmer said, raising his voice so that he was heard by a neighbor several hundred yards away, and he ordered Clawson off the place.

The youth drew a pistol and fired three times at the farmer. Two shots hit him in the breast near the heart. Hodgett tottered. Clawson rode away on his wheel. Hodgett did not fall, but ran blindly on after Clawson for seven minutes, and fell over dead. His wife reached him as he fell.

An alarm was spread over the countryside. Members of the Vigilance Committee of Badminster Township, composed of Mr. Hodgett's neighbors, gathered quickly. The track of Clawson's wheel was clear in the dusty road, and three men with bicycles pursued. Others in wagons and buggies followed.

Near Far Hills, four miles away, the vigilantes sighted a man on a wheel. He saw them, and started to spurt, but feebly. The pursuers began to overhaul him rapidly. The man by this time was recognized as Clawson. He left his wheel lying in the road and took to a clump of underbrush. The three men from different sides of the bushes closed in and took the young man. He was trembling, and did not resist.

The committeemen, in wagons, came up, and a debate was held as to whether it would not be a good thing to hang Clawson there. Constable Thomas Moore came on horseback a gallop. He told the vigilantes that they should let the law take its course.

"Perhaps the young fellow isn't guilty," said the constable.

"Yes, I shot him," said Clawson. "He got no more than he deserved."

This untimely interruption angered the crowd, but the constable was resolute.

"It will be a blot on Somerset County and on the whole State to lynch him," said the constable. "Come along," and he took Clawson by one arm and led him away. The vigilantes, lacking a leader, followed, unresistingly, and by the time they had Clawson in the Somerville Jail they were glad that they had not hanged him.

Hodgett was an Englishman, three years in this country. He had a month ago been able to send for his wife and three children. He and Clawson had a dispute over wages and the farm hand was discharged. Nothing had been seen of him for a year. It is understood that he has been at work near Bernardsville.

THE NEWSBOY WAS A THIEF.

John Hewson, a Young Pickpocket, Caught in the Act.

Another pupil of Lawrence Luttrell, alias "Young Irish," the boy Fagin, was arrested last Friday night by Policeman Kelly of the Church Street Station at Pier A North River. The policeman was watching the newsboys at Pier A, when Harry Clearman, thirty years old, of 1,187 Lexington Avenue, stopped to buy a paper, and John Hewson, fifteen years old, thrust his papers under Mr. Clearman's eyes in such a way as to conceal his watch pocket.

Mr. Clearman felt a hand in his pocket and caught Hewson by the arm. The lad started to run, but Policeman Kelly arrested him. Mr. Clearman accompanied the officer to the Church Street Station, where he made a charge against the lad.

Magistrate Crane, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday held him for trial, and placed him in the custody of Agents King and Murray of the Gerry society. Hewson confessed that he was a pupil of "Young Irish." The Gerry records show that he has been arrested before on the same charge.

PULL TEETH? NEVER!

If the roots are firm you can have as good teeth attached to them as your own ever were—even better, for mine won't decay, and yours did.

Come and get my teeth.

Handsome, and you can eat with them.

Cost as low as possible consistent with good work.

Come and see me. No charge for consultation.

Or send for my little book that tells all about my system of Crown and Bridge work.

I do all operations in dentistry.

Come to me and be well served.

L. T. SHEFFIELD, D.M.D.,
26 West 32d Street,
New-York City.

Use Dr. Sheffield's Crême Dentifrice. Sold everywhere.

PUSHED HER FROM THE WINDOW

John J. Collins's Fury Nearly Resulted in His Wife's Death.

Piercing screams for help from the fourth floor of 583 West Twenty-sixth Street Friday night attracted the attention of Policeman Robinson, who was passing. He saw the window on that floor hurriedly pushed up, and a woman pushed through the window. She clung to the sill and screamed loudly.

Seeing that she could hold on but a short time Robinson ran up the stairs three steps at a time, and finding the door locked and no answer made to his shouts, kicked it down and found a man sitting calmly in a chair while the woman was screaming from her perilous position and begging for help. Robinson pulled the woman back into the room, and as soon as he did so she fainted.

The man started to run when he saw the policeman's uniform, but Robinson held him until the woman revived. She accused him of having tried to push her from the window, and Robinson took both to the station.

The woman said that she was Mrs. Maggie Collins and that her husband was John J. Collins. She said that he had been drinking heavily and had been beating her, and that on that night he not only beat her until both of her eyes were discolored and almost closed, but attempted to throw her out of the window.

Collins was locked up on a charge of assault, but Mrs. Collins the next day would not press the charge. Magistrate Hrann refused to allow Collins to escape scot free, and ordered her to prefer a charge of disorderly conduct against him. Collins denied that he had beaten her and declared that she had blackened both of her eyes by striking herself with a teapot. He wept and snivelled before the Magistrate. The policeman said that Mrs. Collins's life had been saved only by a miracle, and the Magistrate placed Collins under $300 bonds for his good behavior for three months, and in default of the bonds committed him to the workhouse.

HOBOKEN SALOON ROBBERS.

The Police Have Four Men in Custody Answering Their Description.

The police of Hoboken started out early yesterday morning to run down the two highwaymen who at midnight on Friday entered the saloon of John F. Cordes at 577 Newark Avenue, and pointed revolvers at Thomas McGreary, the bartender, John Fitzgerald, a customer, and the proprietor.

Eight tramps were arrested in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yards a few hours afterward. Four of them were released by Recorder McDorough, while the four others were held for a further examination.

One gave his name as Joseph Walsh of 535 West Thirty-fifth Street, New-York. He wore overalls and his description closely tallies with that of one of the highwaymen. In his pocket was found a piece of thin gauze that could be used as a mask, and which resembled the stuff worn over the eyes of the highwaymen. Welsh could not satisfactorily explain his whereabouts Friday night.

The three other men described themselves as Charles Fisher of 756 Seventh Avenue, George Mack of 74 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, both of this city, and Bernard Carroll, who said he had no home.

They were arrested by Roundsman Hammond and Policemen Stanton and Peters. James Brewsters of 213 Park Avenue, Hoboken, says he saw two suspicious-looking men, answering the description of the robbers, ride on a car to a place near the saloon of Cordes, at about midnight.

He said that the men had previously entered the saloon of Peter Henderson and had endeavored to cash a check, but were unsuccessful.

CHIEF ARTHUR CRITICISED.

His Declaration for McKinley Held to be Inconsistent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Mr. H. E. Difenderfer, Secretary of the National Silver Party, speaking of the statement that Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers had declared for McKinley and sound money, said to-day: "If the published statement be true, I would like to ask Chief Arthur how he reconciles such action with his course in signing the following paper, published in Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 94, Fifty-third Congress, Third Session:

"'We demand of the present Congress the immediate return to the money of the Constitution as established by our fathers, by restoring the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, the coins of both metals to be equal, full legal tender for all debts, public and private, as before the fraudulent demonetization of silver in 1873. We also condemn the increase of the National debt in time of peace, and the use of interest-bearing bonds at any time.'"

This memorial is signed by Marion Butler, President of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union; J. R. Sovereign, Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor; Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor; John McBride, President United Mine Workers of America; P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Henry M. Tyenor, General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and C. A. Robinson, President Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association.

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA.
RICH CUT GLASS.

CLEARANCE SALE.

NO DULL TIMES with us. Our Clearance Sale has proved a great success; but, owing to alterations, more room is required. More and better goods go on our Bargain counters at one-quarter to one-half their real value.

Lovers of Ceramic Beauty will find hundreds of specimens collected from the Potteries of the world on sale.

50 Dinner Sets, English Porcelain, sprays of pink rosebuds, with gold, 102 pcs., worth $16..... $7.90 set

25 Dinner Sets, Limoge China, gold edge, assorted decorations, worth $45..... $23.50 set

50 Doz. Rich English China Plates, violet decoration, gold edge, worth $12 doz..... 25c. ea.

Green Glass Flower Vases, 10 in. high, worth 75c. each..... 15c. ea.

Every requisite of the Dining Table. Odd pieces of China and Glass will be found on our Bargain Tables during this Clearance Sale.

50 AND 52 WEST 22D ST.
(near 6th Ave.) and
170 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Wedding Gifts a Specialty.

POLICE CAPTAINS LECTURED

MR. WELLES SAYS BROOKLYN MUST BE KEPT CLEAN.

Inefficiency of the Force Reflects On Him—No Reason Why Vice and Crime Should Flourish in One Precinct More than in Another—Coney Island Worse than Ever—No Room for Criminal Resorts in the City of Churches.

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn has been taken to task for the loose manner in which the police of that city have been conducting themselves of late, especially at Coney Island. It has been said that Coney Island is worse now than it ever was under the administration of John Y. McKane.

He has felt keenly the reflections upon his department, and he was prepared to lecture the Police Captains yesterday when they made their weekly reports to Headquarters. He took them into the Superintendent's room, and there talked to them for nearly an hour. He said:

"I want you to do the very best you can in your precincts. I want the City of Brooklyn to be free from vice. I do not understand why it is that in some precincts there are no complaints, and that we are constantly receiving complaints against others. Some Captains can keep their precincts clear of policy shops, objectionable houses, thieves, and loafers. Others do not. Now, why is this? I think that the answer to that question is that some of the commanding officers work with more energy than others.

"I am thinking now of one or two Captains against whom I never have a complaint. Let me tell you that no class of people is quicker to realize that a Captain is inefficient than the debased and criminal. If a Captain is easygoing they find it out and settle without fear in his district.

"I want you all to pay more respectful attention to the complaints of citizens. Don't turn them over to your Sergeants or Roundsmen or detectives, but make a personal investigation. Look up the complaints yourselves, and if there is any merit in them, find a remedy. If there is a policy shop in your precinct, close it. If any improper person comes there, drive him or her out. Keep your precincts clean and work in harmony.

"If one man can keep his district clear there is no reason why another cannot. Now, I want to talk to you about a class known as professional criminals. If there is a known thief in your precinct run him out. If he does not go, arrest him."

"But suppose we do," said one of the Captains, "it will do no good; the Magistrate won't hold him."

"It makes no difference to you what the Magistrate does," said the Commissioner. "Your responsibility ends when you make a legal arrest. I don't want you to wait until a man who is a known criminal commits a crime. Arrest him or drive him away before he can pick a pocket. When I was in Auburn Prison, and one of the convicts dug a hole in the wall of his cell, I did not wait at the other side of it for him to come through the hole. I stopped him from making it any larger, and forced him to fill it up again. Don't wait until crime is committed; prevent it. That is your duty.

"When you fail in your duty it comes back to me. I am criticised. The newspapers and the people hold me responsible, and I am ashamed for your shortcomings. Is that fair? You are responsible to me for your work, and I am responsible, as the head of the department. I want you to do what you can to make this department just as efficient as possible, and I want the laws enforced.

"There is another thing I would like to impress on your minds. That is that this administration is opposed to brutal exhibitions of boxing. I have spoken to you all about this before, and I don't want you to forget it. I don't understand why some of the Captains cannot discriminate between scientific boxing and what might be termed slugging. Anybody should be able to tell what is brutal and what is not brutal. It is easy to distinguish between scientific boxing for points and boxing for a knockout. When a man strikes a vicious blow I should think it would be time to step in and put a stop to the exhibition. I want the Captains to understand just what is wanted of them in this matter. There must be no more brutal exhibitions in Brooklyn. The administration is opposed to them, and any evasion of the law in the matter must be put a stop to."

One of the Captains said that it was all very well for the Commissioner to talk, but there were other things that were hurting the efficiency of the department. One of them was the fact that the Commissioner was on hand when presents were made to some of the officers of a higher rank than Captain. In one case an Inspector had been presented with a fifteen-hundred-dollar gold, diamond-studded badge and a three-hundred-dollar gold watch by the men over whom he had control.

The Captain referred to Inspector Clayton, who had been Captain of the Coney Island Precinct. The saloon keepers made the present, and some of the persons who contributed for them were ex-convicts, having served sentences in the Kings County Penitentiary for participating in the election frauds of 1895, in Gravesend, with John Y. McKane. Commissioner Welles was present, and took part in the celebration that followed the presentation.

The same people who presented these valuables also succeeded in having Inspector Clayton sent to Coney Island to look after their welfare.

Funeral of Beverly Tucker.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The funeral of Beverly Tucker, who accidentally shot himself on North Street while on his way home last Wednesday night, took place this afternoon from his late home and was largely attended by neighbors and friends. The Rev. Mr. Harper of the Greenville Reformed Church officiated. The interment was in the Greenville Cemetery.

SOCIETY

Another week will bring the society world to the threshold of the Autumn or suburban season. The Summer season of outing will virtually end with the closing of August to-morrow at all the leading resorts save Newport, Southampton, and Bar Harbor. The unwritten custom of leaving the seaside on Sept. 1, while it is not universally followed as in former years, still has its influence on the majority of sojourners at the seaside, and, although the rush back to the cities will not set in much before Sept. 10 or 15, there will be a hegira from the beaches and cliffs which line the Atlantic coast from Cape Henry to Eastport for the next fortnight. This army of people who have spent the greater part of the last two months on old ocean's shore will now partake itself to the inland lakes, mountains, and valleys, and quite a contingent will return to the suburban homes which its members left in July. As was predicted in this column a month ago, the season at the watering places, which was dull and lifeless at start, and which only became gay and lively at the coming of August, to be followed by the phenomenal hot wave of the early part of the month, now closes suddenly with a bang, and it is hard to realize that it is really over. Already, however, Autumn's first breath has been felt, and, although September may bring us days, as last year, of intense heat, the Autumn restlessness is in the air, the days have grown perceptibly shorter, and the time of preparation for another Winter is at hand.

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They are talking at Newport of a late season, but, except for the fact that a larger number of the owners and occupants of villas and cottages there will remain longer at the resort this year than is their wont, it is difficult to see how the season proper can be prolonged much beyond the end of this week. Mrs. Potter Palmer's dance to-morrow night is the last definite fixture of a dancing nature on the programme, and, although the Casino dances will continue a fortnight longer, it is not probable that any more large balls, or even dances, in private houses will be given there this year. The private theatricals at Mrs. George Hoffman's on Tuesday night are really, with the exception of Mrs. Palmer's dance, the only fixed feature of the week, which, although it will bring needed rest to the devotees of gayety, is bound to seem somewhat slow after the rush and whirl of the week which closed last night. These theatricals, which are to be given for the benefit of a New-York charity, were organized by Mrs. Devereux Clapp and her daughter, Miss Clapp; and in them will appear Miss Clapp, Miss Daisy Post, Miss Gertrude Gilbert, Mr. Ronald Maclay of the British Legation at Washington, Mr. John C. O'Conner, one of the two honest members of the famous boodle Board of New-York Aldermen, and others. It is probable, from the fact that Mr. Maclay and Miss Clapp have been seen much together necessarily during the rehearsals for these theatricals that a report of their engagement was sent out by an unscrupulous Newport correspondent and duly published in his paper, to the annoyance of all concerned. Miss Clapp and Miss Post, both of whom are proficient scholars, are to appear in a little French play in which they have been carefully drilled for weeks past by Mlle. Arbell of the Odéon Théâtre of Paris, who has been spending the Summer at Newport. Mr. Maclay and Miss Gilbert, who are noted as clever amateur actors, are to portray an English play. Mr. O'Conner will make his first appearance in the same play upon the amateur theatrical stage, and it is said that some of his political friends and enemies in the New-York Assembly district where he has figured more or less prominently for some years past have applied for tickets of admission, even at the high price of $5, to see him in his new rôle. This performance will be the only one by amateurs given in Newport this Summer, and it is strange to find the name of Mr. Thomas F. Cushing missing from among the players. For many years past Mr. Cushing, except for two years of mourning, has diligently and duly played to delighted audiences in Newport.

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The past week at Newport was so crowded with events, the more notable of which have been duly chronicled in THE TIMES from day to day, that it is impossible this morning to more than briefly review its incidents and events. Fortunately, although there was considerable rain during the week, it fell at night, so that the closing days of the tennis tournament, on Monday and Tuesday, the three days of the open-air horse show, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and the dances at the Casino on Monday and Friday evenings, and Mrs. King's and Mrs. Hoffman's dances, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, were not marred by bad weather. In fact, the tennis tournament and the horse show were blessed with typical Newport sunshine and breezes, and were the more enjoyable on that account. The tournament was witnessed both on Monday and Tuesday by one of the largest, and certainly the most brilliantly dressed, throngs that ever assembled on the old Casino grounds, and the really excellent playing of Neel and Wrenn on Monday, and Wrenn and Hovey on Tuesday, kept the excitement up till the close, and was rewarded with continued and deserved applause. It seemed as if all Narragansett, Jamestown, and other smaller resorts near Newport, had adjourned for those days to the fashionable resort, and it was both interesting and rewarding to note the belles and beaux of Narragansett and Newport study each other, and to hear their comments upon each other's gowns and appearances.

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The horse show, which this year took the place of the race and steeplechase meets of September in the past, and which have never been very successful at Newport, was fashionable and successful from the start, and its projectors—Messrs. Henry F. Eldridge and Frank M. Ware—may congratulate themselves on having at last found an idea which is bound to be even more successful in coming years than this, and which will bring them fame and much profit. It was really surprising to even old Newporters that old and homely Freebody Park, where the show was held, could have been so transformed as it was for this show by a little ingenuity and taste. The boxes were, of course, filled with the leading representatives of Newport society, while the passageways in front were crowded with the townspeople and the visitors from Jamestown and Narragansett, and even Providence and Boston, who represented the public, and who gazed at the begowned beauties in the boxes with as much curiosity as does the public at the annual New-York horse show at Madison Square Garden in November. Indeed, the show was a miniature reproduction in the open air of the Madison Square Garden exhibition, and not only were the majority of the women in the boxes the same who took down from those at the Garden, but, indeed, many of the horses shown in the ring were the same as those which pranced and cavort in the New-York amphitheatre.

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It is difficult to select any of the women who faithfully attended this Newport horse show as better gowned than their sisters, but it may safely be said that those who attracted most attention from the crowd from the richness and effectiveness of their costumes were Mrs. Oliver Belmont, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, the Misses Blight, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fair, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Grant, Mrs. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Miss Emily Hoffman, and Mrs. John Davis and Miss Davis. The feature of the Newport horse show was the driving and riding of the horses by their individual men and women owners, which was as thoroughly enjoyed by the crowd as by the owners themselves, and it was very amusing to witness how the competition for some of the prizes became almost a matter of family differences. Virgil's old line, "Can such passions dwell in celestial minds?" was often recalled when the little heart-burnings, envies, and jealousies of fair competitors became too evident. The judges did their duty, however, on the whole, very fairly, and by this time all these feelings are doubtless forgotten.

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Mrs. David King's dance at Newport for her daughter, at Kingscote, on Tuesday night, and that given by Mrs. George Hoffman in the old Travers House, on Narragansett Avenue, for her daughter, Miss Emily Hoffman, on Thursday night, were chiefly for the younger element, although there was a sprinkling of older people at both. Neither entertainment was as lavish in detail and appointment as the Van Alen and Brooks balls of the preceding week, but both in any other place but Newport would have been considered remarkably handsome functions. The favors at both dances were numerous and varied, but were for the most part knicknacks and baubles of tinsel and tissue paper. Mr. Franklin Bartlett led the cotillion at Mrs. King's and Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., that at Mrs. Hoffman's. There were two other dances of the week, one of a hundred given by Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor on the Nourmahal on Monday evening and one of forty given by Mr. Worthington Whitehouse at the Golf Club on Wednesday evening. The Hungarian Band played at both of these functions. Young Mrs. Astor, who has not been out at all this Summer at Newport, and, it is said, to an approaching family event, was very warmly greeted by her many friends on Monday evening.

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The wedding of Mr. Whitney and Miss Vanderbilt, which was celebrated very quietly at The Breakers, at Newport, on Tuesday, did not excite one-quarter of the interest at the resort that might have been expected. This was owing to the fact that only about ten or fifteen people outside of the relatives were invited to be present even at the breakfast, which followed the ceremony, and the members of Newport's Summer colony do not take much interest in any entertainment to which they are not invited. Miss Vanderbilt's presents are said to be remarkably handsome, and to have far surpassed those of her cousin, the Duchess of Marlborough, both in quality and quantity. It is not thought that Mr. and Mrs. Whitney will spend a very long honeymoon, as the bride is anxious to return to her father, who, although gaining strength slowly, is still a very ill man.

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One of the minor events of the week at Newport was the studio reception given on Wednesday by Mr. A. Muller-Ury, at which he showed for the first time his recently finished portraits of Dr. Clement Cleveland and Miss Emily Hoffman. Both are admirable likenesses, and Miss Hoffman's portrait, which was hung for the first time on the wall of the villa of her grandfather, Mr. John Hoffman, on the night of Mrs. Hoffman's dance, was greatly admired. Miss Hoffman, who is a perfect brunette, and is considered by many people the most beautiful of Newport's maidens, is depicted by Mr. Muller-Ury seated with a fan, and in an afternoon dress of nile-green silk. Her head is slightly upturned—a characteristic pose—and the artist has caught her rarely sweet expression and her exquisite coloring of skin and lovely hair to perfection.

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Lord and Lady Braye of England, accompanied by their family physician, Dr. Kenneth Stewart, are at Newport, on their way to Bar Harbor, and were the guests of honor at several of the dinners and dances of the week.

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As was said above, the season is virtually over at Narragansett Pier, and except for the Casino dances there is nothing to chronicle from that resort. Bar Harbor also is settling down to its Autumn quiet.

GAY LIFE AT LAKE GEORGE.

Germans, Concerts, Tennis, Picnic, and Yachting Parties.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 29.—With the passing of August, the temperature of society, as marked by functions, rises to boiling mark. If it is not a german it is a musicale; if not a musicale it is a baseball game, with the ladies as shouters; if not a baseball game there are a hundred or so other affairs on the tapis, such as swimming parties, yachting, tennis, concerts, dances, mountain climbing, or al-fresco picnics.

A party of distinguished guests arrived on the lake last week. In the party were the Hon. George R. Peck, Solicitor General of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad; two daughters, Miss Peck and Miss Ethel Peck, and the Hon. J. M. Dickinson, Tennessee, Assistant Attorney General of the United States; the Hon. J. K. McCannon, Washington, D. C.; Henry D. E. Davis, Washington, D. C.; the Hon. Burton Smith, Atlanta, Ga., brother of Hoke Smith, and Mr. Weaver, Philadelphia. The party came to the lake in Mr. Peck's private car. They were at Saratoga several days taking in the meeting of the National Bar Association. Mr. G. A. Ballantine arrived this week. He is from New-York City, and drove out here with his elegant turn-out, a four-in-hand tally-ho coach. Mrs. Parry, Miss Parry, and Miss Adams of Philadelphia arrived here with Mr. Ballantine.

The ladies of the Sagamore are much interested in the little Church of the Sacrament at Bolton, on Lake George. Their interest reached such a height recently that they arranged a musicale at Bolton, the proceeds to be devoted toward paying a part of the expenses of the church. On the evening of the entertainment, Commodore J. B. Simpson had his steam yacht, the Fanita, at the pier, and carried guests to the landing at Bolton, and, after the festivities were over, returned them again to the hotel. The proceeds were not far from $150. Here is the programme, which was so well appreciated that each number was encored two or three times: Mandolin serenade, L. P., Charles, and Blanchard Atkinson, Brooklyn; song ecstacy, Miss Burnett; piano solo, "La Fileuse," Miss Moorman; duet, "Espanita," Mrs. Davis and her sister, Miss Helen Warren; recitation, Mr. Chater; song, serenade, Miss Maass; selection, piano and violin, Miss Mount and Mr. Schurz; Anglo's serenade, (instrumental mandolins,) Miss Mary De Camp Banks, Miss Newcombe, and Miss Woodhull; song, "Wind in Trees," Miss Bartlet.

Al-fresco picnics, forest luncheons, and wild-wood festivities are the rule here and not the exception. The forest festival given this week by Miss Fanny Simpson of the Sagamore, daughter of Commodore and Mrs. J. B. Simpson, was the social event of the week. The young people and some of the older heads were taken down the lake to the Indian Kettles, on board the Fanita, and landed at Friends Point. Early in the day the steamer Olive, with waiters and chefs, took possession of the point, and turned the ground into a bower of loveliness. There were tents, pavilions, and bowers of white canvas, flags, buntings, streamers, evergreens, and flowers. A long table was spread and handsomely decorated, and when the guests arrived everything was in readiness for them to sit down to as fine a dinner as could be had at any of the great hotels. Those present were: Miss Fanny Simpson, hostess; Miss Helen Warren, Miss Mary De Camp Banks, Miss Helen Hadley, Miss Ethel Mount, Miss Mabel Sheffield, Miss Laura Smith, Miss Katherine Conger, Miss Mabel Moorman, Miss Ruby Newcomb, Miss Carrie Woodhull, Miss Anna Woodhull, Mr. W. A. Campbell, Mr. Howard Ellison, Melville Chater, Oswald Simpson, Charles Atkinson, Mr. Blanchard Atkinson, Mr. Nathan Coles, Mr. William Coles, Mr. Gilbert Woodhull, Mr. Dixon Torrey, Mr. Joseph De Bois, Mr. Jessie Watson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Simpson, Mrs. Mount, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Warren, Miss Boulton, and Miss Stilton.

Miss Helen Warren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Burgess Warren of the Sagamore, gave a lunch party this week. The young lady invited her friends to a sail on the Cynic and to a dinner. The party returned to the hotel in time for supper and dancing. One afternoon this week the guests at the Crossbyside tendered a reception and ball to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Russell, the proprietor of the Crossbyside and his wife. The reception and ball was given in the evening, and the midst of the affair Mr. F. E. Taylor of New-York City stepped forward and in a neat speech presented Mr. and Mrs. Russell with a handsomely engraved service of silver. Mr. Taylor stated that the presentation was made by the guests of the hotel in recognition of the courtesy and friendliness with which they had been treated while at the hotel this Summer. Col. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. Grant, and U. S. Grant are at the Marion House this week, the guests of Mrs. Grant, widow of Gen. Grant, and Mrs. Nellie Sartoris, in the Marion House cottage. It is some years since Col. Grant has visited Lake Georgo.

Little dainty Marie C. Fischer, niece of Dr. Rodriquez of Washington, stopping at the Marion House, gave the guests of the hotel a variety of skirt dances in the parlor recently. In sixteen days' fishing Mr. E. Burgess Warren of the Sagamore has caught fifty-five small-mouthed black bass, running in weight from three to six pounds each. The bass fishing in Lake George is better this season than it has been before in ten years. It is quite the thing for the management of the Hundred Island House to illuminate house and grounds brilliantly with Japanese lanterns, red fire, and give displays of fireworks on the pier in the evenings. Little Louise Nichols, daughter of the hotel manager, was one year old one day this week, and the guests of the house decided that in recognition of so great an event the little one must be treated to quite a number of silver articles. The children of the hotel were also given a straw ride in honor of the day. W. H. Lemley, a guest at the Hundred Island House, has given some of the long-distance swimmers here a record that will be hard to equal. He recently swam the distance from the Sagamore to the Hundred Island House pier without stopping or resting—nearly three miles.

The Lake House ball team has swept everything on the lake and demolished the teams of all the neighboring villages this season. The batteries in the last game were Frank O'Brien and A. Newcomb. At the Sagamore game three steam yachts took the guests of the Lake House to the Sagamore. The Camera, Helen, and Clio had a merry crowd on hand that day. Mrs. Randolph B. Martine, Mrs. Hastings, and Randolph B. Martine, Jr., are guests at the Lake House for the remainder of the season. Miss Grace Jerome and Miss Nanette Wallace, chaperoned by Mrs. E. C. Child of New-York, are the latest arrivals.

IDEAL CONVENTION CITY.

Saratoga Demonstrated Its Capability Last Week.

SARATOGA, Aug. 29.—That Saratoga is the best place in the State for political conventions was again demonstrated this week, when the big crowd that came to the Republican Convention here was handled with the greatest ease by the hotel keepers and the greatest comfort to themselves.

No one has yet been able to make any intelligent explanation of why conventions occasionally go elsewhere. The theory that any material number of votes can be made by holding a convention in any of the large cities has never been justified by experience.

There were over 1,100 guests at the United States Hotel, where Tompkins, Gage & Perry are the hosts, during the days of the last convention. This big gathering was handled so well that it did not seem as though the house was even crowded. On Tuesday night the convention did not adjourn until after 10 o'clock, but the guests at the hotel found a comfortable supper awaiting them when they got back. The steward's department of the hotel is under the direct supervision of Mr. Gage.

The season has been very fair at this hotel. Dr. John L. Perry, one of the best-known hotel men in the country, who gives the United States his exclusive attention, said to THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent to-day:

"This season has been very satisfactory to us. We had more people during the first part of July and the last half of August than we have had in many years. Saratoga, in my opinion, is bound to secure its old popularity. Our September bookings show that people are appreciating the fact that there is no better place in the country in which to spend September than Saratoga."

Lord Russell and his party were delighted with Saratoga, and did not hesitate to say so. Lady Russell told Dr. Perry that in all her travels she had never come across so comfortable a hotel as the United States.

PLEASURE AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

Baseball and Dancing Balls Delighting Society People.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Aug. 29.—The baseball season here came to a close this week, with great success. Four victories were witnessed by four crowds, composed largely of ladies and admirers of the snappy game of the college boys. Wednesday and Thursday the opponents were the strong professional team from Hornellsville, and they played two good games, but could do nothing with the pitching of either Fishel or Summersgill. Thursday night Fishel returned to New-York, and the Brown boys are scattering to different parts of the country until college opens. The nine have commended themselves to guests and natives both by good baseball and by their quiet and gentlemanly behavior at all times.

It has been a great week for balls at the Earlington, and the ladies have been equal to the occasion by producing something new each night. The two largest affairs were the benefit hop Wednesday evening and the german Thursday night. Among the dancers at the benefit ball were Miss Moss, Miss Eager, Miss Burhans, Miss Slevin, Miss Earle, Miss Sarles, Miss Nedwill, Miss Sutro, Mrs. Frank Earle, Miss Wellington, Mrs. Thiers, Miss Balter, Miss Whipple, Mrs. Savage, Miss Heloise Kelley, Miss Kelley, Miss Dunne, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Ballard. The committee were J. B. Balter, Marmaduke Richardson, H. K. Carter, Leonard Carpenter, Victor Sutro, J. A. Dunne, Harry Staples, A. G. Thiers, F. J. Dupignac, H. L. Earle, Donald Hendry, Henry Brewer, R. C. Graves, Walter Slevin, H. H. Sutro, J. W. Kelley, and D. S. Elliott.

The german Thursday evening was held in the big dining hall, which was beautifully trimmed for the occasion. Among the favors were pieces of china, fans, and similar knick-knacks, with the usual assortment of flowers. The favors were distributed by Mrs. R. K. Carter, Mrs. D. A. Ballard, Mrs. H. L. Earle, and Mrs. E. M. Earle. In the prize favor figure, the prizes—a boudoir table and a vase—were won by Miss Kathleen Kelley and J. P. Balter. Other dancers were the Misses Earle, Moss, Eager, Sarles, Brand, Burhans, Heloise Kelley, Balter, Sutro, Brown, and Brewer; the Messrs. H. S. Elliott, E. L. Brand, Jr., D. Southard, Richard Croker, Jr., Frank Croker, Victor Sutro, H. H. Sutro, Charles McCann, H. K. Staples, and S. Kelley.

The concerts still continue as numerous and as good as ever, and always to large and applauding audiences. Miss Florence Boese continues the reigning queen of song at the Spring House, and a general rush from the veranda and park is always made for the parlor when her voice is heard. She has been assisted at one concert this week by Purdon Robinson and Alexander Heindl, at another by Miss Fannie Hirsch, Miss Eva May Clarke, and sometimes she sings for an hour or two without any assistance, save an accompaniment. Mrs. W. D. Wood entertained a number of her friends at her Summer home Wednesday evening. Mrs. Barney Williams is among the latest arrivals at the Spring House.

New-York arrivals at the Spring House this week are L. H. Allen, H. D. Low, Hugo Jaburg, L. R. Eilman, T. Marshall Adams, Paul H. Carter, Albro Akin, H. N. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer Pearl, Mrs. H. M. Alexander, Miss Janet McCook, Mrs. J. A. Wyeth and family, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Ferdinand, Mrs. M. Ovarton, Mrs. H. E. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Vanderveer, H. H. Morrill, H. M. F. Boekman, William P. Tyler, Thomas R. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Calver, Miss Clark, Mrs. Barney Williams, and Mr and Mrs. G. H. B. Mitchell. At the Earlington are George Renter, Jr., and family, the Rev. H. Pratt, Mrs. A. H. Franklin, Mrs. Y. Garnett, Mrs. C. B. Tompkins, F. W. Risberg and family, Mrs. A. H. de Belpeil, Sherrard Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. L. Luckenbach. Miss Marian Short, Mrs. C. F. Short, Henry Brewer, and Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Earle.

TALYOR'S-ON-SCHROON.

A Beautiful Spot in the Adirondacks—Fine Scenery and Hunting.

TAYLOR'S-ON-SCHROON, N. Y., Aug. 29.—This spot in the Adirondack Mountains is one of surprising beauty. Situated as it is about midway of Schroon Lake, between the rugged mountains rising on both sides, it seems a place especially smoothed out and prepared by nature for a pleasure ground. On a slope commanding a fine view of the lake, and with a background covered with some 4,000 massive pines, stands the Taylor House, with its fifteen cottages and with a reputation unsurpassed in the Adirondacks.

To nature civilization has added art, some 200 electric lights being employed to illuminate the houses and grounds of the locality by night, making a beautiful evening scene. It is small wonder, therefore, that the hotel and cottages have been thronged with eager guests since the opening of the season, while the bookings for September are larger than ever before.

September is really the finest month of the year in these mountains, especially for sportsmen. Bass fishing is especially fine here, and on the near-by lakes, viz.: Loon, Paradox, Hoffman's, Brandt, Pyramid, and Pharo, all well stocked with trout and pickerel as well as bass. In the hunting line there are woodcock and partridge in abundance for small game, while deer are not scarce only three miles distant. Last week several guests of the Taylor House went to the chase and brought in four fine bucks.

WEST POINT'S MANY PLEASURES.

Hops and Picnics, Drills and Gun Fire by Cadets—Li Hung Chang.

WEST POINT, Aug. 29.—Concerts, hops, picnics, and entertainments followed each other in such rapid succession here during the past week that time fled with lightning-like rapidity. Such a week of gayety and excitement has not been seen on the post for many years. A gray-haired veteran, who knows West Point in all its kaleidoscopic conditions, remarked that the cadets entertained their friends and acquaintances better during the past few days than on any previous occasion within his memory. The drills were unusually good. Lieut. Dyer put his light battery through a thorough course of manoeuvres, which proved very interesting to visitors. If there is one man in the army capable of commanding a battery, the cadets say he is Lieut. Dyer. He has the drill regulations at his fingers' ends, and the order for every intricate manoeuvre on the tip of his tongue. The work and exhibitions of the artillery detachment showed that West Point men know something about great guns. The firing, however, was too much for some of the lady visitors, one of whom fainted, and another went into violent hysterics when the whole battery blazed away unexpectedly.

The color-line entertainment was a great success. The cast was good, and made a decided hit. Some of the tactical officers groaned as neatly concealed "grinds" were hurled at them, but they made the best of the situation and joined afterward in the general laugh that was raised at their expense. Admission to the inclosure was by ticket only. The largest picnic of the season was held on Battery Knob Tuesday afternoon. A wagonload of ice cream and other contraband came from the hotel. Immaculate cloths were spread on the grass, and all had a merry time. Mrs. Bradem chaperoned the ladies, among whom were Miss Michie, Miss Davis, the Misses Craney, Miss Bradem, and a score or more of other pretty girls. Tuesday night the last open-air concert of the season was given in front of camp. Friday the furlough men returned. They were in their usual dilapidated condition as they posed on the chapel steps for the photographer, who has made every furlough class for over a quarter of a century. The furlough hop was held in the Academy Hall Friday evening. The usual custom of "going home" at 10 o'clock was thrown to the winds, and the merry dancers kept on the floor until the sentinels sang out "midnight and all's well." Only the furlough and graduation hops continue after 10 o'clock.

The officers are on the tiptoe of expectation regarding the visit of Li Hung Chang, the Chinese statesman, to West Point. Nothing official is known of the time he will arrive here. Col. Ernst will be on hand to receive him, and the staff, brilliantly uniformed, will accompany the distinguished visitor while on the post. Col. Ernst has had some experience in receiving titled foreigners. It was he who did the honors upon the occasion of Princess Eulalie's visit to West Point a few years ago. All the professors have returned from their vacations, and "Professors' Row" blooms again. The new detail of officers has also arrived, and the post wears a more animated appearance than at any other time during the Summer. The officers' mess will open on the 1st. The rooms have been overhauled and many important changes made. With the close of camp the cadet's barrack duties begin, and little time can be given to social entertainments. Hops will be held occasionally, but the men must study hard, and "boning chem" will take the place of "spooning" on "Flirtation."

The Superintendent and Quartermaster have been giving considerable attention to the good roads question lately; as a result, preparations are being made to continue the work until West Point driveways are perfect. Both Col. Ernst and Capt. Billinger have worked wonders with the roads here, and they propose to continue until all are in good condition. Colonel Gordon is a familiar figure on Visitors' Row every evening at parade. The Colonel likes to watch the gray-coated lads execute orders with clock-like precision at the command of the officer in charge. Among the late arrivals here are Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Poore, Miss Poore, Mr. and Mrs. Glendower, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Friend, Mrs. J. Hicks Conrad and the Misses Conrad, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Jackson, all of Philadelphia; Miss Waite, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Dewey, Mr. L. S. Dewey, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Eberhardt, Newark; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Budd, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Stubb, Wilmington, Mr. J. L. Rupe, and Mrs. H. Van Henson, Richmond, Ind.

STILL LIVELY AT SHELTER ISLAND.

Shelter Island Yacht Club Holds a Big Regatta.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. Y., Aug. 29.—There are no perceptible signs yet of the season drawing to a close at Shelter Island. There are as many people here now as at any time during the season, and the life and gayety have not diminished in the least. By far the most popular amusement of the week has been sailing, and the weather could not have been more favorable for this delightful pastime. A number of yachts of the Shelter Island Yacht Club made a short cruise to Jamesport, leaving here yesterday morning. A reception and ball were tendered the yachtsmen last night, and they sailed back to the island this morning. The ladies' regatta of the Shelter Island Yacht Club, which was to have been sailed last Saturday afternoon, was postponed on account of the unfavorable weather, and is to be sailed this afternoon. All the ladies are in readiness for the event and will sail their boats to win. Commodore Lynch's fin-keel sloop Lynx will be sailed by Miss Jenkins and Miss Lynch. Mrs. G. H. Keim and Mrs. Oscar B. Weber will sail the thirty-foot catboat Cuidao. Some of the other ladies here who are experts at the tiller and who will doubtless appear in the regatta this afternoon are Miss Kalley, Miss Westlake, Miss French, Miss Schroeder, Miss Gair, Miss Rhodes, and Miss Britton. The bathing this week is said to be finer than at any time during the season.

At the Prospect House the new arrivals this week are A. N. Rossiter, E. V. W. Rossiter, Miss Rossiter, A. F. Troescher, Nelson Greenfield, E. I. Eldredge, Henry Fitch, Thomas P. King, Charles B. Byrne, Charles H. Keys, Herbert R. Schaff, A. E. Schaff, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mopham, Walter N. Clapp, Reynolds Beal, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Raum, M. Stephens, Miss Clark, A. L. Clark, H. C. Davis, W. O. Inglis, R. A. Monks, E. Pape, L. Byrnes, Mrs. P. E. Le Fevre, Miss Le Fevre, Miss Alston, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Blum, George B. Biedershaw, H. G. Lambert, William A. Keys, William A. Keys, Jr., Francis Hawkins, Miss Kelm, F. Kelm, George F. Neidlinger, Miss Rossiter, A. M. Orr, Jr., J. L. Adams, George H. Kelm, Edwin F. Zittell, J. S. Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Hill, Mrs. R. M. French, Miss French, Robert Leir, R. A. Bowers, all of New-York.

Mr. and Mrs. John O. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. John Cartledge, Miss Cartledge, Miss Edith Cartledge, R. B. Lynch, W. P. Blackman, G. N. Shafer, M. A. Clark, H. B. Collins, F. D. Mackey, E. T. Horwell, J. T. Beckwith, C. L. Febre, Miss R. Cawley, Mr. and Mrs. Grant King, Ellis G. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Cook, John C. Judge, A. R. Johnson, Alfred P. Sloan, C. Benedict, F. T. Leigh, Edward A. Hidland, Mrs. J. R. Coleman, Miss Coleman, Judge D. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Huggins, Miss Mary A. Bowne, Francis Hawkins, Dr. Lawrence Coffin, S. S. Whitehouse, Mrs. N. P. Harrison, Miss Wells, Miss Grace Wells, R. P. Griffin, C. D. Smithers, Gilbert M. Smith, all of Brooklyn.

GAY AT FISHER'S ISLAND.

Bourke Cockran a Guest of Judge Barrett of New-York.

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The past week was a jolly one at this resort. The weather was fine and gave people an opportunity of enjoying themselves out of doors. Fishing is a favorite recreation with a great number of the Summer visitors here. The following party went on a fishing expedition last Tuesday: R. R. Chiswell, G. S. Chiswell, A. D. King, Wallace Paul, and C. P. Kierker, accompanied by Mrs. C. J. Paul, Miss Ella Paul, Miss Bertha A. Paul, Miss Mabel Paul, Miss Chiswell, Mrs. A. D. King, and Mrs. O'Neil, all of Paterson, N. J. They returned late in the evening, much elated with their day's enjoyment, having been successful in capturing some very fine fish. Mr. Chiswell senior hooked what he said was "a monstrous big fellow." The "big fellow" was too much for him, however, and broke the line and made his escape.

The Misses Dodsworth, the accomplished daughters of Mr. W. Dodsworth, editor of The Journal of Commerce, New-York, gave a progressive heart party last Friday evening, which was much enjoyed by all those who were present. The first gentleman's prize was won by Mr. D. W. C. Skilton of Hartford, Conn; the second by Thomas Bond of St. Louis. The skillful play of Mrs. Thomas Russell of Montclair, N. J., secured the first ladies' prize. The second was won by Mrs. D. W. C. Skilton. The consolation prize fell to the lot of Miss Liskom of Montclair, N. J.

Horseback riding is a good deal patronized by some of the young ladies here this season, and there are some very graceful riders among them. Miss Helen M. Ferguson and Miss Martha Ferguson, daughters of Mr. E. M. Ferguson, Miss Helen G. Ferguson, daughter of Mr. Walton Ferguson, and Miss A. A. Dodsworth, daughter of Mr. W. Dodsworth, editor of The Journal of Commerce, New-York, are reputed to be the best equestriennes on Fisher's Island this season. Miss Dodsworth brought her saddle horse, Bruce, with her from her home in Brooklyn, and since she arrived here, on the 27th of last month, she has not allowed him to grow too fat for want of exercise.

The Hon. Bourke Cockran and Judge Gray of New-York arrived here from Newport on Tuesday night, and are domiciled as the guests of Judge Barrett, also of New-York. Mr. Cockran, on his arrival, stated that he had come to enjoy a season of repose on picturesque Fisher's Island as the guest of his old and respected friend, Judge Barrett.

The North Atlantic squadron is expected here to-morrow. During its stay there will be a gala time on Fisher's Island.

The latest arrivals include: James W. Fryor and wife, A. Gaoriel, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Clements, Mrs. L. E. Clements and two children of New-York; Mrs. Van Hise and child, New-Haven, Conn.; Miss Bessie G. Clark, Derby, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Clark, Shelton, Conn.; Henry W. Johnston, Providence; A. G. Darrow, New-London, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Burgess, Watch Hill; Miss Pritchard, Waterbary, Conn.; D. W. Pond, Plainfield, N. J.; F. A. Thompson, Hartford, Conn.; R. Littell, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Wetherell and E. Sterling, East Canterbury, N. H.; M. E. Bradford, Yonkers, N. Y.; Miss Alice L. Watson, New-York; Mrs. S. L. Burlingham, Willimantic, Conn.; Miss Mabel Paul and Wallace C. Paul, Paterson, N. J.; Miss Reid, Englewood, N. J.; A. L. Clark, M. H. Clark, M. C. Davis, W. O. Inglis, New-York; R. B. Reid, Englewood, N. J.; George W. Brady, General Manager Norwich Line of steamers, wife, and daughter, New-York, and Mrs. M. B. Poe, Richmond, Ind.

Great Crowds in the Adirondacks.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—This week has been one of crowds—crowds in the dining rooms, parlors, and offices, crowds on the verandas, lawns, and tennis courts, crowds on the mountain drives and island-dotted lakes, crowds everywhere. It is safe to say that this week is the climax of the Summer season of 1896, and the greatest one in point of prosperity.

Mrs. McAdoo, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, arrived at the Algonquin this week; also Mrs. W. C. Woolley, Mrs. M. L. Donald, Mr. E. J. Sullivan, Mrs. S. E. Criss Wise, Miss C. C. Hettinger, C. J. Rosebault, Dr. and Mrs. Emil Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kirchway and son, Mr. John S. Herbert of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bowman, Miss Niver, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Tipps, Syracuse; Mr. C. H. Platt, and Miss Platt, Miss Hulatt, New-Haven, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dunning, John J. Pattison, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wilcox, Montclair, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wood, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Miss S. Ida Baugh, Downingtown, Penn.; Cyrill Laurin, E. C. Laurin, H. Laurin, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Johnson, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. C. Rowley, Mr. Harold M. Rowley, Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. E. F. Quoltrough, Washington, D. C.; Charles H. Levermore, H. R. Underwood, Brooklyn, and Miss Ludlow, New-York.

PLEASURES AT CAPE MAY.

A Successful Season Full of Promise for the Next Year.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 29.—Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the visitors have had another week of pleasure seldom known for this time of the year. The success of the season will greatly stimulate the business here during the Winter, and already plans are being perfected for improvements to be made during the coming Winter which will aid materially in entertaining and accommodating visitors who chance to come this way in Summers to come. The hotel men have actually made money, a thing which has not happened here before in several years. The cottage colony has been twice as large as for some seasons past, and, consequently the local residents have made snug sums, too. This inspires confidence and hope among the people, and it will be decidedly easy this Winter to accomplish the making of improvements so long needed.

The season, which will last a couple of weeks yet, is still bright socially. The events to be attended are numerous.

George Alfred Townsend was here early in the week. Mr. and Mrs. John T. Windrim of Philadelphia are staying at the Windsor. Mrs. Windrim is a sister of Mrs. George Gould. Col. George H. Clover, Superintendent of the Standard Oil Company, is among the New-Yorkers who have joined their families at the Windsor. Mr. and Mrs. William Blair and Miss Blair are staying at the Lafayette. Henry H. Doak is here for a two weeks' stay. M. B. Thompson is enjoying life at the Stockton. Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Dyas are among the New-Yorkers visiting cottage friends.

G. W. Porter is making a visit to Cape May, staying at the Stockton. Dr. James C. Bennett of Yonkers is resting from professional cares by the seaside here. Miss Elizabeth Doyle is sojourning at the Stockton. Col. and Mrs. W. Woodville Fleming are at the Stockton for a long stay. Charles E. Perkes, the railway magnate, is registered at the same house.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Soden have joined the New-Yorkers among the cottage colony here. Leader Emile Knell of the orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House is passing his vacation here. Miss Marie M. Kecht of New-York is staying at the Stockton as a guest of Mrs. John W. Forney and Miss Tillie May Forney, prominent in Philadelphia social life.

Mayor and Mrs. John Boyd Thacher and T. J. H. Merrill of Albany are among prominent persons staying at the Lafayette. George Tallman, Jr., is among the latest arrivals from New-York at the Lafayette.

ATLANTIC CITY STILL FILLED.

The Last Days of the Summer Season Show Little of an Exodus.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 29.—This week, the last of Atlantic City's most successful Summer season, contrary to the usual rule, gave the City by the Sea an impetus which so gradually let the Summer glide into the Fall

Greenwood Avenue are back from Newport, R. I. Mrs. Emerson Northrope, the Misses Northrope, and Miss Freeman of Bloomfield are at Asbury Park. William W. Wyman and family of Glen Ridge are back from the Berkshire Hills. Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Foster of Claremont Avenue have gone to Wilmington, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Miller of Glen Ridge are in the Thousand Islands. Thomas B. Baxter and family of Bloomfield are at Asbury Park. Miss Gertrude L. Comings of Brooklyn is the guest of Miss Edith L. Doremus of Fullerton Avenue. Miss Florence Philbrick of Bloomfield has gone to Canada. Frank L. Baker and family of Bloomfield have gone to Maine. William L. Force is back from Dutchess County, N. Y. F. L. Robinson and family of Bloomfield are in Edmeston, N. Y.

IN NEW-BRUNSWICK SOCIETY.

Many Residents Away and Many Others Entertaining Visitors.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 29.—Irving S. Upson, registrar of Rutgers College, this week arrived home from Europe, where he has been traveling for some months. Miss Margaret Parent is visiting in New-York. H. B. Voorhees, Rutgers Professor of Agriculture, is touring in Maine. Mrs. Frances Wilbur has returned from her outing in Vermont. Miss Maggie Clark is visiting at Bayonne. Miss Ruth Earle has gone to Yonkers, N. Y. Gustavus Auten of Chicago, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Humphrey Bodine. Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Zabriskie and Miss Etta Laydam are at Ocean Grove. Miss Ada Watson of Smithfield, Va., is visiting Miss Ida Thomas. Miss Lucy Archibald is visiting in Brooklyn.

The Misses Eliza and Jennie Hayes have returned home after a six months' trip to Europe. Mr. and Mrs. George Schlosson have returned to their home in Bristol, R. I., after a visit here. Mr. and Mrs. Bryon Cummings have returned from their wedding tour, and will go to their future home in Salt Lake City. Mrs. C. R. Powelson and son, who have been visiting here, have returned to their home in Newark. City Attorney Wiegel and family have returned from Belmar.

Edward A. Slocum and Miss Lena Bearmore were married Tuesday by the Rev. Mr. Stanger, and will reside in Highland Park. John De Hart has gone on a visit to Boston. Mrs. James Pratt is visiting Long Island friends. John Lawrence and wife of Redmond Street have gone to Connecticut on a visit. Mrs. K. Duncan, Miss Cora Duncan, and Miss A. F. Randolph of College Avenue are at Asbury Park. John V. Carpenter and family have returned from their outing at New-Bedford, Mass. John D. Lee is at Bradley Beach. Theodore Whitlock has gone to Portland, Me.

Mrs. William King and her two daughters of East Orange are the guests of Joseph Hill of Albany Street. Miss Lizzie Hill and Miss Lizzie Fleming are visiting Mrs. William Holden of Newark. John T. Morgan and family are at Ocean Grove. Mrs. R. R. Hagaman is at Ocean Grove. T. B. Booraem and wife of Central Avenue have returned from their outing trip. William Exton and Miss Annie Exton of Trenton are the guests of friends here. William Miller and wife of New-York are the guests of Peter Miller of French Street. Alexander M. Hardenberg of Livingston Avenue is at Asbury Park. Mrs. E. A. Palmer and family are the guests of Spotswood friends.

Ex-Senator Robert Adrian and family, who have been summering on Long Island, have returned home. Mrs. Hamer and daughter Florence of High Street have returned from a trip to New-Haven and other places. H. P. Schneewels and family of Bayard Street have returned from Tarrytown, N. Y., where they have been summering. Miss Mignon O'Neil is staying with friends at Beans. Mrs. Emma Blow sailed this week for Europe to be gone several months. Mrs. Quartus Gilmore and her daughter, Mrs. Theodore Burgess, of Toledo, Ohio, are guests of Gregory Gilmore of Remsen Avenue. Miss Margaret Wright of Easton Avenue, has gone to Jersey City and other places for a few weeks.

Miss Mamie Donahue on Tuesday evening gave a charming musicale at her residence, on Remsen Avenue, in honor of her guest, Miss Annie Daly and Miss Mamie Aubiger of New-Haven Conn. About twenty-five guests were present.

Miss Emma Weisheimer of French Street has gone to Cottage City, Mass., as the guest of Prof. G. C. Ryan and wife of this city. Nicholas Striplus Winckler and family have gone to Cleveland and other Western cities for a few weeks. The Misses Addie and Lillie Colman of Neilson Street have gone to Pennsylvania on a visit. William R. Latham has gone to Easton, Penn., on a vacation. August Smith is at New-Haven, Conn., visiting relatives.

Miss Edna Tollman and a party of Philadelphia friends are at Orthy Lodge, Dayton, Ohio. Miss Marie F. Reilly has returned from her outing. George W. Howell and daughter and George B. Rule and sister went this week to Portland, Me. Mrs. Henry Strong has gone to Kingston, N. Y., to visit Mrs. Pratt. Miss Catharine Lougher and Miss Elizabeth Bennett have gone to Atlantic Highlands. Miss Lizzie Townsend of Condict Street has returned from a visit of some length at Union Hill. Ex-Congressman Miles Ross and family have returned from Spring Lake, where they spent the Summer. Mrs. Louise Burt is entertaining Mrs. Peter Rule and Mrs. Alvin Timberlake of Lexington, Ky. Dr. Harvey Iredell and family are at a farmhouse on the Raritan. James Thomas of the "Ivy" is at Bangor, Me., enjoying a needed rest.

Mrs. Edward Houghton and daughter Edith of Suydam Street have gone to Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y., on a visit. Miss Emma Skillman of George Street has gone to friends in Hunterdon County. A party under the leadership of Bradon, Edward Heed, John Berden, and Spencer Gardner, gave a reception Wednesday evening in honor of Mrs. Gardner of Codwin Avenue. About sixty-five members of the First Reformed Church, with Mrs. Bessie Long as manager, had a picnic Thursday in Dunham's Woods, near South River. Edward Erickson has gone to Newburg. Ex-Mayor James Van Cleef and family have returned from Titusville. Charles Simpson of Brooklyn is the guest of Charles Buzzle of Albany Street. I. W. Griggs and wife of Dunellen are visiting relatives here. Frederick J. Sofield of Perth Amboy is the guest of Harry Crouch of George Street. Mrs. M. E. Pratt of Bayard Street has gone to Virginia for her health. J. Neilson Carpenter has returned from a two months' stay at Harpswell, Me. Louis Lippincott and wife have returned to their home in Washington, D. C.

SOCIETY AT BAYONNE.

BAYONNE, Aug. 29.—The Bayonnese who have been spending the Summer months at seashore, lakeside, mountain, and valley resorts began to return home this week. Edwin H. Bennett of West Thirty-third Street has terminated an extended cruise along the New-England coast in his steam yacht. Miss Minnie E. Van Winkle of West Fifth Street has concluded a sojourn of three weeks at Ocean Grove. Mr. and Mrs. James S. Coward of West Thirty-second Street have ended their outing at Asbury Park. City Treasurer Nathaniel W. Trask brought back Mrs. Trask and their daughter today from their Summer home, on Fisher's Island. Messrs. Albert S. Bray of Avenue D and Edward P. Burritt of Avenue E have returned from a cycling tour through the hills of Hunterdon County. Mayor Egbert Seymour got back last Tuesday from a week's outing amnog the Catskill Mountains. City Tax Assessor Henry J. Stilson reached home Thursday from his fortnight's vacation at Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y. Attorney and Mrs. Frederick W. Farr of East Twenty-second Street are home again from a pleasant visit to the former's parents at Monticello, N. Y. Freeholder Arthur A. Macfarlane of West Eighth Street is back from a trip to Saratoga. Mrs. Joseph Walsworth of Avenue E and East Thirty-sixth Street has finished her sojourn of a month among the White Mountains. Accompanied by Miss Bell Hatton of Easton, Penn., Mrs. Robert R. Youells of Avenue D has concluded a fortnight's visit to Ocean Grove.

Quite a number of townspeople who were delayed in their vacations left town during the week. School Trustee and Mrs. Edwin Cadmus closed their home on Avenue D and took their family to Pine Bush, N. Y. Julius G. Hocke of Avenue C went to Asbury Park for a week's stay. Ex-School Trustee Horace Roberson spent the week with his wife at Asbury Park. Miss Florence Bray left town Monday for a fortnight's vacation with relatives in Bucks County, Penn. Mrs. Francis C. Ludy and her daughter, Miss Minnie Ludy, of West Thirty-second Street, are sojourning at Milford, Penn. Miss Marion Robinson of West Thirty-second Street, Mrs. Hugo Hanser of Centreville, David Holman of Avenue C, and Henry Henning of Centreville are among the Bayonne folk domiciled at Asbury Park. Visitors from out of town are rather numerous. Miss Ellen Gill of West Tenth Street is entertaining Miss Elizabeth Hanlon of Providence, R. I. Wilbur W. Lee of Trenton is the guest of kinsfolk. The Misses Tierney of Avenue D are extending courtesies to Miss Ettie Evers of Philadelphia, Penn. Capt. and Mrs. James Elder of East Forty-fourth Street are the hosts of the Misses Mattie and Ida Chaffer of Philadelphia, Penn. Miss Mary Brown of Providence, R. I., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore of West Thirty-second Street. Miss Madge Wynne of Arlington, N. J., is enjoying the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. John Evers of West Eighteenth Street. Mrs. Jacob Wohnus of Avenue C and West Twenty-fourth Street is acting as chaperon to her niece, Miss Alice Wohnus of Chester, Penn.

Patrolmen Edward Worth and Thomas Hunter enjoyed their annual vacations this week. Former Councilman Mark Robinson of Avenue D has recovered from a severe siege of illness. Owing to ill health, Capt. Charles Foster of Avenue E has been forced temporarily to surrender his position as commander of one of the iron steamboats. Miss Mary L. Brown of East Eighteenth Street is visiting her brother at High Bridge, this State. Miss Marie B. Cahill of Great Barrington, Mass., left for home Thursday, after a sojourn of two months with her brother, George L. Cahill of West Twenty-fifth Street. Dr. George A. Bradford of West Eighth Street has made application for membership in Pamrapaugh Tribe, No. 187, Improved Order of Red Men. George Bevan of West Twenty-third Street and Miss Ann Lewis Fishgard of South Wales were recently married by the Rev. T. Lascelles Jenner, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. Miss Sarah A. Harrigan of Silver Street and the Mother Superior of the convent attached to St. Mary's Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church have been visiting friends in the convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Penn. Mrs. Edward G. Brown of Avenue D is sojourning at High View, Sullivan County, N. Y. Mrs. Lionel Van Pelt of Brooklyn is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Cleveland of East Centre Street. Pamrapaugh Tribe, No. 187, Improved Order of Red Men, has given $25 toward the fund for the relief of the victims of the railroad disaster at Atlantic City. Albert Koerner of West Grand Street is home from a fortnight's visit to Dr. William T. Lumm of Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Lanneau of West Thirty-fourth Street are receiving a visit from Mrs. William Thomas of Charleston, S. C., and her daughter, Evelyn.

Miss Mabel A. Brown of West Thirty-third Street is rusticating among the Catskills. Miss Gladys Pocock of the Third Ward and Miss Dale Moore of the Second Ward are ruralizing at Westfield, Union County. Richard Rosamond of East Forty-fourth Street is in Trenton. Letter Carrier Alfred G. Butcher of East Forty-fourth Street spent his vacation at Lenox, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bennett of East Forty-ninth Street are entertaining Miss Mamie Kerns of Jersey City. Harry Denton of West Twenty-seventh Street is at Mountain Dale, N. Y. Miss Margaret Loughlin of West Nineteenth Street is with friends at Milford, Conn. Mrs. John Moore of East Thirty-second Street is at Taunton, Mass. James E. Grant of Avenue D is home from a visit to New-Haven, Conn. Mrs. Walter Pocock of the Third Ward has come home from a sojourn at Lake George. Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Libbie Brown of Avenue A to Mr. Charles H. Davis of West Eighth Street.

PLAINFIELD NEWS AND GOSSIP.

How Well-Known Residents Are Passing Their Vacations.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 29.—Miss Nora Williams and the Misses Needham of North Plainfield have returned from a visit at Bedminster. Mrs. Drisler of Brooklyn is visiting Miss Currie of Arlington Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Green of East Front Street returned home yesterday from the White Mountains. Miss Carrie Frazer of West Front Street is visiting friends in Westfield. Miss Clara Fulton of West Seventh Street has gone to Rhinebeck. Mrs. Charles Mitchell of Brooklyn is visiting Mrs. Cortright of East Sixth Street. Miss Mamie Renigar of Watchung Avenue has returned home from Asbury Park.

The Misses Katie and Etta Johnson of Arlington Avenue have gone to Yonkers to visit friends. Mrs. E. W. Thornton of Crawford is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. T. Dernier, of East Ninth Street. The Misses Mary and Bessie Glies of East Sixth Street have returned home from a visit in Stelton. Miss Ethel Brewerton of Elizabeth has returned home after a visit with Miss Margaret Simpson of Watchung Avenue. Wilbur Cornwell of Waynewood Place is home from Delaware Water Gap. R. H. Radford and family of Park Avenue have returned home from Asbury Park. Miss Nelson of Paterson is visiting Mrs. M. Christofferson of Sherman Avenue. Miss Georgia Fountain of Jackson Avenue is home from Asbury Park. Miss Laura Radin of North Avenue has returned from Rahway. Mrs. Morris of Chatham Street went yesterday to New-York to visit friends. Mrs. J. N. Honeyman of Duer Street has gone to the Catskills. Miss Levi Kline of Somerset Street has returned from a visit in Flemington.

Miss Edith Wells of Brooklyn is visiting friends in this city. Joseph Myers of East Front Street has returned from Richfield Springs. George P. Dupee and family of Rockview Avenue have returned from Nova Scotia. Miss Leila Cruikshank of Belvedere Avenue has returned from Amagansett. Mrs. C. K. Compton of Duer Street has gone to Mount Pocono. Mrs. Will Gerhart of Elizabeth is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Finley, of East Third Street. Miss Georgia Fountain of Jackson Avenue has returned from Asbury Park.

EIGHT CRIBS NOT NAMED.

People at Summer Resorts Asked to Help the Floating Hospital.

The Superintendent of the Floating Hospital reports that the total number of his daily passengers for the past week varied from 700 to 900. These numbers seem small compared with the many successive hot days when 1,600 were carried, but the care of the dangerously sick infant, and the instruction of the ignorant mother are going on all the time. Nearly 700 very sick infants have been treated in the Floating Hospital cribs this season and many new leases of life gained by little sufferers.

Three of these cribs have been named this season by contributions of $500 for each: The "In His Name" crib, by a woman who visited the Floating Hospital in May; the "Little Mary" crib, by a woman from Newport, and "The Lenox" crib, from funds collected by a resident of Lenox, who visited the Floating Hospital during the great heat of this month.

There are eight cribs yet to be named. Friends at Long Branch, Saratoga, Narragansett Pier, the Catskills, Lake George, and other places, are urgently asked by the Trustees of St. John's Guild to aid their efforts by naming some of these cribs. Some recent contributions are:

Fair given by little girls of Bourne, Mass..	$5.30
Mrs. Seth Low, North East Harbor, Me....	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Tuxedo, N. Y.	25.00
William I. Walter, one trip of the Floating Hospital	250.00
Fair by Elizabeth and Mary, Bay Head, N. J.	57.00
Mrs. D. L. Einstein	10.00
The "In His Name" trip of the Floating Hospital	250.00
Utowana Dancing Class, Brooklyn	10.42
Mrs. John B. Lawrence	25.00
Miss Mary N. Lawrence	10.00
Andrew Cash	25.00
Keppler & Schwarzmann	250.00
Residents of Lenox	580.00

THE NEW-YORK TIMES will receive and acknowledge any contributions sent to its care, and will forward them to the Treasurer of the guild, Henry Marquand, 501 Fifth Avenue.

GAYEST LIFE AT NEWPORT

COUNTRY CLUB THE SCENE AND MECCA OF ALL SOCIETY.

There the Golf Links Have Been Set Up, Leaving the Casino and Lawn Tennis Desolate—Even the Horse Show at Freebody Park Has Been Abandoned — Some Stupendous Matches—Society Generally—Recent Arrivals.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—The scene of gay life in Newport now changes from the Casino, where the lawn tennis tournament has been in order, and from Freebody Park, where all the cottagers gathered daily for the horse show, and, indeed, from the beautiful Breakers, where that most interesting of weddings took place, to the golf links, upon which some matches are to be contested next week. So the Country Club is to be the Mecca of all society during the next few days, and the charming clubhouse will be besieged early in the morning, society will lunch there, and it will be well-nigh twilight before they will again seek their homes.

The Greens Committee of the club has prepared a big card, with competitions of all sorts for amateurs, as well as professionals, upon it. Valuable prizes have been offered. A large number of prominent golfers is expected to be here. The arrangements for team matches are unique, as they are open to all teams of four that may take the trouble to send in their entries, and the best golfers of Boston and its suburbs and of New-York and its adjoining country have entered the competition. The Boston men have a strong team organized especially to come here, and Boston cottagers are confident that they will win. During their stay they are to be the guests of the Boston people, who are so deeply interested in their success. The Newport team, however, composed of Winthrop Rutherford, A. M. Coates, Victor Sorchan, and Harry O. Havemeyer, is a very strong one, and may surprise the noted players who are coming here from New-York and Boston.

Society has one more ball in store for it, and then the season of dancing will be quite near its end. It is Mrs. Potter Palmer who is to have the final function of importance in Newport, and it is to be an event of Monday evening. About 300 cards are out, which will probably bring to Mrs. Palmer all the guests she can well accommodate at the Pratt villa, on Bellevue Avenue, which she is occupying. Unless all signs fail there will be a crush there, for everybody who has been bidden is going to attend the first entertainment of pretension which this hospitable hostess is to give in Newport. All is in honor of Miss Julia Grant, Mrs. Palmer's niece, who has been passing the Summer with her, and who has been a social success. She is the granddaughter of the late Gen. Grant. Elisha Dyer, Jr., has been asked to lead the cotillion, but it is understood that he has declined, as he does not expect to be in town. The favors will consist of silver and gold trinkets, grotesque figures, ribbon sashes, silver match boxes for the men, and silver card cases for the women. There is also to be a flower favor, in which the men will receive boutonnières and the women pretty corsage bouquets. The dance is to take place in the hall, and the piazzas are to be extended and inclosed for the supper room. The repast is to be served on small tables, each of which is to bear a pretty floral piece. The Palmers are to remain here till the close of September, when they are to go to their home in Chicago.

Cottagers, most of whom are stockholders, have been playing havoc with the Casino dances of late by having their own private parties on the same nights of these regular functions, and the criticism is made that they could just as well select nights other than Monday and Friday, and give the Bellevue Avenue institution a chance. In fact, the latter depends upon its hops somewhat to aid in keeping up the condition of its exchequer. The Casino asks for only two evenings in the week, and it would seem that those who are so very greatly interested in it would select from the other five nights for their private functions. Still, the Casino has had a most successful season thus far, and had everything gone its way up to the present time there is no telling where it would have come out. In a few years the debt of the Casino has been reduced more than half, and it now amounts to a little more than $50,000. This year some thousands of dollars' worth of its bonds have been taken up, and another great block will be chopped off its financial obligations next season, while its late gain in stockholders, both as regards number and influence, has been remarkable. In the meantime the management, without a thought of gain, has been making a special effort to please its patrons and to continue the Casino as the principal public headquarters for cottagers in Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont are preparing a great surprise for their friends for early September. They have been rather quiet thus far, though Mrs. Belmont has given one or two luncheons, and now and then a dinner has been noted at Belcourt, but no functions that would gather all their friends and interest cottagers generally has been had. Still, plans have been happily going forward for several weeks, and decorator, caterer, and the leader of musicians have in turn been called to the Belmont residence to discuss whatever sort of an entertainment Mr. and Mrs. Belmont have in mind. It was reported that they were to have as grand a ball as Mr. Belmont gave last year, but he denied this, and declined to further talk of his purposes, and so cottagers are on the anxious seat of expectation. But the Belmonts having delayed so long, and, in fact, till the fashionable time for picnics, it is more than likely that they intend to entertain at their charming country place, Gray Crag Park, in Middletown, possibly some time during next week. It is there that Mr. Belmont has his menagerie and his East Indian birds of plumage. These will very likely be exhibited, and there is some talk of an amateur circus being a part of the programme. The sacred cow, of course, will be led out and shown, and then there will probably be a dance under the wide and kindly boughs of the elm trees which form a most attractive grove. Gray Crag Park is a famous place, and its resources for picnicking are as numerous as they are useful. Those who are asked to visit it on this probable coming occasion will have a delightful drive through the country and a joyous time after their arrival, for Mr. and Mrs. Belmont never do anything by halves.

Cottagers are marveling at the superb wedding of Tuesday that made the older daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, and, in view of its magnificence under the existing conditions, they are wondering what it would have been had the father of the bride been in his accustomed health. Some have tried to estimate the expense of the function as it was held, but, of course, with the very wildest of results, for most people are contented to listen to the stories told by the favored very few who were asked to be present, and, of course, were on hand, of the lavish display, yet the quiet, modest, and really unpretentious atmosphere with which Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt was able to surround all the many details. Singularly enough, the gowns of the bridesmaids are spoken of by nearly everybody who was present and beheld them as one of the specially prominent features, and yet they were American productions. The bride's gown cost much more money, and was much more beautiful, and yet it is described as not being as rich and as elegant in the way as were the costumes worn by Mrs. Whitney's girl friends who were closest to her when she was wedded. There now most interesting gowns were creations of white silk, mousseline de sole, and Valenciennes lace. The mousseline de sole hung loosely over the silk skirt, which was trimmed with fluffy ruffles of the Valenciennes. The waists had the new small sleeves, which were of full length and hung almost in wrinkles, and with only a mere puff at the shoulder. The cuffs were of Valenciennes inserting, of which the waists proper were also, with puffings and ripples of the same material and with Van Dyke collars, also of Valenciennes lace. The belts were of shaded rose color, and the dainty hats were of rose-tinted lace straw, with insertings of rich Valenciennes lace and the finest of white ostrich puffs. This is really the very first technical and complete description of these gowns that has been presented. It is understood that their preparation required the services of many women for three weeks, and that at one time it was a question whether they could be completed as planned. They were, of course, all exactly alike, and the same parts of all were made by the same hands. They were gifts, it is said, from the bride to the bridesmaids.

Among the week's arrivals at the New Cliffs Hotel are Dr. and Mrs. St. John Roosa, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Cockey, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. Robert Winthrop and family, Howard A. Colby, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Ceber, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald W. Rives and family of New-York; C. Overton, James B. Eustis, Jr., of Washington; Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, Charles L. Palmer of Albany, Sir William Rose, the Hon. Mrs. Cadagan, John Ellersharpe of London; C. M. Rotch, Bishop and Mrs. Dudley, Capt. and Mrs. John C. White, William Rotch, Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Bayley, Frank M. Copeland, C. Winthrop Morse, O. F. Dinsmore of Boston; Mrs. C. Van Artsdalen of Ashbourne, Penn.

The prominent guests at the Perry House are W. R. Stiles, S. Korning, G. G. Burton, Mrs. Burton, J. J. Foley, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McCardell, John C. Gorg, J. R. Biddle, Thomas Taylor of New-York; C. M. Russell, Frank E. Beckley of Hartford; F. O. Griggs, Rufus F. Sawyer, Arthur W. Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kennedy and family, John W. Beckley, C. P. McDonald of Boston; H. W. Ballou, William Barrett of Providence; John Cronin of Poughkeepsie, C. T. Gehis of Brooklyn.

Among the late arrivals at the Ocean House are W. A. Commings, S. W. Collins, Mrs. Henry Gilsey, Henry Gilsey, Jr., Caspar Whitney, Miss Gertrude White of New-York; Mrs. Winfield Scott, Miss Scott of Fort Washington, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Black of Chicago, J. L. Stackpole, Jr., of Short Hills, N. J.; E. H. Spaulding of New-London, Mrs. F. D. Baker of Dayton, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Wyckoff of Williamsport, Penn.; Miss P. M. Howard of Brooklyn, E. D. Brandegee, J. A. Tobin, S. R. Wilser of Utica; James MacNaughton of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Emley of Paterson, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. George S. Fife and family of San Francisco, the Hon. William Everett, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Swan of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Stevens of Hooken, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Nichols and family of Bernardsville, N. J.

Important arrivals at the Aquidneck are Bishop F. S. Chatard of Indianapolis, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Olmstead of Syracuse, A. L. C. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Wilder of Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Heard, Miss L. Heard of Chicago; George Walsh of Montreal, Dr. and Mrs. J. K. Holly of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Dillingham of Philadelphia, W. J. McDonnell of Quebec, Mr. and Mrs. Peary Dean and family, James H. Clarke, Dr. William O'Donnell of New-York; J. Hayden of Gloversville, Frank M. Copeland of Newton, Mass.; T. F. Thompson, J. D. E. Jones, P. F. Conley of Providence.

Louis Q. Jones has as his guests Dr. Morgan and his mother, Mrs. George Jones of Hartford, George H. Ledlie of New-York is visiting Miss C. Ogden Jones.

J. Rutgers Le Roy of Paris came over especially for the Vanderbilt-Whitney wedding and is the guest of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane have been the guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane. Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt is at the Breakers, the guest of her son, Cornelius Vanderbilt. C. W. Clinton of New-York is visiting David H. King, Jr.

SUMMER DAYS AT STOCKBRIDGE.

Revolutionary Soldiers to be Suitably Remembered.

STOCKBRIDGE, Conn., Aug. 29.—Wednesday was the Laurel Hill Association's day in Stockbridge. The business meeting for election of officers and reports of committees was held in the morning. Some interesting facts were given about the revolutionary soldier furnished by the town, which have been hunted up by the combined efforts of the association and the town authorities. It was found that Stockbridge sent 500 soldiers, 54 of whom were Indians. The graves of 35 Revolutionary soldiers buried here will be marked. The officers elected were: President—Henry D. Sedgwick; Vice Presidents—The Rev. Dr. H. M. Field, Alfred W. Rogers, Charles S. Rich; Secretary—Miss Grace S. Parker; Treasurer—Daniel B. Fenn. The principal address at the afternoon meeting was by Prof. Ralph Hoffman of Cambridge, who spoke upon "Some Unfamiliar Stockbridge Residents," and gave a very interesting talk upon birds. Five-minute addresses were given by the Rev. William Lawrence, the Rev. Dr. Field, T. W. Crowninshield, and some others. Edwin D. Worcester of New-York, who was expected to speak, was called out of town and so was unable to be present.

The Stockbridge golf players were winners in a match with the Lenox Club at the links here last Saturday. They played a twosome game, holes up, and the score was 10 up for the Stockbridge Club. The players were William Lawrence, Jack Swan, Joseph Choate, Jr., William Worcester, and Charles Canning. The Lenox players were D. W. Bishop, Jr., R. F. Cutting, D. R. Cutting, S. Parkman Shaw, Jr., and Lindsay Fairfax. A lecture on Armenia, Persia, and Turkey was given at the Casino Friday evening by Paul Shimmon of Oroomiah, Persia, who is a senior in Columbia College. It was illustrated by steropticon pictures, made especially for this entertainment. Mr. C. F. Southmayd of New-York has opened his house here, and will remain for some weeks. This is his first long visit to Stockbridge since his house was burglarized several years ago. This afternoon Prof. Ralph Hoffman gives a lecture at the Casino upon the subject of "Mushrooms." It will be illustrated with many specimens, and Prof. Hoffman will speak especially of edible mushrooms and various ways of cooking them. The marriage of Miss Edith Armstrong, daughter of the late Gen. Armstrong, and Dr. Winthrop Talbot of Boston will take place Sept. 19, at the residence of Daniel R. Williams. Only relatives and intimate friends will be present. The Rev. P. T. Farewell and Mrs. Farewell of Wellesley Hills have been in Stockbridge this week calling on old friends. Mr. Farewell will assist at the installation of the Rev. Mr. Fitch.

Mrs. Ferdinand Hoffman has been made local Secretary of the Audubon Society, and pamphlets have been distributed among the Stockbridge women, asking them not to wear égrets or birds' plumage upon their hats. Mrs. Stephen D. Field and her son, Dudley Field, have returned from a two weeks' trip to Canada, coming back by way of the St. Lawrence River and Saratoga. The amateur theatricals at the Casino on Saturday were most amusing. The farce, "The Bicyclers," was given by an excellent cast, comprising Miss Armstrong, Miss Rood, Miss Canning, Dr. Burnett, and the Messrs. Swann, Canning, and Parish. At the close of the theatricals the young set enjoyed an informal dance. John Q. Adams of St. Paul, Minn., son of the late Dr. L. S. Adams, the first President of the Laurel Hill Association, has sent that society a check for $50. Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed of Lakeside has given a bicycle to St. Joseph's Fair, to be given by vote to the most popular woman. Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Lincoln of Willimantic are spending some weeks here. Mr. Edward Hull of New-York is spending his vacation at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Hull.

GREAT BARRINGTON'S GREAT DAYS.

McKinley and Hobart Club Organized —Golf Tournament—The Arrivals.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Aug. 29.—Miss Anna L. Dawes spoke before the Thursday Morning Club this week on a subject connected with the Indian question. At the next meeting, Sept. 3, Mrs. Mary F. Sanford will read a paper on Africa. A McKinley and Hobart Club has been organized here, of which Perley A. Russell is the President, and the list of Vice Presidents contains the names of T. G. Ramsdell, John H. Church, B. Dwight Boardman, and about a dozen others of the town's leading citizens. The candidacy of W. Murray Crane for Governor and of Ashley B. Wright for member of Congress was indorsed by a rising vote, which was unanimous. A handicap foursome tournament was held at the Locustwood golf links on Friday afternoon. The entries were C. H. Kesner, Jr., and H. M. Whiting, who were scratch players; B. D. Ticknor and J. L. E. Pell, (handicap 10;) W. H. Morrison and G. S. Studwell, Jr., (handicap 12;) F. Whiting and J. D. Peters, (handicap 15,) and F. J. Fuller and W. T. Day, (handicap 24.) The new teeing grounds are nearly finished, and the putting greens have been freshly sodded. A ladies' handicap tournament will be held next week, and all the young women of the club are practising daily in expectation of the affair.

The Misses Elizabeth and Susie Husted have gone to Hyannisport for a few weeks' stay before returning to their home, in Boston. They have been here since early in July, and their departure is much regretted, as they are among the most popular of the young people who spend their Summers here. Prof. Doyld Bimberg of New-York, a violinist of some fame, is spending some time here. He probably will give a recital soon. J. G. Mattison and family of New-York are at the Taghkannuc. Judge and Mrs. Sanford have returned from Hampton Beach, where they have been for several weeks. Lieut. Van Deusen of the United States Army, who is now stationed at Fort Hamilton, is spending his vacation here. Col. W. L. Brown and his son sailed on Saturday from New-York on the Umbria, to be gone until October. Robert Lyman of Brooklyn is a guest at S. L. Sheldon's, on Castle Hill.

Col. Samuel M. Lake and Mrs. Lake of Washington, D. C., are the guests of Mrs. J. H. Tuttle. Col. Lake was Assistant Inspector General of Gen. Custer's brigade and was with Custer in many of his brilliant cavalry dashes. William Morrison, Jr., of New-York is the guest of his brother, D. W. Morrison. There have been many arrivals in Great Barrington this week. These are some of the latest: Mrs. J. H. Carpenter, Mrs. Walter G. Schuyler, Miss Schuyler, S. D. Stedman Converse, H. V. Rawley, J. W. Farley, R. N. Wollison, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. James, W. I. Shaw, Miss C. W. Shaw, Mrs. J. H. Copperthwait, New-York; James B. Gordon, H. M. Leland, Boston; Miss S. W. Sheppard, Salem; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bostwick, Hudson; A. M. Fowell, Buzzard's Bay; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Townsend, Auburn; N. D. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Richards, H. D. Richards, W. I. Richards, Mrs. T. P. Gibbons, Miss Alice Walker, Miss M. M. Whitney, New-Haven; Mrs. W. H. Fields, Miss Field, Miss L. F. Field, Morristown, N. J., and F. W. Presgrave, Bryn Mawr.

COMFORT FOR BABIES.

Inexpensive Means of Beautifying Their Living Rooms.

Some simple contrivances for baby's comfort which cost very little were mentioned last week. For instance, a section of the room near the window can be fenced in with a clotheshorse of several folds, upon which bright-colored chintz is tacked so as to imitate an Oriental screen.

If there is a little money to spend it can be invested in colored paper pictures, fans, or lanterns, all of which are inexpensive and fix the attention of an infant. A thick unbleached sheet hung upon the closed inside blinds, or a more swell one of Chinese crêpe cloth, with figures of birds, trees, and mountains stamped in blue upon white, can be kept cool by frequently wetting it.

The real Chinese cloth is fast navy blue in color. In the American imitation the color runs when the cloth is wet.

If an inside grass-cloth curtain can be bought it will give out both perfume and coolness when wet. Unless the heat of the sun is too great, the baby is all the better for a sun bath. The cradle can be set by the window in the sun. The child's eyes must be shaded. The paper shades of dark green are so cheap that nearly every one can afford one to put under the buff one which is usually hung at all windows. In this way both light and shade are secured; the dark-green one can be drawn when it is napping time, and the glare so distressing to the eyes of the child thus shut out.

The sun bath in one of the windows is most efficacious if the eyes are shaded. The baby should be undressed and placed directly where the sun will strike the little body. Such a bath soothes and strengthens and is especially good for a delicate, fretful infant.

Pictures in a nursery may not be a necessity, but they certainly affect the child's sense of beauty as he grows older. One of the prettiest rooms in New-York of this sort has a lovely picture of the Madonna over the mantel and smaller pictures of the same tone around it. Another side wall may be devoted to pictures of animals, cat and dog pictures being great favorites with the little folks. So many bright pictures are now in the Sunday papers that every child's room can be full of them. Canary and other birds add greatly to the attractiveness of the baby's room. A parrot is both amusing and instructive.

So far as real furniture is concerned, the less there is of it the better. Several screens are indispensable, and are utilized for protecting baby from draughts. A small white enamel bed or a plain cradle is suitable. The bed linen should be changed very frequently and well aired, as the bedclothes have much to do with the health of the child.

A small hammock swung from corner to corner, furnished with soft mattresses and pillows, is a capital suggestion. In it baby can take his day naps, securely fastened in, while its gentle swinging will keep him quiet and content while he is awake. It is far better than an ordinary cradle.

All the chairs needed in a nursery are comfortable rockers, for whoever takes care of a child must have an easy seat which sticky little fingers will not damage. It is well to have an eye to the future in such furnishing, and all small boys and girls dote on nursery parties and sugar cakes galore, and get them, too.

Apparatus for the bath may be kept either in a convenient closet or behind a screen when the nursery is a corner screened off. A table on which to put a tub is a useful article and spares many a backache. A baby basket, a hamper, and a chiffonier may fill in odd corners.

Little ornaments and pretty cheap vases are desirable in such a room to educate the eye of the child.

There should be a frequent and continuous renewal of air in the nursery. This must be done cautiously, however, especially in the Fall and Winter. Before the room is thus purified, children should be removed to another room and shielded from all draughts and dampness.

The temperature of the nursery should be carefully regulated, always even, and during the first few weeks of a child's life it should never go below 70°. It is easier to keep a room warm than cool, but the use of the wet sheets will greatly help to lower the temperature.

When the children are girls they will notice a doll before any other thing. The natural tendency of every mother is to do for her little one just what she has seen done by her own mother, or any mother at whose maternal duties she has assisted in a friendly way. As the women of our great middle class are domestic to the extreme in their habits and tendencies, and very helpful mutually, their conditions of life soon call out the maternal instinct which is more or less deeply implanted in the heart of every woman. A child will cry for a doll almost before she is weaned from her mother's breast, and sooner is a little girl able to toddle than she is seen dragging about a doll, often bigger than herself. The difference in the natures of boys and girls is more plainly shown, while they are yet little tots, in the manner of treating dolls than in

cock at the Griffin cottage. It surpassed in surprises and originality any similar event ever given here, and the twenty-odd figures led by the young ladies showed great skill and cleverness. One gentleman —Mr. D. W. C. Falls—had the honor to lead a golf figure in this decidedly leap-year event. With this exception, the ladies had the honor, and the variety and beauty of the various figures made it difficult for the judges to award the prize for the best and most original. The gentlemen who sat in sober thought over the maze of dances were Prince Raoul Wrede, umpire; Mavroyeni Bey, M. Brun, Count Vinci, and Messrs. Hollis and Anderson. The prize was a handsome Oriental sofa cushion. Other prizes were masks, ribbons, traveling inkstands, and dime purses for the men, and for the ladies fans, Mexican wall decorations, Indian baskets, &c. The following were the dancers: Miss Scott and Mr. Newhall, Miss Fisher and Mr. Brown-ing, Miss Bell and Mr. Wagner, Miss Van Rensselaer Berry and Mr. Henderson, Miss Sanders and Mr. Thompson, Miss Reeves and Mr. Groome, Miss Anderson and Capt. Hesse, Miss Struthers and Mr. Johnson, Miss Worden and Mr. Pierrepont, Miss Wortherspoon and Mr. Roper, Miss Mc-Lane and Mr. Harriman, Miss Seely and Mr. Halstead, Miss Hinkle and Mr. Von Gaertner, Miss McCormick and Mr. Law-son, Miss Davis and Mr. Thatcher, Miss Thornton and Mr. Pollen, Miss Thurber and Dr. Jaque, Miss Halstead and Mr. Gad-dard, Miss Black and Mr. Gadsby, Miss Pierson and Mr. Hildreth, Mrs. Simonds and Mr. Falls, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Tol-frey, Miss Clift, and Miss Struthers.

The beautifully and delightfully situated cottage called Clearfield, which is on Al-bert Meadow and is owned by Mrs. Morris Longstreth of Philadelphia, has again been rented for a long term of years, and Mr. and Mrs. William Hay Schieffelin are fort-unate in having been able to secure it.

Mr. Henry W. Cannon, lately arrived from New-York, has as his guests Mr. James Hill and his daughter of St. Paul, Minn.

Mrs. Austin Flint is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Wing.

Col. Jonas H. French and Mrs. French of Boston were here on a short visit this week on their way back from Mr. French's quarries at Jonesport.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Johnson and Miss Johnson of Washington and Miss Page of Richmond, Va., are spending a week at the Lenox-berry.

Everitt Colby, who was so popular here last Summer, is visiting Miss Garnee. He has been spending the Summer at Narra-gansett Pier.

Miss Mary Scott gave a very pretty din-ner party at Canary Cottage Monday even-ing. The guests were Mrs. Louis F. Scott, Miss Reeves, Miss Helen Sanders, Miss May Cox, Miss Cox, Miss Fisher, Miss Farnum, Miss Maizie Sturgis, Mr. Crosby, Mr. Far-num, Mr. Hugh Scott, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Ed-gar Scott, Mr. Hull, Mr. McFadden, Mr. Billings, and M. d'Aramon.

Mrs. Charles Wing gave a very de-lightful water party on board the Mascot Monday afternoon. Among those in the party were Lester Mallon, Miss Colman Parker, Miss Fox, Miss Hallock, Miss McCor-mick, Pierpont Davis, Miss Seely, Theodore Cook, Miss Philips, Miss Prince, Raoul Wrede, Loring Billings, Miss Taylor, Mr. Green, and Miss Ross.

It is announced that two very large and important real estate deals were completed this week when Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks of Albany, who, with Mrs. Banks, are going to Bar Harbor, purchased of Mr. Harrison Phelps the cottage owner of the Misses Phelps, and Mrs. Banks bought two of the charming cot-tages owned by Mr. W. B. Rice of New-York city, situated on West Street, over-looking Frenchman's Bay. Mr. and Mrs. Banks are at present occupying Saltair, and it is understood that The Rhoda has been purchased for Mr. and Mrs. William Law-rence Cozzens. Mrs. Cozzens is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Banks, and both are promi-nent members of Bar Harbor's Summer colony. Mr. Banks contemplates extensive alterations on the house and grounds, and, with improvements, this part of West Street will continue to be the most desirable location in Bar Harbor.

Col. and Mrs. W. Bass have gone to Portland for a few days' visit.

Miss Pulitzer gave a lunch on Green Mountain to a party of fourteen yesterday. The guests were carried to the mountain top on a tally-ho coach. Mrs. Pulitzer will join her husband in Washington next week.

Mrs. W. W. Seely gave an afternoon re-ception party at Hill-top yesterday after-noon from 4 to 7 o'clock, at which nearly 300 were present. Mrs. Seely was assisted in receiving by her daughters, and Miss Ruth Lathrop and Miss Halstead assisted in pouring tea.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell has been engaged for several weeks on a novel which will give particular satisfaction to those who rejoice in the worthy treatment of American life and character in American fiction. The book is to be called "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," and will appear as a serial in the Century Magazine. The scene is laid at Philadelphia before and during the Revolu-tionary War.

Mrs. Katherine Bruce Dunlap, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle of Cincinnati, gave a large dinner at the Kenwood Valley Club Wednesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy of New-York have taken the Tahkamah cottage for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Charles Lanier gave a large supper Wednesday night in her charming house. Mrs. E. Montgomery entertained a num-ber of friends at dinner Monday night. Mavroyeni Bey gave a delightful dinner party Tuesday night in honor of Mme. Romadan.

Arrivals at the West Endduring the past week were:

Mr. and Mrs. G. Delacroix, Buffalo; F. H. Conant, Buffalo; Miss Coleman, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Cotter, Paterson, N. J.; C. A. Peterson, Paterson, N. J.; Miss L. Riverson, Pat-erson, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Smith, New-York; Miss Edith Smith, New-York; Miss Ander-son, New-York; Mrs. and Miss Lorillard, New-York; Mrs. and Miss Bird, C. M. Gannett, Richmond, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, Boston; Miss C. Tucker, Boston; Mrs. O'Connor, Boston; Gen. and Mrs. R. K. Morgan, United States Army; Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Chicago; F. H. Adams, Boston; Miss Lascelles, Southamp-ton; Miss Fenwick, Newmarket; Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Hosier, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hosier, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hosier, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Benedict, New-York; T. F. Cushing, Rochester; A. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hamilton, Chicago; Mrs. W. A. Bartlett, Washington; Dr. Elliott B. Car-penter, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Carroll, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gilman, Stam-ford, Conn.; Clyde Sutherland, Yonkers, N. Y.; A. M. Shook, Tennessee; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lanson, Bedham; P. Capelle, Providence; E. A. Bennet, Providence; C. Wardley, Provi-dence; Mr. and Mrs. Bowles, Waterford; T. Loring, Boston; Miss Pringle, Portland; Miss M. Hinkley, Portland; Miss E. Hinkley, Portland; Miss G. M. Stedman, H. W. Stewart, St. Louis; D. Rees, Johnstown, N. Y.; P. De Ems, Rich-ester; C. Cochran, New-York; E. Peakes, Philadelphia.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

With the Autumn season in sight, the New-York clubs begin to put on more life, and were it not that the first Mon-day in September, which will be the 7th this year, will be a holiday, that day, which by a sort of unwritten custom has come to be regarded as the one on which all clubmen who desire to be known as workers should return from their Sum-mer vacations, would see the clubhouses really animated after their long Summer quiet. As it is, this annual Autumn club opening will probably be deferred another week, or until Sept. 14, for the excuse of a Monday holiday will be taken ad-vantage of by many a man who only re-turns to town on account of his reputa-tion to prolong his country stay another week.

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The sensational story regarding the late John Bloodgood and the once rich Lot-timer estate has been much discussed in the clubs, and general regret is ex-pressed that the story should have come out so soon after Mr. Bloodgood's death, and while his relatives are still awaiting the return of his wife from Europe, to inter his remains. "Handsome Jack Blood-good," as he was generally known, had not been much of a clubman for some years, but no man in Wall Street was more widely or better known to members of New-York's leading social clubs. He was considered for some years the best-dressed man in New-York, and his fault-less clothes and handsome face, framed with snow-white hair and a long, droop-ing mustache, made him a notable figure. For six or seven years he was accus-tomed to dine almost nightly during the year at a famous French table d'hôte restaurant on lower University Place, where he always had the same table and the same modest dinner and pint of wine. Two years ago, when the head waiter of this restaurant opened one conducted on similar lines on lower Fifth Avenue, Mr. Bloodgood transferred his affections to the latter place, and could be seen there night-ly. He dined late—rarely before 8 o'clock, and always with one of his two sons, Harry or John Bloodgood, Jr., or both. While he was obliged to live frugally during the last years of his life, Mr. Bloodgood was a decided epicure, and no one in New-York knew better how a din-ner should be served. There are many people who will require very strong proof to believe that Mr. Bloodgood was recre-ant to his trust as executor of the Lot-timer estate. Mr. William Lottimer, the remaining executor of the estate, is the President of the New-York Club, and is also a well-known man. People are asking why he should have been ignorant of any claimed misuse of the securities of the estate by Mr. Bloodgood. Lieut. Bettini, who seems to be chiefly responsible for the first publication of the story of Mr. Blood-good's claimed irregularities, was once a Lieutenant in the Italian Army. When he first came to this country, some years ago, he acquired some notoriety by shoot-ing himself on the doorstep of Miss Ayer, now Mrs. Commander Pearson of New-port, because she did not reciprocate his affection. He recovered from his wound, which was only a slight one, and also from the wound to his feelings caused by Miss Ayer's coldness, and about eight years ago married Miss Daisy Abbe, granddaughter of the late William Lot-timer, the founder of the Lottimer estate. He claims to have discovered that mat-ters were not right with the affairs of the estate about two years ago, when the in-come fell off. Lieut. Bettini is not much of a clubman, but is much liked in the musical and society world. John Bloodgood, Jr., has figured quite prominently in the news-papers several times during the last few years on account of his financial diffi-culties. He was at one time a member of several of the leading New-York clubs, but has lost his membership in almost all. He has testified when examined in sup-plementary proceedings that he was en-tirely dependent on his father. It is hoped by some of the heirs of the estate that there will be enough of the real estate left to leave them some provision, even if all the securities have disappeared, as is claimed. If the estate has dwindled or disappeared as Lieut. Bettini seems to think, it will work great hardship to a number of people who have not been brought up to know how to labor for their livelihood. Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Sandford Pomeroy, Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. Blood-good, with Mr. Lottimer, are the direct heirs of the estate, while there are sev-eral grandchildren, prominent among whom are Harry and John Bloodgood, Jr., Mrs. Bettini, and Harry Abbot.

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The recent sale of the effects, or, rather, so-called assets, of the old Manhattan Ath-letic Club, is probably the closing chapter in one of the most remarkable and signifi-cant stories of club organization and life in New-York that has ever transpired. In looking back over the few short years that have intervened since the Manhattan Ath-letic Club was one of the most prominent New-York organizations of its kind, it seems difficult to believe that what seemed to be such a prosperous institution, should have had such elements of weakness so carefully concealed, but which brought about its destruction when it did come, with a crash that will not soon be forgotten. Disastrous as was the failure of this social athletic or-ganization, it taught other club managers a lesson, and the very disaster may have prevented several others of a like kind. Among the assets sold recently were sev-eral judgments against some prominent members of the club for dues and bar ac-counts, and which amounted to several thousand dollars. These judgments were sold for the sum of $10. Is this not rather a commentary on the standing of these former club members? There is a sort of unwritten law among clubmen that club debts or amounts due other clubs should be settled the first, and if a man wants to have his credit irreparably injured, the easiest way is to let him allow himself to be dropped from any of the better clubs in New-York for non-payment of his bar or restaurant account, known or fair to settle such indebtedness within a reasonable limit of time. He will be surprised to find that he is not as cordially received by other club-men of his acquaintance, particularly if they are officers of other clubs, as of yore, and, although club secrets are not supposed to be known outside the walls of the club-houses, he will probably find his credit at his tailor's, or even at his bootmaker's or hatter's curtailed, or not as good as formerly.

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There has been a sort of growing feeling among those clubmen who have served much on house committees, or had much to do with the management of clubs in New-York that a sort of unwritten black list, with the names of men who might be called "club beats," should be compiled. It is considered entirely justifiable for a member of two clubs, for example, who knows of a man having beaten one of his clubs to notify the officers of the other if this indi-vidual should be proposed as a candidate in the other organization. About two years ago a young New-York man of good family and position, but who has always been noted for not paying his bills promptly, was dropped from one of the younger clubs on Fifth Avenue, where he had reached the limit of allowed indebtedness, $150, and had been duly notified of the same. He paid no attention to the matter, but, in fact, spoke shockingly of it to one or two men of his acquaintance, and said to these that he had intended resigning from the club anyway, and did not care anything about it. About two months afterward this young man had his name put up at the Union, but was al-most immediately informed by his friend that proposed him for membership there that he would have to remove his name, as he had been informed that he would be blackballed by a man on the Governing Board. The name was taken down, and soon afterward was posted for membership in the Knickerbocker, with the same result. The youth tried in turn to obtain admission to the Metropolitan, Union League, Man-hattan, and New-York Clubs, but without success, although he was always notified in time to have his name removed from the list of candidates before he was blackballed. The surprising part of the whole story is, that it never dawned on the mind of this aspiring clubman that the reason for his re-jection was the fact of his having virtually "beat" each club to which he belonged out of $150. He was finally informed by a friend who had thought him sufficient-ly punished, of the fact that an officer of his first club had made it his special busi-ness to watch this young man's movements in the club world, and whenever his name was up for election of the other clubs, this of-ficer promptly reported the story of the can-didate's default at the first club.

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It may seem as if this action on the part of the club Governor was somewhat vindict-ive, but all clubmen will agree that it was justified, and that the failure of the youth to settle his indebtedness at the first club, even if he did not apply for re-admission to it, was sufficient to bar him out of any other organization in general. The plea that he was too poor to pay this debt, or that he had met with sudden misfortune, although not urged, could not have exoner-ated him, in view of his application for membership in other clubs, which would have necessitated an outlay of a larger amount than his original debt.

It is announced that the Casino Club, at Newport, will close for the season about the last of September. For some reason or other this club, which is very centrally situated and very handsomely appointed, has never been as popular at New-port as the old Reading Room, away off at the north end of Bellevue Avenue, and which is antiquated in many ways. Fashion has as many curious whims in club life as in the society world, and Newport's society men will often go out of their way to walk or drive several blocks to the old Reading Room rather than climb the stairs to the handsome and convenient rooms of the Casino Club. CLUBMAN.

Archaeological Material For Sale.

Mr. Gustavo Niederlein, Consul for Costa Rica at Philadelphia, announces for sale at the Consulate in that city the unique collection of Costa Rican archaeological material which recently received a diploma of honor and gold medal at the Atlanta Ex-position. The collection is considered of much scientific merit, comprising, as it does, several thousand stone objects, ceram-ics, gold idols, jewels, ornaments, grind-ing stones, knives, and maces of porphyry. The objects show the ancient Chorotegan civilization, presenting no uncommon skill in the goldsmith's art of smelting, gilding, and hammering. It is claimed that the Costa Rican archaeology is the link con-necting the ancient specimens found in the other States of Central America and the discoveries made in South America. They present well-defined traces of two distinct civilizations, one descending by the Pacific coast, the other by the Atlantic, and spreading out toward the interior to the central plateau, where they come in con-tact.

THE THEATRICAL SEASON

SEVEN NEW PLAYS TO BE PRODUCED HERE THIS WEEK.

Sketches of the Plots of "Rosemary," "Marty Malone," "An Enemy of the King," "The Liar," "The Caliph," "The Great Northwest," and "When London Sleeps"—Changes of the Bills in Various Music Halls and Roof Gardens.

We are to have no fewer than seven new plays this week, while, as a prelude to the new Bisson farce, called in English "The Liar"—which will serve to confuse it in the public mind with Foote's old comedy, to be revived here by Arthur Bourchier later in the season—J. H. Stoddart will pre-sent to a new generation his once famous portrayal of Lawyer Moneypenny in "The Long Strike," using for the purpose two scenes from that virile melodrama Bouci-cault constructed out of chapters in a novel called "Mary Barton" and various theat-rical incidents he found near at hand.

Of all the new plays most is expected of "Rosemary," to be acted to-morrow night at the Empire Theatre by John Drew and his company, including, of course, Maud Adams. Louis N. Parker and Murray Car-son's romantic comedy has been extraor-dinarily successful in London, where the parts here assigned to Mr. Drew and Miss Adams have been taken by Charles Wynd-ham and Mary Moore. It tells a simple and pretty story, with a mild touch of irony in the end, and its pictorial side is unusually attractive.

The time in three of the acts is 1837, the year of Victoria's coronation. Ensign Will-iam Westwood is eloping with Miss Do-rothy Cruickshank, whose parents have dis-countenanced his suit. The postchaise of the young lovers, in charge of a weazened "post boy" of seventy years, Miniffe by name, breaks down near the gate of the park of Sir Jasper Thorndyke, a bachelor of forty-odd, who offers them shelter, and is quickly fascinated by the charms of Do-rothy. Presently the irascible father of the young lady, Capt. Cruickshank, Royal Navy, and his patient wife, in pursuit of the elop-ers, also seek Sir Jasper's hospitality.

Here is a trying situation for an ease-loving bachelor, but Thorndyke is equal to the emergency. His tact and urbanity are quite enough to secure forgiveness to West-wood and his sweetheart and soothe the old naval officer's temper after the first storm has subsided. Unfortunately, the impression made upon Thorndyke's heart by Dorothy's seemingly guileless smiles is too strong to permit him thoroughly to obey the dictates of his excellent conscience and those of his friend, mentor, and parasite, Prof. Jogram, a man of science who is comfortably and cheaply housed in Thorn-dyke Hall, and does not care to see a mis-tress installed there.

From the diary of Miss Cruickshank, which falls into his hands, Thorndyke learns that his mature personal charm and courtly dignity have had their due effect with her. She is, for the time be-ing, quite willing to throw over her gallant but vociferous and inexperienced lover for the man of the world twenty years her senior. But in an upper room of a London coffee house, kept by Miniffe's wife—whither Thorndyke conducts his guests that they may view the coronation procession—his conscience and Jogram overcome his sen-timental weakness. The note Miss Cruick-shank there writes for his private perusal is destined to remain in its hiding place behind the wainscoting for half a century. The baronet calms irritated Mr. Westwood, whom he has placed in an exceedingly bad light, and joins the hands of the lovers, while young Victoria is proceeding, through the Strand beyond the windows, to her throne. But he feels he will never, never forget Dolly.

Fifty years later, when he is brought to the same room, in the same tavern, long since rebuilt and modernized, that he may see with his bleared old eyes the procession of the Queen's Jubilee, he has for-gotten Dolly and nearly everybody else he ever knew. The yellow slip of paper that finds its way from the old wainscoting to his palsied hand scarcely stirs his mem-ory.

John Drew will be the sentimental bachelor of the first three-quarters of the play, and the oblivious nonagenarian of the climax. D. H. Harkins will be Jogram, Harry Har-wood the sea Captain, and Annie Adams his well-governed wife, Arthur Byron the ill-treated Ensign, Joseph Humphreys the aged postboy, and Maud Adams the cause of all the trouble.

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It has come to pass that Edward Har-rigan is something of a stranger in New-York. The burden of managing a metro-politan theatre became too heavy for him, as sooner or later it becomes too much for almost every one who undertakes it to bear, and he will devote himself hereafter to "touring," with occasional pauses for breath and New-York "press notices," in the town of his birth. In the end there is as much fame and a larger fortune to be secured in this way.

To-morrow night Mr. Harrigan will begin the season at the Bijou Theatre, with his newly organized company, which includes Catharine Lewis, long esteemed in comedy and operetta; Augusta Hart, a youthful character actress, who is going to make a "hit" with Harrigan's audiences; Pauline Train, a soubrette, with a demure manner; Jane Burby, a soubrette of tragic mien, with the voice of Megara pleading for her children or the late Mrs. J. J. Prior in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; Daniel Collyer, Harry Rogers, Harry Fisher, young David Braham, and Edward Mack.

"Marty Malone" is the name of the play, and Mr. Harrigan wrote it, of course. The three acts caricature life in this city, re-flect humorously on certain recent happen-ings, and introduce "specialties." The scenes are a sailor's boarding house, used for "colonization" purposes by a cardidate for the Legislature, and as a retreat by Cuban filibusters; the drawing room of the mansion of Marie Pinto, formerly Mary Kelly, on Riverside Drive, and the shore of the East River at Whitestone, L. I., with a view of the yacht anchorage. Marty Ma-lone is a sailorman of mature years, who has had the misfortune to be cast away in the Indian Ocean on the Island of Ghoola-Ghoola, the Queen of which fell in love with him. His experiences were not altogether disagreeable, but he grew tired of being separated from his mature sweet-heart, Sally Jordan, the cockney mistress of the sailors' boarding house. When he returns he finds that he has been supplant-ed in her affections by an English cook, serving on the yacht of a German Baron, whose title is bogus, and whose fortune was made by boiling horses on Barren Island.

The hypocrisies of "society" enter large-ly into Mr. Harrigan's new piece, and it will doubtless be found that he has treated of them in his usual rough, irresponsible way. The aforementioned cook wears a gold badge, which he bought himself, and which bears the false legend that it was given to him by his master for valuable and secret services connected with a yacht race in which the Baron was victorious. The cook uses the badge as a means to black-mail his employer. Lord John Foxwood, owner of the defeated yacht, tries to secure it as evidence against the Baron, whom he charges with winning the race unfairly. Before he can get it, the badge is stolen from the cook by a Haitian Prince, who is doing menial service in New-York for wages, and who needs it for a prize in a cake walk of which he is floor manager; and from him it is stolen by a bad darkey with a razor, who transfers it to his sweet-heart, and it becomes involved with a por-trait of the Queen of Ghoola-Ghoola, in full undress, upon the back of which is pasted a letter disclosing the identity of a popu-lar young music hall singer, an abandoned waif adopted by Marty Malone and Sally Jordan.

Mr. Harrigan's plot, indeed, is too in-volved for a clear synopsis in words. The incidental songs by David Braham include a sailors' melody called "The Hole in the Wall," a darky trio and dance, "Savannah Sue," and a ballad called "Sweet Mary Muliane. Harrigan's recent plays have suffered in New-York on "first nights" from their prolixity. "Marty Malone" has had the advantage of three public perform-ances in New-Jersey towns, and ought to be in good shape to-morrow night.

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Mr. R. A. Stephens, the author of the new play with which Mr. Sothern will begin his tenth annual engagement at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow night, is an American writer, formerly connected with the news-paper press in Philadelphia, and lately with various theatrical enterprises, which have given him an opportunity to study the stage from near at hand. Contrary to reports, his play is original. But its plot will be found to bear a certain dramatic resem-blance to that of Balzac's "Le Dernier Chouan" and Tom Taylor's "Plot and Passion." The epoch it illustrates and the quality of the story will also be found agreeably familiar by admirers of Stanley Weyman's romances.

The action passes in France in the Au-tumn of 1585, and the story concerns a young Huguenot gentleman, the Sieur de la Tourneur, who, with his company of sol-diers, is in hiding in the Province of Berri. The Governor of the province offers to Julie de Varion the life and liberty of her con-demned father if she will betray to him the hiding place of la Tourneur and lure him into ambush. The task is odious to Julie, but for love of her father she agrees to undertake it.

Julie is rescued from the importunities of a dissolute admirer, the Vicomte de Ber-quin, by a Huguenot gentleman whom she knows as Ernanton de Launay, and she falls in love with him, as he does with her. After he has saved her from an abduction planned by de Berquin, she discovers that he is the man she is pledged to betray. De Berquin, seeking to destroy Ernanton's love for Julie, tells him that she is going to turn him over to the Governor, and Ernan-ton kills him as a slanderer. Learning of this, Julie determines to abandon her task, and she suddenly leaves Ernanton's protec-tion at night to see the Governor and give up her contract. Ernanton, in a frenzy of doubt, follows her to the Governor's castle to see if she really means to betray him.

The Governor, in the meantime, has dis-covered Ernanton's hiding place, and has sent a body of troops to capture him with-out waiting for Julie to report. He agrees with his secretary that the life of Julie's father shall be made the price of her ac-ceptance of the secretary's suit for her hand. How Ernanton learns of Julie's real motive in agreeing to betray him, how he forces the Governor to give the order for her father's release, and how the two lov-ers come to an understanding during the progress of a sword and dagger fight be-tween Ernanton and the secretary, are all shown in the last act, the climax of which is said to be startling.

The first act of the play passes in an inn, the second in a forest, the third in a ruined château, and the fourth in a fortified castle. Mr. Sothern, of course, plays Er-nanton, Morton Selten is the wicked de Ber-quin, and Grace Kimball the Julie.

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An American melodrama, called "The Great Northwest," written by Herbert Hall Winslow and Will R. Wilson, will be pro-duced for the opening of the season at the American Theatre to-morrow night. It is in five acts, the first passing in the main street of Boom City, in North Dakota. The railroad has just been completed to the city, and a celebration is in progress. Act II. passes on a homestead claim and ends with a prairie fire. Act III. shows the jury room in the Court House and the Post Office, Act IV. a blizzard on the prairie.

Capt. Sheaf has been elected Mayor of Boom City, defeating Bart Foxwell, a dis-barred lawyer. Sheaf is engaged to marry Grace Harding, who is persecuted by the attentions of Foxwell. Two years before the play opens Sheaf was tricked into a marriage with an adventuress named Stella Cross, but he has had every reason to believe her dead. She appears, however, and he is forced to acknowledge her as his wife. She forms a plot with Foxwell to ruin her husband, who will have nothing to do with her, although she lives on his farm. They steal two valuable horses and place them on Sheaf's farm, so as to throw the guilt on him. He is accused by the authori-ties and remains silent rather than de-nounce his wife. A fire breaks out on the prairie as the woman is on her way to the town, and Sheaf rescues her from the flames at the peril of his own life.

Sheaf is tried for horse stealing, but the jury disagrees and he is released on bail. He goes to the Post Office to see Grace Harding, and Foxwell and his confed-erate endeavor to induce the mob to lynch him. It is suggested by the leader of the mob that Sheaf shall play a game of poker with Foxwell to decide who is right, the condition being that if he wins he shall be given two hours to leave the country, and if he loses he shall be lynched. Grace announces that she will play for him. She wins, and Sheaf starts for his farm to pre-pare to leave. Foxwell follows, attacks and overpowers him, and leaves him for dead on the prairie. Grace, fearing dan-ger, follows her lover, and finds his body She climbs a windmill to signal for help, and Foxwell starts the mill. It makes sev-eral revolutions, and relief comes just in time to save her life. At the close it is learned that the adventuress was married at the time the ceremony with Sheaf was performed, the story of the horse stealing is cleared up, and Sheaf and Grace are mar-ried.

W. S. Hart will appear as Sheaf, John E. Kellerd as Foxwell, Frances Drake as Grace Harding, and Maud Hosford as Stella Cross.

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The Fourteenth Street Theatre will open its doors to-morrow night with the first production in this country of a melodrama by Charles Darrell, called "When London Sleeps." The first act shows the interior of a circus tent during a performance. Hilda Corrode, a woman with a past, makes an avowal of her love for David Engle-heart, an athlete, who repulses her, and signifies his preference for Queenie Car-ruthers, the "queen of the slack wire." It is discovered that Queenie is heir to a large fortune, and Capt. Haynes and Hilda Corrode enter into a compact, by which one secure Queenie and the other David. The Captain slanders David to Queenie, and finally sets fire to her house, from which she escapes by walking on a telephone wire. The Captain enters the India Exposi-tion as a native, and here Queenie is en-trapped and cast on the altar to be burned, so that the Captain may inherit her for-tune. Queenie is fastened to the altar, the flames burst forth until the idol Somnath is cracked by the heat, but of course the girl is saved. Haynes is captured, and the usual happy ending follows.

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The season at Hoyt's Theatre will open next Wednesday night, when Charles Froh-man will present for the first time here "The Liar," a farce by Alexandre Bisson, which has been adapted by Clyde Fitch.

"The Liar" is in three acts, and the scene is laid in a room of Mme. Roussaud's house, just outside of Paris. Mme. Rous-saud, a widow, has a charming daughter, Ellaine, for whose hand there are a number of suitors. Both Ellaine and her mother admire heroism, and Gustav Bravot, know-ing their weakness in this respect, foists all kinds of deceptions on them. He nar-rates his heroic rescue of a woman and her children from a burning building, mak-ing his appearance in rumpled clothing to indicate a terrible struggle, and again he represents himself as having made a dar-ing rescue from drowning.

His scheme works admirably, and he be-comes engaged to Ellaine. Her other suit-ors, seeing the success of Bravot and his prevarications, manufacture equally thrill-ing stories of their own heroism. Bravot's stories are looked upon as suspicious by members of the family, and, to give an illustration of his bravery, he employs Canard, a wayward fellow, to hire several accomplices to pounce upon Mauet and Guerinot, his rivals, at a specified time, when he will be walking with them, and he is to prove his bravery by attacking and driving away the assailants. The scheme works well, and for a time Bravot is more of a hero than ever. But Canard, hav-ing been arrested, is brought before the family to make charges against him, and he explains that he was hired to do the deed by Bravot. On this statement El-laine forsakes her mocking lover and the play ends.

Frank Williams, recently of the Lyceum Theatre Company, will play the part of Bravot, "the liar"; Katherine Florence will be the Ellaine, W. H. Fitzgerald Mauet, Annie Clark Mme. Rousseaud, and Isabel Urquhart Mme. Guerinot.

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The season at the Broadway Theatre will begin next Thursday night, when Jefferson De Angelis will appear there in a new comic opera, the music of which was composed by Ludwig Englander, and the book by the librettist of "Robin Hood," called "The Caliph." The story is simple. Hard Luck XIII., Caliph of Bagdad, endeavors to reform the city, which is supposed to be reeking with crime. To this end he and his vizier disguise themselves and go "slumming."

The Caliph manages by a series of mis-adventures, to break all the stringent laws he has made for reform, and in the end is captured by his brother, who has be-come a pirate in consequence of having been banished from Bagdad on account of his aspirations to the throne. From be-ing a prosecutor of criminals, the Caliph becomes one of the most hardened offend-ers, and winds up as a pirate on his broth-er's ship. He finally discloses his identity, and, on condition of sharing the throne with his brother, is released and returns to Bagdad.

Mr. De Angelis will be the Caliph, and his company will include Alf Whelan, Melville Stewart, Philip Branson, Edward Knight, Minnie Landes, Irene Perry, Mathilde Cot-trelly, and Ada Bernard.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

—This will be novelly week at the Grand Central Palace Roof Gardens. Tuesday will be Chinese Night, in honor of Li Hung Chang, who is expected to be present. With the regular vaudeville will appear Lee Quag and Chu Fong's entire Chinese The-atre Company from Doyer Street, China-town. The company consists of twenty-five members, with an orchestra of ten. With the company will appear as a special feature Mme. Yent Gam, China's actress and prima donna, who will render Chinese opera selections. The Chinese company will first present a part of their six-hour play, entitled "Tien Kee Sung Chee," which, be-ing translated, signifies "The Celestial Baby or the Heavenly Kid." Secondly they will give a representation of the court of the ruler of Heaven. Any amount of paraphernalia will be used to give these pe-culiar Chinese theatricals their uniquely elaborate spectacular effects. The costumes particularly will be gorgeous.

—This will be the last week of the season in the roof garden of Olympia. The nov-elty in the programme will be Prof. Sher-man's Caprine Paradox—in other words, goats, intelligent and skillful goats, who can march, keeping time to music, walk the tight rope, play see-saw, form pyra-mids, and waltz. Papinta, Georgia Par-ker, Melville, Pablo Diaz, Leola Mitch-ell, and many other popular performers are in the bill. Next week the music hall season will open, when the midgets, who call themselves the Colibris, the flying ballet, and "Marguerite" will be present-ed. The same night Sousa's band will be-gin a series of promenade concerts in the roof garden. The season of the theatre in Olympia will begin Sept. 14, with the pro-duction of Mr. Hammerstein's opera, "Santa Maria."

—Daly's Theatre, which has been redeco-rated since its closing, will reopen Wednes-day evening, Sept. 9, with the first produc-tion in this country of "The Geisha," the Japanese musical comedy which has been running so long in London. The play is in two acts, the first passing in the Tea House of Ten Thousand Joys, and the second at a chrysanthemum fete in Palace Gardens. The first act shows the arrival of the Eng-lish man-of-war, with its naval officers and crew, and of the pleasure yacht of Lady Constance and her party. Mr. Daly, who arrived home on the St. Louis, is personally conducting the rehearsals, and the produc-tion will be a duplicate of that given in London.

—The Casino Roof Garden will be open during the month of September. Next Tues-day night a testimonial performance will be given to Manager John W. Hamilton for which an unusually long and interesting programme has been arranged. Here is a list of the volunteer performers for this occasion: Maude Dreser, Fanny Andrews, Jennie Yeamans, Vernona Jarbeau, Alice J. Shaw, Virginia Earle, Dora Wiley, Mabel Russell, McKee Rankin, John W. Ran-sone, Hughey Dougherty, the black Patti, Walter Jones, Marion Manola Mason, Ray-mon Moore, Al H. Wilson, Sam J. Ryan, Tim Murphy, and Hope Booth.

—Weber and Fields's new Broadway Music Hall will open for the season next Saturday night. The house is comparative-ly new, having been almost entirely rebuilt and redecorated. It is the avowed inten-tion of Weber and Fields to allow nothing in the least tending toward vulgarity on the stage of their theatre. The opening bill will include Joseph Herbert's burlesque, "The Art of Maryland." The "variety" will be furnished by Weber and Fields, Lot-tie Gilson, Ross and Fenton, John T. Kelly, Ryan and Litchfield, Sam Bernard, Alburtus and Bartram, athletes, and the Beau-mont sisters.

—"Half a King," the new comic opera with which Francis Wilson will open the season at the Knickerbocker Theatre, has a story based on incidents happening in Paris near the close of the sixteenth century. There will be three scenes, one representing a cabaret and pleasure resort on the bank of the Seine, another a salon in a ducal palace, and the last a wretched corner in old Paris, known as "The Court of Mira-cles," which Victor Hugo has made famous. Mr. Wilson will appear as a street mounte-bank, Miss Glaser as a street singer, and Peter Lang as an assistant to the mounte-bank.

—Half a dozen new pictures will be shown by the cinematographe at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week, and the vaude-ville part of the entertainment will be up to the high Keith standard. Mr. and Mrs. Sid-ney Drew will remain, and among the other performers will be Clothilde Antonio, the contortionist; Swift and Chase, the De Van sisters in a daring ladder act, and Moore and Brydges, vocalists. Next week Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, the whistler, and her twin daughters will make their first appearance at this house.

—The Trocadero Music Hall will open for the season Saturday evening, Sept. 12. There will be no more burlesques at this house, the bill being confined exclusively to "va-riety." A weekly feature will be reviews of the most popular music, given by the Trocadero stock company. The opening night Blanche Coquelicot, from the Folies Bergers, in Paris, will make her American debut in new songs, and Odette, the dancer, will appear.

—Among the new performers at Koster & Bial's big music hall this week are Alburtus and Bartram, in their sketch, "The Col-lege Boys"; Hayes and Post, in songs and dances; Ed Latelle, and Massaud and For-rest, in a new sketch. Zaeo, Clara Wie-land, O'Brien and Havel, the Flying Jor-dans, and Jean Clermont remain.

—Among those announced to appear at Proctor's West Twenty-third Street theatre this week are Pat Reilly, Morton and Re-velle, Rosie Rendel, the dancer; the Lon sisters, Moya in imitations of Henry Irv-ing, and Monteriff and Meredith, Irish comedians.

—Herrmann, the magician, will begin his season at the Harlem Opera House Sept. 7, giving a matinée in honor of Labor Day. Adelaide Herrmann has added a new dance to her list, called "The Lily of the Orient," and ending with the image of a great lily in full bloom.

—The daily afternoon and evening con-certs at the Eden Musée are attracting many visitors to that Institution. At the concerts this afternoon and evening there will be many new selections. The wax-work display is at its best.

—The comic opera season at Terrace Gar-den will close on Wednesday night. "Mme. Angot" will be presented to-morrow and Tuesday nights, and on Wednesday, the anniversary of the battle of Sedan, a spe-cial bill will be offered.

—Proctor's Pleasure Palace offers a good bill this week. Among those who will ap-pear are John C. Rice and Sally Cohen in a new sketch, A. O. Duncan, ventriloquist; Cushman and Holcomb, and Mlle. Atlas, on the revolving globe.

—At the Garrick "Thoroughbred" will be given for the last times this week. Next week it will go to Brooklyn, and Chevalier and his company will take possession of the theatre.

—Anton Seidl and his Metropolitan Or-chestra will fill a short engagement at the Madison Square Garden, beginning next Sunday night.

—"In Gay New-York" will have its last performances at the Casino this week. It will be followed week after next by "The Gold Bug."

—At the Academy "Under the Polar Star" has proved a popular success.

SENT ADRIFT BY HIS FATHER.

Joseph Devolowski's Vain Search for

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

RUMOR OF A REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN THE TRADE.

Saratoga's Finest Floral Carnival to be Held on Tuesday—Privileges of Wheelmen on the Towpaths of the Empire State—New-York Division Tour Books to be Delivered to Members the Latter Part of Next Month.

It is in the air that the day of the chain is drawing to a close and that its place will be taken by the bevel gear. During the past few days this has been the chief topic for conversation among the cycle trade people. The chainless bicycle, it is claimed, will make the long-expected break in the safety line. Stories are retailed about a certain big firm with its plans all made for marketing a chainless bicycle next year. The fact that the guiding spirit of this great company will not flatly deny these stories lends them color.

Touching on the bevel gear, The Wheel has this to say:

Any good mechanic knows that a chain and sprocket gear is far from being the most desirable form of mechanism for the transmission of power, and many riders of experience, though not versed in mechanics, maybe, have had enough trouble with their chains stretching after a comparatively short usage, or rusting from dampness, to have reached the same conclusion that the chain is the part which gives most trouble in a bicycle.

The mechanic and the rider alike, the first on account of his knowledge and the other through his experience and disagreeable sensations when the chain "rides the sprocket," as it is commonly termed, have often racked their brains with the problem of easy and effective transmission of power in a bicycle, and have tried to find a suitable solution which would bring both fortune and fame to its author.

As a result of this in the inventive field many patents have been applied for and obtained, experiments of all sorts have been made, some of them very funny and impracticable, but showing a good deal of thought on the part of the inventors. Of all the different devices tried to attain the desired result, only two have given comparative satisfaction and promise of a satisfactory solution of the problem. These are the lever-and-clutch device and the bevel-gear system.

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The Saratoga floral carnival on Sept. 1 promises to be one of the most beautiful spectacles ever seen in this country. A parade of drags, carriages, and other private vehicles, elaborate floats and bicycles, all fully decorated, and a battle of flowers constitute the day's programme, to be followed in the evening by a grand floral ball.

The bicycle division is to be the main feature of this year's carnival. Over 2,000 ladies and gentlemen have expressed their intention of participating in the parade. Valuable prizes are to be awarded to clubs and individuals. Special rates have been made by which New-York wheelmen may leave by the People's Line to-morrow evening or by the 9 A. M. train on Sept. 1 from Grand Central Station.

Entries should be forwarded to John S. Yates, Marshal, Saratoga.

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Many wheelmen are in doubt about the privileges they are entitled to on the State towpaths. Replying to a query relating to this matter, John N. Parker, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, says: "George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works, is desirous of affording the wheelmen the use of the towpaths for wheeling purposes, so long as such use does not interfere with the navigation on the canals. In order to give them every advantage in this direction, I desire that when practicable the section Superintendents require that the bank watchmen and others engaged on the towpaths of the canals pay attention to the removal of stones and other obstructions to this end, by the use of rakes, shovels, and such other tools as may be necessary. This can be done without much, if any, additional cost to the department, and, while it will be an advantage to the wheelmen, it will be of no less benefit to the boatmen, since it will mean a smoother roadway. It is also my desire that every courtesy be shown wheelmen making use of the towpaths, so long as they do not abuse the privileges intended to be hereby granted them."

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It is now anticipated that the "fifty-miles-around" tour books, the publication of which has been delayed several times, will be ready to deliver to the members of the New-York Division, League of American Wheelmen, during the latter part of next month. Although the delay incurred was considered unfortunate, it has probably resulted in giving to the members a much more complete book than was at first contemplated. Valuable drawings and maps were lost, and these had to be made over again, hence the vexatious delay. Each New-York State member of the league will receive a copy gratis.

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Bicycle riding alongside the tracks of the New-York Central Railroad has been forbidden, flagmen and gatemen having been instructed to prevent it in the future. Many wheelmen in various sections have been in the habit of violating the railroad rule relating to trespassing. Any person found walking along the tracks in violation of the rule is liable to arrest. The order was issued by the company, on the ground of safety. The practice had grown so much that it presented an element of danger.

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The Springfield (Mass.) Union's bicycle parade on Sept. 2 will undoubtedly be an unusually attractive affair, and the preparations for it have been made carefully and thoroughly. The event offers a chance of demonstrating to the people and to the men who make laws for the city and the State how strong numerically the bicyclists are, and the object lesson cannot fail to have weight in the legislation for better roads. How impressive the lesson will be rests with the riders themselves.

A. D. Peck of Boston will be the Grand Marshal of the parade. His Assistant Marshals will be H. McFarland, Howard Monne, Frederick B. Perkins, F. M. Churchill, and F. L. Locke of Boston; L. H. Adams and H. B. Trask of the Springfield Bicycle Club, and G. W. Wing and F. W. Cleveland of the Massasoit Cycle Club.

The first division will be for Springfield riders, and will include the clubs of the city. One division (and it will be an important and attractive one) will be set apart for women riders. Additional features of the parade will be the participation of tandems, and at least four motor wagons. As the parade will take place on the second day of the big annual race meet at Hampden Park, it should attract an extra amount of interest.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

Much interest is being manifested in the State Division meet, which takes place at the Manhattan Beach track on Labor Day, Sept. 7, under the auspices of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen. Entries for the different events, which are as follows, close to-morrow with N. R. Macdonald, Secretary, Room 1,426, 150 Nassau Street, this city:

One mile for novices.
Quarter-mile State championship.
One mile, scratch.
One-mile messenger boys' Metropolitan District championship.
Two-mile State championship.
Two-mile tandem handicap.
One-mile police State championship.

The police throughout the State seem to have contracted the bicycle fever pretty seriously, and the indications are that the list of competitors for the police championship will be high class. The messenger boys' championship, according to Secretary Macdonald, will also be an intensely exciting event, since every messenger company in the Metropolitan District is desirous of having some one of its boys secure the title. The bicycle is said to have revolutionized the messenger boy, who no longer devours dime novels, shoots craps, and sleeps. They, too, have the fever, and seem to delight in pedaling.

A prominent list of officials has been selected to serve, and in every way it will be the aim of the South Brooklyns to make their meet a model one.

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Another long run has been scheduled by the Long Island Wheelmen for Sept. 5, 6, and 7. It will be in charge of Frank P. Share, one of the best pilots in this section of the country. The journey will be called the Providence, Boston, and Massachusetts coast tour. The itinerary, which can be used with profit by other touring parties, is as follows:

Leave New-York Friday, Sept. 4, at 5:30 P. M., via Providence Line, foot of Spring Street.

First Day—Leave Providence at 6 A. M., thence via Pawtucket to North Attleborough, (breakfast;) thence via Dedham, Arnold Arboretum, and park system to Boston, (dinner;) thence via Somerville, Medford, Malden, to Lynn, (headquarters at Prescott House.)

Second Day—Leave Lynn 6 A. M., thence to Nahant, making a circuit of this beautiful neck of land, returning to Lynn, (breakfast,) thence via Swampscott to Marblehead Neck, making a circuit of the Neck; thence to Marblehead, Salem, Beverly, Manchester, to Gloucester, (dinner;) thence a circuit of Cape Ann, via Riverdale, Annisquam, Pigeon Cove, Rockport; thence a circuit of Eastern Point and back to Gloucester, (headquarters at Surf Hotel.)

Third Day—Leave Gloucester at 6 A. M., thence to Magnolia, making a circuit of this delightful watering place; thence to Manchester, (breakfast;) thence inland to Essex, over the fine roads through the Essex Pine Woods, returning to Manchester; thence to Manchester-by-the-Sea, visiting the Singing Sands and viewing the many attractions that may be found there; thence via the Beverlys to Lynn, (dinner;) thence via Salem, Malden, Medford, and Cambridge to Boston. A ride will then be taken through the Back Bay District of Boston, returning in time to leave on the train connecting with the Fall River Line, arriving in New-York at 7 A. M. on Tuesday.

This tour will cover 200 miles, and will be divided as follows: First day, 69 miles; second day, 62 miles; third day, 68 miles.

The roads are first class, the grades are easy, and the scenery is fine. The first day will be an inland route, and the second and third days the route will be on the coast, with the ocean in view most of the time.

Other runs carded for the members of the club are as follows:

Sept. 6—Roslyn, in charge of L. I. Grimes; leave clubhouse at 9 A. M.

Sept. 7—Amityville, in charge of W. D. Graham; leave clubhouse at 9:30 A. M.

Sept. 13—Dunellen, in charge of F. S. Bogert; leave clubhouse at 9 A. M.

Sept. 20—Garden City, in charge of J. H. Wood; leave clubhouse at 10 A. M.

Sept. 27, (Ladies' Day)—Bayside, in charge of R. D. Servoss; leave clubhouse at 8:30 A. M.

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At the last meeting of the Clio Wheelmen of Jersey City the following cyclists were admitted to membership: J. L. Ward, W. B. Underwood, W. J. Saywell, J. Nugent, O. McWilliams, J. S. Lyons, E. W. Hudson, R. G. Duff, A. F. Wittlege, George Snedeken, F. W. Nobel, A. Muller, E. S. Morris, William Luckey, A. B. Dickinson, and J. Brown. Applications were received from T. Chapman, W. G. Wallace, H. Mount, J. C. Mara, R. Van Reiper, H. Sheafer, F. Rapp, E. J. Mann, R. Davidson, and J. McGuinness. John J. Burke was appointed Chairman of the Membership Committee. William Buckbee resigned as Captain of the club. John J. Corley was chosen to take his place.

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Runs for the members of the St. George Bicycle Club have been scheduled as follows: Sept. 13, from Newburg to New-York City, 4 P. M.; Sept. 20, to Freeport, L. I., 8 A. M.; Sept. 27, to Morristown, N. J., 8 A. M.; Oct. 4, to Tarrytown, N. Y., 9 A. M.; Oct. 11, to Plainfield, 9 A. M.; Oct. 18, to Greenwich, Conn., 8 A. M.; Oct. 25, to Passaic Falls, N. J., 9 A. M.; Nov. 1, to Morristown, N. J., 8 A. M.; Nov. 8, to Tottenville, S. I., 9 A. M.; Nov. 15, to Roslyn, L. I., 8 A. M. All runs will start from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, with the exception of the one scheduled for Sept. 13, which will start from the clubhouse, 207 East Sixteenth Street, on Sept. 12.

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The party of Century Wheelmen which left the city Saturday, Aug. 15, via People's Line, to Albany, for a touring trip in the northern part of the State and Vermont, arrived home last Sunday. They report ideal wheeling weather throughout the trip and had a very enjoyable time, the roads being perfect. They highly recommend the route taken for those contemplating a pleasant vacation trip. The route followed was as follows: Left Albany for Troy, thence to Cohoes, Waterford, Mechanicsville, Saratoga, (by way of Round Lake,) Glens Falls, Fort Edward, Caldwell, Lake George, Bolton, Baldwin, (by boat,) Ticonderoga, Larrabee's Point, (by ferry,) Orwell, Rutland, Castleton, Poultney, Granville, Middletown Spring, Salem, Cambridge, Eagle Bridge, &c., back to Albany.

The Keystone Wheelmen of Philadelphia will pay New-York a visit on Saturday, Sept. 5, and spend the two following days. Sunday and Monday, (Labor Day,) in visiting the different points of interest in the metropolitan district, including the world-famed Coney Island cycle path. They will be piloted by a party of the Century Wheelmen.

The route to be followed by the Century men on their lantern parade to-morrow evening to celebrate the opening of their new clubhouse at 146 West Seventy-first Street will be as follows: From present clubhouse, 310 West Fifty-third Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West Twenty-sixth Street, to Madison Avenue, to West Fifty-eighth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Boulevard, to One Hundred and Eighth Street, thence back to West Seventy-first Street and the new clubhouse.

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There will be a reunion of cycling veterans at the Hub on Sept. 11, 12, and 13, when the annual meeting of the Boston Bicycle Club takes place. In addition to the business meeting there will be the annual tour and a banquet. The tour will be led by Charles E. Pratt, who was the first President of the club, and who now fills that office. The ride will be made as much as possible a repetition of the original "Wheel About the Hub," which occurred on Sept. 11, 1879. Frank W. Weston, one of the oldest of the oldtimers in cycling, has charge of the arrangements, assisted by Paul Butler and Willis Parrington. "Happy Days" Pitman is the only member of the club from this city who will take part in the reunion.

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By giving a team road race in October, open only to clubs holding membership in the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, the Road Committee of that organization hopes to revive a branch of the sport that was exceedingly popular a few years ago. Four men will form a team, and it is proposed to make the distance ten miles. Arrangements for the event will be made at once, and duly announced. It is expected there will be ten clubs represented in the contest.

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An individual bowling tournament will be a feature of the coming indoor season with the Kings County Wheelmen. Play on the alleys will be begun next month, and those who show up best in the early games will be selected to represent the club in the tournament to be given under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island.

The ten-mile road race of the Kings County's will be held on the Valley Stream course on Saturday, Sept. 12. The race for the Wilson will be held on the Valley Stream course on Oct. 3. From this year on the latter event will be the club's chief road race annually.

SPRINGFIELD'S PROSPECTS.

A Great Tournament Expected for Hampden Park This Week.

All the leading racing men are either in Springfield or en route to that famed mecca of wheelmen. Once more the giants of the cinder path are gathering for the supreme tests of the year, and in Springfield, as usual, the culmination in rivalry, speed, and interest of this season's entire series of cycling events may be looked for.

Among the riders already on the track are Bald, Sanger, Cooper, Steensen, Allen, Kiser, Murphy, Coleman, and Newton, all professionals, and such star amateurs as J. J. Keilliher, R. W. Ludwig, F. T. Parsons, F. C. Hoyt, Charles Syrett, J. J. Casey, "Dan" Casey, H. Caldwell, George Cobb, George Bates, Charles A. Keating, M. Minie, T. Grady, Frederick Elmer, C. C. Ingraham, W. E. Tenzler, and H. C. Walker.

"Tom" Butler passed through Springfield on Tuesday night on his way to Boston, where he lives. He will return to Springfield on Monday, and he is said to be in fine shape. Cooper, Bald, Sanger, Zeigler, and the other cracks are eagerly watching Butler, for they fear him as much as any rider on the circuit, owing to the fast pace he has been cutting of late.

Among the entries this year is that of A. B. Rich, who has entered at every Springfield meet since 1884.

"Charlie" Murphy and Earl Kiser, direct from Paris, were given a warm welcome when they arrived at the track. "Charlie" says very little about the racing which he did in Paris. The treatment he and Kiser received, he said, was very shabby, and at every race meet where they competed they had to fight for their rights. They rode for eight Sundays at race meets in Amsterdam, Brussels, and Paris, and out of these Murphy secured three firsts and two seconds. Kiser defeated Dary in a match race, and also defeated Jaap Eden at Amsterdam in a match race. At Paris he rode against and defeated Jacquelin, the well-known French rider.

"Eddie" Bald has been at his home, in Buffalo, since the National meet in Louisville, recovering from a brief illness. The poor showing he made at Louisville he lays mostly to overwork, as just previous to the meet he rode for records on a poor track at Grand Rapids. To get back to Springfield and to the Hampden Park track put new life into him, he said, and he was sure that by this week he would be in his old-time form. He had intended to lay off for a couple of days and rest, but the sight of the old track proved too much for him, and he donned his suit and took a short spin. In speaking of the big races, he said they would be more closely contested than ever this year.

Sanger has been having rather a hard time this season, but has at last found a wheel to suit him, after trying nine different makes, and great things are expected from him next week. He is especially fond of Hampden Park, and has done the best racing of his life on it. The track is not highly banked, and is very wide, and this just suits Sanger and his method of riding. He said yesterday: "Well, it does seem good to be back at Springfield again. A racing man is always sure of fair treatment here, and if he wins a prize he gets it, which is more than can be said of many meets. The tournament is run by competent men, and the officials also understand their business. On the narrow tracks which are highly banked the riders are more apt to foul each other than on a track where they have plenty of room. For that reason the Springfield track is the favorite with the racing men."

The Directors of the Springfield Bicycle Club have received a telegram from Louis Gimm, saying that he was on his way to Springfield to compete for the twenty-four-hour record. The club is to furnish Gimm with his pacemakers, and M. W. Coburn has promised to furnish several tandem teams to share the work. The trial will probably be started some time to-morrow, and will therefore end on Tuesday. In order to beat the record he will be obliged to ride over twenty miles an hour for twenty-four consecutive hours.

The Kings County Wheelmen's "quad" team, which will do some of the pacing for the trials against time, consists of C. W. Young, G. A. Needham, A. G. Relyea, and T. J. Hall, Jr.

One of the latest entries received for the tournament comes in a decidedly unique form, and is that of one of the very few simon-pure amateurs who will race on Hampden Park this year. He is Fred Schade of the Washington Road Club of Herndon, Va., and first attracted attention at the Intercollegiate bicycle meet at Manhattan Beach in May, where he appeared on the track in the unknown colors of the Columbian University of Washington, and, though a quiet, unassuming little chap, made the cracks of the big colleges take his dust in the five-mile race. Schade's letter is appended as the most unique entry for the coming tournament yet received:

To the Springfield Cycle Club:

Dear Sirs: Inclosed you will find a few clippings that may help to introduce myself. I wish to be entered at once in all handicap and open amateur races of your meet. Please enter me as Fred Schade of the Washington Road Club, Herndon, Va. This is probably the first time in the history of our State that she has had a representative in any of your meets. I have the honor of holding the one and two-mile League of American Wheelmen championships of the Southern States, and also the five-mile Intercollegiate championship of America. As amateurs are pretty scarce at the big meets, I hope you will send me entry blanks at once. If too late, enter me and I shall send money at once. I am in this game, as Mr. Gideon will tell you, for the pure sport. The old gentleman has got money to burn (and I'll burn it or know why.) I rode here yesterday, as you will see by papers inclosed. Shall gladly do all in my power to make your meet a success. Will have a delegation there from Washington, D. C. Let me hear from you immediately. Very respectfully yours,

FRED SCHADE.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 23, 1896.

The Springfield Bicycle Club has succeeded in making a remarkably handsome exhibit of their prizes for the tournament. The most attractive feature is the lavish display of bills from $5 up to $50. These are neatly framed, the cash for each race being in a frame by itself. The miscellaneous exhibit of clothing, bicycles, and other costly prizes that the club has offered, make any man who can ride a wheel unxious to go in for them.

QUILLS PLANNING ELABORATELY.

An Hour Race to Be a Feature of Their Coming Meet.

The Quill Club Wheelmen, whose race meet takes place at the Manhattan Beach track on Sept. 18 and 19, have come out with a feature race that will far exceed in originality, interest, and prominence any long-distance race ever given. It will be an hour competition race, with J. F. Starbuck representing America and J. W. Parsons representing Australia. Parsons is one of the best of the Australian long-distance racing men, and his reputation was not built upon his defeat of Zimmerman by any means, for even before that time he had to his credit some notable championships.

Frank Starbuck is considered the best long-distance rider in America. He thinks that with the proper pacemaking he can easily break the American record, and has hopes of bringing the world's record to this country.

An effort will be made to get W. W. Hamilton, the Western wonder, to enter in this race also, and, if he does, the interest will be all the greater, as Hamilton is one of the best long-distance riders in the country.

The crack amateur tandem team, Ray Dawson and I. A. Powell, who were seen throughout the East during the circuit races, will be among the stars at the meet of the Quill Club. Powell has the championship of New-York, and Dawson at the State championships of New-Jersey carried off a big share of the honors. The two, on a tandem, besides entering the tandem race, will go for the one-mile tandem record. Charles T. Earl of Brooklyn, whose ambition is to get a trolley car to pace him a mile in a minute, will go for the two-thirds mile amateur record, paced by the amateur "quad" of the Kings County Wheelmen, the only amateur "quad" team in America.

Since the advent of the bicycle policeman, the fastest of them have had ambitions to become record breaking racers, and since the inter-city police race, the best of the riders have challenged and been challenged time and again without much success. Undoubtedly the two fastest policemen in America are Brett of Boston and Schuessler of this city. It was thought that a race between the two could not be brought off, as Brett was professionalized by the Racing Board some time ago, but now Schuessler has gone into the professional ranks in order that he may race his Boston opponent at this meet. They will ride a special race, and delegations from the New-York and Boston Police Departments will be witnesses to the struggle. Quite a number of letters have passed between the Commissioners of the two cities as to the relative speed of their representatives, and besides the inter-city rivalry, which will make this event interesting, the bicycle policemen throughout the country are writing letters of advice and good will to their respective favorites.

At the present time the Quill Club has two of its members in Paris, with the idea of bringing some of the foreign racing men to this country for its meet.

A. G. Batchelder, who is receiving the entries for the meet, reports that the men on the circuit are deeply interested, and predicts one of the largest entry lists of the season. The club is offering some excellent prizes, and they are catching the fancy of the riders.

Among the members of the Quill Club who will ride under its colors at the coming meet are Walter C. Sanger, John S. Johnson, Charles M. Murphy, Conn Baker, Ray Macdonald, W. F. Sims, J. W. Parsons, and a number of local riders, including Samuel Brock.

Charles K. Starr of the Golden Rod Wheelmen of this city, who has charge of one of the few sextuplets in existence, has notified the Quill Club that the racing team of the Greenwich Wheelmen will be mounted on the huge machine at the coming meet for the purpose of pacing Krumm and other prominent local amateurs in record trials. There is talk of another well-known club issuing a challenge to the Greenwich team to ride a sextuplet race at this meet. These two teams form the only amateur sextuplet teams in America, and the race, if arranged, will be the first of its kind ever decided.

PLAINFIELD'S CARNIVAL.

It Will Provide Fine Entertainment for Jersey Cyclists.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 29.—Saturday, Sept. 5, will be a day not to be forgotten by the wheelmen and all the people in this part of the State, for on that day they will witness the largest and most elaborate bicycle parade that has been held in this part of the country. It will be the occasion of Plainfield's great daylight bicycle carnival, which will begin at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Prizes are to be awarded as follows: For the club having the largest number in line—first, second, and third; for the best uniformed club—first and second; for the best appearing military wheeling organization—first and second; for the most handsomely decorated gentleman's wheel—first and second; for the most handsomely decorated lady's wheel—first and second; for the best burlesque get up—first and second; for the best decorated juvenile wheel—first and second; for the best-decorated tandem—first and second; for the best-decorated business float—first and second.

In connection with the parade there will also be a coasting contest in the morning of the same day on Watchung Avenue hill. The hill is steep and straight, and the roadway is in good condition.

Like the parade, the coasting contest will be open to all wheelmen. Single wheels only will be allowed in the contest, however. There will be an entrance fee of 25 cents to the coasting contest, and each contestant will be allowed to enter as many times as he wishes on payment of the entrance fee each time. Four handsome and valuable prizes will be offered to the four leading cyclists.

Frank L. C. Martin has been unanimously chosen Grand Marshal.

SAFETY IN BICYCLING.

Depends on the Material and Manufacture of the Wheel.

The question of bicycle safety is one that the new rider rarely considers. Not so with him who is old in experience; he has found out that safety in bicycling is a factor upon which depend the comfort and enjoyment of the sport. If a machine is safe and sound there is no fear of a breakdown, there is no fear of a broken head, or of having to walk many weary miles home, and there are not the annoyance and expense of everlasting repairs. Cheap bicycles, bargain bicycles, low-priced high-grade bicycles are not safe bicycles. It is money wasted to invest in them. You will find on the racing track that fast men are afraid to put their full power in the final sprint, where every ounce helps to bring the racer first across the tape, for the reason that they are afraid of pulling their machines to pieces.

Cheap bicycles are unsafe for many reasons. Out West you can buy a cayuse for $5, and you know that you are getting a cayuse—that's all. What is a cayuse? A mongrel horse. He will likely carry you easily for a mile or ten miles, and you think of the rich bargain you have secured. The next minute you get an electric shock up the spinal column and come to your senses in the middle of the road with a broken collarbone or worse, and "the bargain" is going down the road stiff-legged, with his back up in the air. Then is the time you wish you had taken some friend's advice, paid $50 for a horse, and saved your neck. The cayuse is a fair name for the mongrel bicycles that have flooded the country this year; the only difference is that you can make a cayuse good sometimes, but you cannot do that with a mongrel bicycle.

Some people wonder why a good bicycle should cost a good price. They don't stop to consider the great number of parts that make up a bicycle, the rigid inspection to which every one of these parts is subjected, the selected material of which they must be manufactured and put together, and a thousand and one other things that can hardly be explained, and still less properly understood, without going through a bicycle factory.

Too great stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of strength in the frame of a bicycle, and to obtain this requirement proper tubing must be used. The margin of bicycle safety being only about 1.25—that is to say, one and a quarter times as strong as is theoretically necessary to withstand the strain it must bear, and this, being less than that of almost any other mechanical product, it must be of the most perfect possible material and workmanship to stand the severe jolting and shocks to which it is subjected.

Every bicycle rider should know of what his wheel is made; he should know that the frame of a cheap bicycle is made of what is ordinarily termed gaspipe, and that even some reputable makers use cabling that has been weakened by the process of pickling and other operations. The very best fifty-carbon steel tubing which the leading manufacturers use in their machines is made with no pickling, for the reason that it eats small holes in the surface and makes the tube brittle; besides this, it spoils uniformity. To obtain the most perfect results, safety, comfort, vibration, and strength, the frame of a bicycle should be made of this tubing, for on the safety of a bicycle hinges the enjoyment of bicycling.

CYCLE EXHIBITION MATTERS.

Early Preparations Being Made for the Next National Show.

The official applications for space, rules, regulations, and diagram of the third Eastern National exhibition of cycles and accessories were mailed on Saturday last to all signers of the agreement to exhibit at sanctioned cycle exhibitions only.

Prior to the departure of R. Lindsay Coleman, President of the National Cycle Board of Trade, for Europe he approved the diagrams and rules and regulations, but left the question of the method of allotting spaces open until it was ascertained just how many manufacturers intended to exhibit.

The applications for space will be opened on Sept. 19, when an equitable method of making allotments will be determined upon. The exhibition will be held at the Grand Central Palace of Industry, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, this city, during the week commencing Feb., 6, 1897, exhibitors having two days prior to, and two days after the opening and closing, respectively, for the arrangement and removal of exhibits.

For the purpose of this National exhibition three floors have been secured at the Grand Central Palace—namely, the ground, or first floor, the main hall, or second floor, and the third floor.

The first floor will be given up to machinery exhibits and sundries, there being eighty-one spaces on this floor. On the main floor there are 160 spaces, which will be devoted to the exhibition of cycles. On the third floor there are 218 spaces, which will be occupied by cycles and sundries. The total number of spaces is 459.

In a circular letter to the signers of the agreement President Coleman calls attention to the fact that the average rental hitherto charged exhibitors at the Eastern exhibition has been reduced about 50 per cent., the average size of spaces slightly exceeding the average of last year's exhibition. It may be stated that the average rental is about $68, whereas last year the average was about $120.

Another matter of great importance to the exhibitors is the intention to divide among exhibitors such proportion of the profits to be derived from the exhibition as shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Applications for space must be received not later than Sept. 19. Intending exhibitors who wish to inspect the Grand Central Palace can do so by making an appointment through the offices of the National Cycle Board of Trade. From present indications there is no doubt that every available space will be taken, as already over 300 notifications of intention to exhibit are on file.

Any manufacturer who desires to exhibit and does not receive the official notification should immediately write to the National Cycle Board of Trade requesting the forwarding of same, together with the agreement to exhibit at sanctioned exhibitions only.

AMERICAN CYCLES IN IRELAND.

A Chance for Manufacturers to Find a Market Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The American Vice Consul at Dublin, reporting to the State Department on bicycles imported from the United States, says that, though the present year has been the busiest yet known in everything pertaining to the cycle trade, the general opinion is that the coming year will far exceed it in business done.

During the season now closing it has been no easy matter to secure a machine from the first-class makers without considerable delay, as they have been unable to meet the large demand. It has been a common complaint that many weeks, and even months, have elapsed between ordering and receiving a machine. The consequence of this delay in delivering bicycles is that many of the Irish agents are looking to the United States for a part of their supply and are even at present stocking their depots with American machines or looking out for American agencies, and if American manufacturers properly use their opportunities there is no doubt that home cycles will enjoy a large share of patronage from the cycling public and that the best grade of American machines will obtain as firm a footing and ready a sale as the best British makes now have.

"At the present time," the Consul writes, "the entire cycling press of the United Kingdom is much exercised over what is termed the 'American invasion.' There is apparently a general distrust of American machines, and paragraphs and letters intended to prove that English machines are superior in quality and design are of frequent occurrence. Criticism is always valuable, in that it shows where an improvement or change might be made with advantage or else where the critic is prejudiced. Nearly every detail on the machine is adversely criticised, and the suggestion made that it must be 'brought up to date according to English ideas' before cyclists will approve it."

The parts which meet the most general disapproval are the shape of the tubes, the particular form of the front and back wheel, the crank-bracket bearings, the width of tread, the chain adjustment, insufficiency of mud guards, and especially the use of single-tube tires. Criticism does not stop with what is on the machine, but the absence of a gear case is always commented on, although the majority of English bicycles do not have it fitted unless specially ordered. The machine is liked on account of its lightness, but there is a general impression that lightness is obtained by a sacrifice of strength, and a common question is: "Will it last as long as our machines?" Especially is this the case regarding the use of wooden rims and the lightness of chain.

With proper introduction and management, it appears that the prospect is excellent for an Irish market of great profit.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Much fine sport was witnessed at the last night race meet at Olympia Park, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, on Thursday evening. This, no doubt, was the result of better lighting and an improvement in the banking on the turns. The spectators grew very enthusiastic over the finishes, indicating that racing by artificial light is bound to grow in favor. Another meet, at which the programme will be divided between amateurs and professionals will be given at the same track on Saturday evening, Sept. 5. Entries close with Manager Reeves, Room, 1,816, 150 Nassau Street, this city.

—On the evening of Labor Day an entertainment of trick and fancy riding will be given in Bowman's Cycle Academy, Fifty-third Street and Broadway. In addition to the usual programme there will be a polo match between the instructors of Bowman's Academy and those of some other academy, to be decided upon later. There will also be an instrumental and vocal concert. Among those who will appear are "Sid" Black, W. E. Ritchie, Charles Brady, Lee Richardson, W. H. Gorham, and John Hazeltine. No admission fee will be charged.

—It will interest many wheelmen to learn even at this late day that "Johnny" Johnson was quietly married in Louisville during the National meet to a Miss Knight of that city.

—Mrs. Sarah Wolven has been appointed one of the League of American Wheelmen Consuls at Bloomfield, N. J., by Chief Consul Robert Gentle.

To Have a Chariot Race.

Arrangements have just been completed for a chariot race between teams representing the New-Jersey and the Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs at the games of the latter on Sept. 19. The distance will be one-quarter of a mile, four men to run on each team.

AMONG THE WHIST PLAYERS.

Some Good Tournaments and Matches —Problems to be Solved.

The letters of Mr. Orr of New-York and Dr. Mayer of Louisville, Ky., arrived too late to be answered in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of last Sunday. A typographical error, which transformed the figure 2 into the sign for the queen, Q, was quickly discovered and corrected by most readers, as the deuce of diamonds was held by North, and the queen was not. The problem published Aug. 9 is again given, with the author's solution:

Problem.

NORTH.
S, 10 8 6
H, K Qu 4
D, A 2
C, —

EAST.
S, K Qu Kn 4
H, —
D, K Qu Kn
C, 8

SOUTH.
S, A 7 5
H, —
D, 4
C, A 6 5 4

WEST.
S, —
C, K Qu Kn
D, 10 8
H, Kn 10 6

Spades trumps, South to lead, and North and South to take six tricks.

TRICK 1.	TRICK 5.
S, C A*	S, C 5
W, C Kn	W, C Qu
N, D 2	N, S 8
E, C 3	E, S Qu*
TRICK 2.	**TRICK 6.**
S, D 4	E, D K
W, D 8	S, S 5*
N, D A*	W, H 10
E, D Kn	N, H 4
TRICK 3.	**TRICK 7.**
N, H K	S, C 6
E, 9 Kn*	W, C K
S, C 4	N, S 10*
	E, D Qu
TRICK 4.	**TRICK 8.**
E, S K	N, H Qu
S, S A	E, S 4
W, D 10	S, S 7*
N, 8 6	W, H Kn

*Denotes trick taken.

Mr. Orr's "solution" is given below. He takes two tricks and leaves the rest to any one who may happen to want them:

First—S, C A—N, H 4
Second—S, C 4—N, S 10.

"This line of play," he says, "wins for N. and S. six tricks against best play of E. and W. If second to, overtrumps and leads trumps, S. takes and leads clubs the third time, which N. trumps." This is, to say the least, a novel solution. Dr. Chester Mayer of Louisville is informed that his solution is correct. In trick 2 he leads C. 4. The author leads D. 4. The result is the same in either case. Dr. Mayer's solution of the problem published in THE TIMES of Aug. 16 is also correct.

At the "compass whist tournament" of the Brooklyn Whist Club last week there were twenty players engaged. The highest score North and South was 175, made by Newman and A. Taylor. The highest score East and West was 166, made by A. Josephson and Condit. There were 25 trays played. The average North and South was 169; average East and West 156. The following is the score in detail:

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
Newman and A. Taylor	175	6	..
Henius and Stevenson	171	2	..
Segur and I. Taylor	168	..	1
Baker & Elwell	166	..	3
Doty and Boyd	166	..	3

EAST AND WEST.

A. Josephson and Condit	165	9	..
Kieb and Tolar	161	5	..
Pond and Plimpton	155	..	1
Evans and Eastman	149	..	7
Lawrence and Swift	149	..	7

A correspondent asks if one should ever unblock with only three cards of his partner's suit. Yes. If he holds two high cards and a small one, he should play his second best. In the new way of playing this is all the more necessary. Formerly the one was always led from ace and four small cards, in plain suits. Many of our best players now lead the fourth best from that combination, and only lead the ace from six or more of the suit. Therefore, the greater necessity for getting out of partner's way.

At the regular meeting of the tournament of the Brooklyn Whist Club there were ten tables in play, and 20 trays played. The highest score North and South was 230, made by Rowe and La Vie. The highest score East and West was 169, made by Allen and Condit. The average North and South was 228. The average East and West was 162. The following is the score in detail:

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
Rowe and La Vie	230	11	..
McGrath and Plimpton	237	9	..
Putnam and Nitchie	236	8	..
Eastman and Ross	229	1	..
A. Josephson and Herring	228	..	..
Segur and De Selding	227	..	1
Evans and Walt	226	..	2
Boyd and Earle	220	..	2
Scott and Scott	218	..	10
Horton and Moran	217	..	11

EAST AND WEST.

Allen and Condit	169	7	..
Sweeny and Wilde	167	5	..
Henius and Stevenson	164	2	..
Moore and Newbegin	163	1	..
Baker and Elwell	162	..	..
Driggs and Tolar	162	..	..
A. Taylor and Newman	162	..	..
Claflin and E. M. Stone	159	..	3
Hodgman and Tremaine	158	..	4
Ehlen and Tassett	151	..	11

The high scores changed again, and are now as follows:

A. Josephson	154	G. A. La Vie	118
E. T. Baker	141	H. B. Newman	116
A. E. Taylor	140	R. H. Weems	110
E. P. Rowe	129		

Since writing the foregoing remarks about unblocking, the above game took place, and a notable instance of unblocking occurred. In the instance the player unblocked, holding only two of his partner's suit. North led eight of diamonds. East played ace. South, holding only king and deuce, played king. East then led a club. South got in with the ace of clubs, led trumps, and, after exhausting trumps, led the deuce of diamonds to his partner, who then made every diamond in his hand. They gained six tricks by this play. This play was only made at two tables out of ten.

Correct answers to the problem published in THE TIMES of Aug. 23 have been received from "Novice," Montclair, N. J., and "C. H. M.," New-York, (with a trifling error, which makes no difference in the result.) "C. H. M." discards C. 3 twice, once in the second trick and again in Trick No. 6. He evidently intended to write C. 5 in the latter trick. These are the only correct answers received. "Novice" of Montclair solves exactly as the author does. Both problem and solution are given below. "C. H. M.," New-York, solves it in a little different manner, but makes the solution.

Problem.

NORTH.
D, Qu 10 9 8 7
H, Kn 10
C, Qu
S, —

EAST.
C, K 5 3 2
D, A kp 4 3
H, —

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Military men in New-York and other States will be very much interested in the annual meeting of the New-Jersey State Rifle Association, at its fine range at Sea Girt, which commences to-morrow, and continues until Saturday, Sept. 5. This meeting will bring together the best marksmen in the country, both as to individual shots and teams. The meeting, it is expected, will be the largest ever held in the United States. Among the States to be represented by teams are New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, Georgia, Delaware, New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia. The regular army also will be represented. At last accounts, no less than twenty-five regimental teams from different States had entered, and as many more company teams.

In the team match for cavalry organizations, the following commands are expected to compete: Georgia Hussars of Savannah, Ga.; Governors' Horse Guards of Atlanta, Ga.; Squadron A of New-York; President's Horse Guards of Washington, D. C., and the First Troop of Newark, N. J.

The competition for the revolver championship will be especially interesting, as Lieut. Sumner Paine of Boston, who won the international match at Paris; C. S. Richmond of Georgia, champion of the last two meetings, and Theodore E. Beck, champion shot of Newark, will meet for the first time.

Great interest is manifest in the outcome of the famous team matches of the National Rifle Association. These are the Hilton Trophy and Inter-State military matches. This is the nineteenth year of competition for the former, and the twenty-second year for the latter. The following table, showing the outcome of the matches since their commencement, will be found of interest:

Hilton Trophy Match.

Year.	Winner.	Score.
1878	New-York	1,044
1879	New-York	1,048
1880	Division of Missouri, U. S. A.	1,029
1881	New-York	1,066
1882	Pennsylvania	911
1883	Michigan	988
1884	Division of Atlantic, U. S. A.	1,066
1885	Division of Atlantic, U. S. A.	1,018
1886	Massachusetts	997
1887	Massachusetts	984
1888	Massachusetts	1,096
1889	Massachusetts	1,080
1890	District of Columbia	1,057
1891	New-York	1,017
1892	Pennsylvania	1,065
1893	District of Columbia	1,036
1894	Pennsylvania	1,058
1895	District of Columbia	1,088
1896	New-York	1,097

Inter-State Military Match.

Year	Winner	Score.
1875	New-York	894
1876	Connecticut	829
1877	California	895
1878	New-York	974
1879	New-York	1,010
1880	New-Jersey	959
1881	New-York	922
1882	Pennsylvania	988
1883	Michigan	1,013
1884	Pennsylvania	1,045
1885	Pennsylvania	1,014
1886	Massachusetts	1,024
1887	Massachusetts	1,074
1888	Massachusetts	1,047
1889	Massachusetts	1,095
1890	New-York	988
1891	New-York	1,029
1892	Pennsylvania	1,051
1893	District of Columbia	1,027
1894	New-Jersey	1,044
1895	Georgia	1,043

Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. Joyce, will, it is expected, hold an election for First Lieutenant next Tuesday night. The post has been tendered to Second Lieut. L. W. McLeod of Company F. Corps. Lewis and Oakley and Private Barker of Company H have been promoted Sergeants. The company contemplates a trip up the State on Labor Day. In Company G, Private Bachmann has been promoted Corporal, and Capt. Keck of Company K has appointed Private W. H. Carr Quartermaster Sergeant. Company B is making great preparations for its trip to Lake George on Sept. 5, to remain over Labor Day.

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The members of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, who are interested in bicycling, and this includes practically the entire company, have decided to go on a three days' trip with their wheels, visiting Delaware Water Gap and making some runs through Pike County, Penn. For this purpose the members interested will meet at the ferry at the foot of West Twenty-third Street next Saturday afternoon. The new fudge house of the regiment at Creedmoor has now received a much-needed equipment in the way of cuspidors, cleaning supplies for rifles, &c., and an attendant will be present on practice days. The complete equipment of the range house is due to the energy displayed by Lieut. Stott. Capt. Fountain, Inspector of Rifle Practice, desires to have the range house as complete as any at Creedmoor, and in case any of the shooters do not see what they want, desires them to ask for it. Company E will shortly elect Second Lieut. Usher a First Lieutenant.

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Troop C, Capt. Clayton, has engaged an ex-Sergeant of Troop F, Third United States Cavalry, to look after and train its horses.

***

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Beebe of the Oregon National Guard is a native of New-York and served in the Seventh Regiment, which he joined in 1871, and from which he was honorably discharged in 1878.

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In the fourth supplementary practice day at Creedmoor Range for the decoration of Harpsvoter, at the 500 and 600 yard ranges, the highest score out of the possible 50 points was made by Mr. P. J. White of Company E, Seventh Regiment, who put up a score of 49 points. Of the organizations shooting, the Seventh, Twelfth, and Forty-seventh Regiments qualified the greater number of men. The representatives of each organization did some very creditable shooting. The aggregate score of the members of the different commands who qualified, arranged in order of merit are given:

General Staff.

Gen. Benjamin M. Whitlock.....43

Squadron A.

E. S. Thompson, Troop 2.....
Lieut. L. G. Reed, Troop 2.....43
W. D. Judson, Troop 2.....43
Lieut. R. H. Sayre, staff.....43
T. D. Bowne, Troop 2.....42
S. Phelps, Troop 1.....42
H. C. Smith, Troop 2.....42
L. M. Thievy, Troop 1.....41

First Signal Corps.

C. A. Le More.....45

Troop C.

L. S. Barrett.....
A. A. Mitchell.....45
.....43

Seventh Regiment.

P. J. White, Company E.....
J. M. Beach, Jr., Company B.....49
L. L. Clark, Company F.....47
E. S. Coy, Company D.....47
L. P. Weber, Company B.....45
J. K. Green, Company A.....44
J. K. Green, Company A.....44
E. P. Sands, Company B.....44
W. H. Rader, Company C.....44
C. H. Plump, Company B.....43
G. H. Clark, Company B.....43
W. D. McCord, Company F.....42
G. C. Schellberger, Company C.....42
H. H. Meeder, Company A.....42
C. W. Wood, Company B.....42
Lieut. J. J. White, Jr., Company K.....42
H. W. Biddle, Company K.....42

Eighth Regiment.

Capt. H. Melville, staff.....
Sergt. Major E. E. Acker, N. G. S.....45
Capt. C. P. Staubach, Company E.....43
T. C. McLoughlin, Company F.....43
Lieut. R. S. Donnelly, Company F.....42
G. Hiecke, Company F.....42

Ninth Regiment.

J. R. Freeman, Company E.....43

Twelfth Regiment.

Lieut. S. S. Stebbins, Company B.....
J. Frank, Company H.....47
Ordnance Sergt. Corrie, N. G. S.....45
A. B. Van Heusen, Company C.....44
Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Company E.....45
S. Baringer, Company C.....45
Lieut. W. Z. Post, Company H.....45
J. Fennell, Company G.....45
W. H. Granger, Company B.....45
Major W. E. Lambert, staff.....44
Capt. C. J. Selter, Company C.....44
A. Benitez, Company B.....44
.....42

Thirteenth Regiment.

G. E. Constable, Company F.....
J. McNevin, Company G.....45
M. J. Kerrigan, Company A.....44
C. W. Vickers, Company A.....44
A. F. Johnson, Company A.....43
F. P. De Vigne, Company D.....43
E. C. Van Wicklen, Company G.....43

Fourteenth Regiment.

Capt. J. J. Dixon, staff.....
Capt. J. L. Macumber, staff.....46
Lieut. P. F. McLoughlan, Company E.....42
Lieut. P. E. Sweet, Company H.....42

Twenty-second Regiment.

H. K. Zust, N. C. S.....
R. F. Casey, Company C.....47
C. L. Scofield, Company H.....46

Twenty-third Regiment.

Capt. F. A. Wells, Company B.....
L. J. Mygott, Company A.....47
H. A. Lugrin, Company B.....46
E. V. Howard, Company J.....44
J. A. Grapel, Company K.....44
B. P. Phyfe, Company H.....43
C. W. Myer, Company E.....42

Forty-seventh Regiment.

Lieut. J. A. Doremus, Company K.....
Lieut. C. L. Gerould, staff.....46
J. Moncrieff, Company G.....45
C. A. Baldwin, Company B.....45
Capt. J. F. Henry, staff.....45
S. W. Clemitt, Company K.....45
C. H. Kevelin, Company K.....44
H. J. Cochrane, Company F.....44
V. A. E. Hellson, Company E.....43
F. H. Hobby, N. C. S.....43
Lieut. A. B. Bridger, Company E.....43
J. G. Huston, Company K.....43
.....42

Seventeenth Separate Company.

R. H. McCoy.....43

Sixty-ninth Regiment.

J. Finnegan, Company K.....
J. P. Scanlon, N. C. S.....43
.....42

Seventy-first Regiment.

Frank Stuart, Company G.....
A. MacGregor, Company I.....46
Lieut. Col. W. Downs, field.....45
R. S. Eccleston, Company B.....43
W. Longson, Company H.....43
A. W. Chambers, Company A.....42
J. L. Brady, Company D.....42
.....42

Naval Battalion.

Lieut. W. H. Stayton, Fourth Division.....47

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Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, is the first command in the organization to make arrangements for the social season, and has already decided to hold a reception in the armory on Monday evening, Dec. 7. The reception is to be given in honor of the veterans. In order to help recruiting in Company G, a handsome pair of silver-mounted revolvers has been offered to the member who brings in the largest number of recruits between now and Jan. 1.

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The plans for the enlargement and alterations to the armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment, for which an appropriation of $150,000 was made, have been approved, and work will commence in a few weeks.

***

Company D, Fourth Regiment, New-Jersey National Guard of Jersey City, will meet to-morrow night to elect a Captain, the candidate being First Lieut. Edward See. There is also a vacancy for Second Lieutenant, for which Mr. Douglass Storey from civil life is a candidate. Second Lieut. M. Gleason will be elected First Lieutenant. Dr. G. Allen has been appointed an Assistant Surgeon in place of Dr. Inglis, promoted.

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Capt. John T. Jennings of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, has been granted a two months' leave of absence. He will shortly resign from the company on account of business reasons. He has been a member of the regiment for close on fifteen years, and is a very popular officer. Company A is organizing a company veteran association, First Lieut. James W. Stewart having the matter in charge. The company will hold its anniversary dinner on Oct. 1 next. Corp. Charles M. Brown of Company F has taken his discharge.

***

The Eighth Regiment will be represented by a team in the State and brigade matches, which are to take place about the middle of September. Practice has already been going on each Tuesday and Saturday for several weeks. As a year's previous membership in the organization is required, several of the best shots are disqualified, but there are about twenty candidates for the twelve positions, prominent among whom are Capts. Melville, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Edwards, Company B, and Staubach, Company E; Lieuts. Smith, Company B, and Locke, Company F; Sergts. Laragh, Acker, Jacobson, and Stern, Non-Commissioned Staff; Sergts. Wheeler, Company C; Wallis, Company F; Hilecke, Company F, and Keogan, Company H; Corp. Miller, Company D; Private Clevenger, Company C, and Van Blerkom, Company F. Last Saturday Capt. Staubach made 6 consecutive bull's eyes, shooting off shoulder at 200 yards. Several promising teams will also be entered in the Adjutant General's match.

SONG NOT ALWAYS CRIME.

Magistrate Brann Discharges Actors Arraigned for Singing.

Two well-dressed men, who gave their names as Marcus Wilson, twenty-six years old, of 47 East Twenty-eighth Street, and Henry Hines, twenty-three years old, of 122 West Thirty-fourth Street, were charged with disorderly conduct in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Both of the prisoners admitted that they were actors. Marcus Wilson was recognized as Hanniba! Williams, who played last year in "A Yenuine Yentleman" and "The Last Stroke," and afterward played Lloyd Calvert, in "The Heart of Maryland," at the Herald Square Theatre.

Policeman McHugh, who arraigned them, said that they were on the steps of a church at Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue Friday night, making night hideous by attempting to sing, and that he warned them to go away. The prisoners denied that they were disorderly, and said that they were singing in a low tone when the policeman, in an offensive manner, ordered them to leave. They were slow in going and were arrested.

"You evidently have no ear for music," said Magistrate Brann to McHugh. "These fellows had a right to sing if they were orderly about it. I will give them the benefit of the doubt and discharge them."

INSPECTORS UNDER CHARGES.

An Investigation of the Acts of Messrs. Fairchild and Barrett.

A secret investigation is in progress in the Federal Building into the conduct of Capts. Fairchild and Barrett, local United States Inspectors of Steam Vessels, ordered by Gen. James A. Dumont, Chief of the Bureau of Inspection of Steam Vessels at Washington.

They are charged by the twenty local Inspectors in the Southern District of New-York with having performed work of inspection upon vessels at a distance from this port, which should have been done by their subordinates, the two men in such cases being free mileage tickets, which the Government redeems for a cash value, besides allowing them the fare they charge for the various trips.

There are other charges against the men, it is said, the exact nature of which the Inspectors refuse to state.

Keeper Obeyed Lunatic.

David Harrison of Hoboken, a lunatic, who was confined at the Snake Hill Asylum, near Jersey City, escaped on Friday, and has not since been captured. His escape was cleverly effected. Among the patients was a man who had nearly recovered. He was made an assistant to one of the Wardens, and was intrusted with the keys. Seeing him standing by the door with the keys in his hand, Harrison stepped up to him.

"Give me those keys," said he; "the Chief Warden wants to see me."

The keys were handed to him, Harrison unlocked the ward door, went down stairs, and walked out of the asylum. That was the last seen of him. It was supposed he would make his way to Hoboken, but he had not been there up to last night.

The Sound-Money Ticket in Illinois.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The regular Republican vote will give Illinois to McKinley. Many good judges profess to believe that Gen. John C. Black, the nominee of the sound-money Democrats for Governor, can beat either Altgeld or Tanner or both of them, with the votes of sound-money Democrats and of Republicans who oppose Tanner on personal grounds.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Gulf Roads Reaching for Western Business in Coal Transportation.

According to reports from Chicago, the fight for business between lines running west out of Chicago and lines running north from Gulf Mexico ports developed a new feature yesterday, and one that is causing Chicago traffic officials anxiety.

Since opening the battle last Spring, when the Gulf lines began their successful efforts to divert grain to the Gulf, the rate reductions have been confined entirely to south-bound traffic. Grain was the first freight South; then followed packing-house products and cattle. Now they are trying to get a north-bound business, and as a start to the movement they offer to carry anthracite coal from New-Orleans to Kansas City at a rate less than from Chicago to Kansas City.

The St. Louis and San Francisco yesterday announced a rate of $2.75 a ton from New-Orleans to Kansas City in connection with other St. Louis lines. The Chicago-Kansas City rate is $3 a ton. For years hard coal in Western States has moved west through Chicago and the Western lines out of Chicago have enjoyed a good business in hauling it. Chicago men realize that the Gulf lines must be made to advance their carrying charge or the former must lower their rates. The probable outcome is a reduction in the rate between Chicago and Kansas City.

Northern Pacific Sleeping Cars.

It is reported that the Pullman sleeping cars are to be discontinued by the new management of the Northern Pacific system, and that that company may cease to operate them within the next few weeks. The change is an important one, and, if made, means that the Northern Pacific intends either building its own sleeping and parlor car equipment or running Wagner coaches. The contract between the railroad and the Pullman Companies, which was made ten years ago, expires in October. It is stated by a high official that it will offer the Pullman people two propositions, either to sell the cars outright or to buy the Northern Pacific Company's shares therein. If the former proposition is agreed upon the Northern Pacific will, it is believed, build sleeping cars of its own. This will mean the outlay of a large sum of money, but if reports are correct the road stands ready to meet the expense.

Hocking Valley and Pere Marquette.

A proposed consolidation of the Hocking Valley and Flint and Père Marquette Roads is reported. Negotiations have been in progress for some time, and are now said to be about completed. W. Crapo, President of the Flint and Père Marquette Road, is the head of the consolidated company. When the plan is consummated the consolidated company will operate on a new route to the Northwest from the Ohio coal fields. The route will be via the Père Marquette to Ludington, Mich., and thence by a car ferry across Lake Michigan to Manitoba, Wis., where connections will be made with the Wisconsin Central.

Opposing Wisconsin Grain Inspection.

In a circular issued by the Great Northern Railroad, all cars of wheat reaching Superior, Wis., after Sept. 1 are forbidden to leave the company's tracks. This order taking effect simultaneously with the beginning of Wisconsin wheat inspection is regarded as significant, and its effects will be felt at once. Grain men here take it as the final action of the roads and Minnesota grain interests in their opposition to Wisconsin inspection.

Railway Men and Matters.

—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has given notice that the full commission will meet in Chicago on Sept. 21 for another and more thorough investigation of railroad methods than the one which developed surprises about two or three weeks ago. Railroads are asked to file at once copies of contracts relating to storehouses and elevators.

—The earnings of the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie for the week ended Aug. 22 were $15,898, an increase of $793 over the corresponding period of last year. Passenger receipts increased $1,081 and freights decreased $336.

—Receiver C. J. Smith of the Oregon Improvement Company says that, owing to the unfortunate silver craze, it has been deemed advisable to stop all improvements on Oregon Improvement until after election.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5:24|Sun sets...6:37|Moon rises...9:49 P. M.

HIGH WATER AUG. 30.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
11:25 A. M.	11:56 A. M.	..... A. M.
11:52 P. M.	..... P. M.	1:45 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 30.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 19
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Aug. 26
Croft	Dundee	Aug. 20
Pawnee	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Schiedam	Amsterdam	Aug. 13
Seine	London	Aug. 15
Seminole	Jacksonville	Aug. 14
Tauric	Liverpool	Aug. 27

MONDAY, AUG. 31.

City of Washington	Havana	Aug. 27
George Heaton	Gibraltar	Aug. 16
Finance	Colon	Aug. 24
Saale	Bremen	Aug. 24
State of California	Glasgow	Aug. 21
Tauric	Liverpool	Aug. 21

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1.

Alamo	Galveston	Aug. 25
Biela	St. Lucia	Aug. 22
Friesland	Antwerp	Aug. 23
J. W. Taylor	St. Lucia	Aug. 25

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2.

Aachen	Bremen	Aug. 21
Havel	Bremen	Aug. 25
Seguranca	Havana	Aug. 25
Taormina	Hamburg	Aug. 19
Teutonic	Liverpool	Aug. 26

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Panama	Aug. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Advance	Aug. 31	Colon	26 Broadway.
Seminole	Sept. 1	Charleston	Pier 29 N. R.
Aurania	Sept. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Sept. 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 2	S'th'mpton	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Sept. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Sept. 2	Havana	113 Wall St.
Caracas	Sept. 2	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Normannia	Sept. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Schiedam	Sept. 3	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
State of Cal	Sept. 4	Glasgow	38 Broadway.
Etruria	Sept. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Sept. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Sept. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
City of Rome	Sept. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Sept. 5	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Saale	Sept. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Dania	Sept. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Sept. 5	Fern'buco	301 Prod. Exc.
Havel	Sept. 9	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Sept. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Sept. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Sept. 10	Hamburg	57 Broadway.
Werkendam	Sept. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Finance	Sept. 10	Colon	26 Broadway.
Hildebrand	Sept. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Veendam	Sept. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Anchoria	Sept. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Sept. 12	Genoa	4 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Sept. 12	Liverpool	37 Broadway.
Palatia	Sept. 12	Hamburg	1 Broadway.
Mobile	Sept. 12	London	3 Bowling Gr.
Normandie	Sept. 12	Havre	135 Front St.
Venezuela	Sept. 12	La Guayra	2 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Sept. 15	Bremen	6 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Sept. 16	S'th'mpton	29 Broadway.
Britannic	Sept. 16	Liverpool	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Sept. 16	Antwerp	39 Broadway.
Edam	Sept. 17	Amsterdam	53 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Sept. 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Sept. 19	Glasgow	4 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Sept. 19	Liverpool	2 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Sept. 19	Bremen	6 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Sept. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Massachusetts	Sept. 19	Fern'buco	301 Prod. Exc.
Wordsworth	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Obdam	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Paraia	Sept. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Spree	Sept. 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Sept. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Saturday, Aug. 29.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) Marshall, Hull, Aug. 19, with mdse and passengers to Sanderson & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Handel, (Br.,) Penrice, Santos July 27, via St. Lucia 20th, with mdse to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 P. M.

SS Asiatic Prince, (Br., Capt. Anderson, Santos Aug. 1, via Rio Janeiro, with mdse and passengers to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS City of Rome, Young, Glasgow, via Moville, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Ferguson, Liverpool Aug. 22, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:48 A. M.

SS Cacique, (Br.,) Beall, Antofogasta June 23, via Punta Arenas July 29, with mdse to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Prins Willem III., (Dutch,) Van der Est, Paramaribo Aug. 6, via Port au Prince, with mdse and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:25 A. M.

SS British King, (Br.,) O'Hagan, Antwerp Aug. 16, with mdse to Sanderson & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 1:10 A. M.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Cook, Cardiff Aug. 15, via Swansea, with mdse to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:55 A. M.

SS Sandhill, (Br.) Williams, Sourabaya June 26, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to order—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Elwick, (Br.,) Clark, Huelva Aug. 9, via Gibraltar, with copper ore to Naller & Co.—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS George W. Clyde, Chichester, Jacksonville Aug. 26, via Charleston, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Sailed.

SS Oneida, for Wilmington and Georgetown; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Old Dominion, for Newport News and Richmand; Nueces, for Key West and Galveston; Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; City of Augusta, for Savannah; El Norte, for New-Orleans; Ems, for Naples; Spaarndam, for Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Sorrento, for Hamburg; New-York, for Southampton; Lucania, for Liverpool, via Queenstown; Persia, for Hamburg; Jason, for Montego Bay; Saratoga, for Havana and Mexican ports; Buffalo, for Hull; Donna Maria, for Lisbon and Oporto, via Azores; Norge, for Stettin and Copenhagen; Mississippi, for Glasgow; Yumuri, for St. Marc and Santa Martha; Alps, for Gonaives, Cape Haiti, and Jeremie; Alvena, for Port Limon and Greytown.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Capt. von Collen, from New-York Aug. 19 for Bremen, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Falsdon Hall, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, sld. from Mauritius for New-York Aug. 11.

SS Oscar II., (Norw.,) Capt. Arnesen, sld. from Cape Town for New-York Aug. 22.

SS Clintonia, (Br.,) Capt. Bulman, from Palermo, sld. from Gibraltar for New-York Aug. 28.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Hadwin, sld. from Venice for New-York Aug. 20.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, sld. from Liverpool for New-York yesterday.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New-York Aug. 8, arr. at Swinemunde Aug. 26.

SS Carib Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, arr. at Santos Aug. 27.

SS Bonn, (Ger.,) Capt. Winkel, from New-York Aug. 15, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New-York Aug. 20, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York Aug. 16, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New-York Aug. 18, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Howick Hall, (Br.,) Capt. Kilvert, from New-York Aug. 5 for Shanghai, arr. at Port Said today.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, sld. from Southampton for New-York to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 1:30 P. M.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Delonele, sld. from Havre for New-York to-day.

SS Italia, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from Mediterranean ports, sld. from Gibraltar for New-York yesterday.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS American, (Br.,) Capt. Wallace, from New-York, via Cape Town, &c., arr. at Port Natal to-day.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, from New-York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 10 P. M. yesterday.

An Entire Change.

From The Chicago Record.

"Who is that grumpy man? He doesn't say an agreeable word to anybody."

"He is a railroad passenger agent taking a vacation."

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 5 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn,* via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Lahn";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Ireland, (letters only,) per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Aurania.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis,* via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Normannia,* via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne,* via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg must be directed "per Saale";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome,")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SUNDAY.—At 6 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Panama, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Panama.")

MONDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 12 M for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Lisbonense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Lisbonense";) at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, Petit Goave, and Jeremie, per steamship Delaware; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, via Curacao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas; at 12 M for Inagua and Haiti, per steamship Seguranca; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Nasmyth, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Nasmyth";) at 5 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 10 AM for Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III.";) at 5:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 16 and up to Sept. 1 at 8:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 12 at 7:30 AM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Umbria, with British mails for Australia,) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $60 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 1, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Sept. 22, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Sept. 8, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 29, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Sept. 15, 10 AM | Havel, Tues., Oct. 6, 10 AM
HERBURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Sadie, Sat., Sept. 5, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Sept. 19, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Sept. 12, 10 AM | Fulda, Sept. 26, 10 AM
Werra, Sept. 19,

RACING FOR A SILVER CUP

NEW-YORK MODEL YACHT CLUB TO HAVE A REGATTA.

First Performance of Its Kind in This City—Headquarters of the Club Organization in Central Park—You May See Models of the Defender, Vigilant, and Valkyrie III. Sudding Before the Breeze—Model Yacht Sailing a Science.

A yacht race for which nearly every contesting boat has been especially built will take place near New-York Sept. 13. It will be the most interesting event of its kind this year, and particularly memorable in the annals of the yacht club, because it will be the first regatta in which the members have ever participated. It is probable the public has never heard of the club or its boats, for many of the latter are built on the lines of the Defender, the Valkyrie, and other crack first-raters of international fame. Tiffany has made a beautiful cup for the occasion, and two pennants will be among the second-class prizes. The race will be made a gala event, and the families of all the yachtsmen will be on hand to applaud the winner. It will, in fact, be the first regular annual regatta of the New-York Model Yacht Club, and its course will be over the waters of Flushing Bay.

The New-York Model Yacht Club is not yet one year old, but it already has twenty members, all owning and sailing sloop-rigged yachts measuring over thirty-five inches on the water line. The club, with its fleet, may be seen out in force any bright day on Conservatory Lake, in Central Park, near East Seventy-sixth Street. The members all have individual permits from the Park Board to use the lake for the purpose. Saturdays and Sundays, during the Summer, are the principal sailing days. The club and its boats are managed on precisely the same rules as, for instance, the New-York Yacht Club. There is a Commodore, a Vice Commodore, and a regular set of minor officers, each of whom carries his individual pennant at the masthead. Each member also has a private pennant, which he carries on all occasions. The yachts themselves are built on lines similar to those of the international boats, and quite as much care and attention are required for their construction as for that of the yachts of which they are the prototypes.

But, while model yachts are like large yachts in many particulars, they are different in that they require more science for their manipulation. A "model" yachtsman always pretends to look down upon the achievements of the ordinary yachtsman. He will tell you that it is one thing to operate a boat of the size of the Colonia or the Vigilant, on which there is a man for every rope, but that it is quite another and far more difficult feat to manipulate a model yacht, which, when it has left the hands of its owner, must in a measure pass out of his control, or at least be operated at a very long range. When we come to look into these claims of the model yachtsmen it is found that, while the contention is a little strained, he is able to perform some really wonderful feats with his small boat. On almost any day you may see a yachtsman on Conservatory Lake haul his boat for a point on the opposite shore and touch that point within the space of a foot. Nor is this considered at all wonderful. The sails and the steering gear of a model yacht are operated automatically up to a certain point, but beyond this point everything depends upon the skill and the science of the yachtsman. There must be adjustments, trial bouts, and readjustments before a race is even attempted, and even then the intuition of the manipulator enters largely into play.

The steering gear of a model yacht is operated directly by the sail. The helm is attached to the mainsail boom by a piece of cord. The helm, however, instead of pointing toward the bow of the boat, as in ordinary yachts, points toward the stern. As the sail fills and the yacht bears away on its course, the tendency under ordinary circumstances would be for the boat to come up into the eye of the wind, but the action of the sail as it fills pulls the helm, and, consequently, the rudder, around, counteracts the windward motion of the boat, and keeps it straight away on its course. It remains with the yachtsman, however, to determine how far the helm shall be pulled from side to side by the sail. Small guide screws on each side of the boat enable him to determine the length of the pull, and it is at this science and intuition will be most needed, for, of course, different strengths and directions of the wind will have different results upon the action of the boat.

Altogether, the claim of the model yachtsman is that his is perfectly competent to manage a large yacht, but that a vice versa arrangement is not always possible. For instance, when the veteran used to manipulating large yachts sees a model yacht running before the wind his first question will be, "Why don't you ease your forward sheets?" He has always been used, in flying before the wind, to letting every line run. The sails of his boat then fill out almost like balloons, and the boat tears away through the water like mad. The model yachtsman, on the other hand, never eases a forward sheet. He lets his main sheet line run clear he is doing all he dares do. The difference is this: On a large yacht every forward sheet rope is attended by some of the crew, and may be hauled taut at the word of command. The steersman also will be able to keep the boat before the wind. On a model yacht, however, a rudder four feet long or more would not be able to keep the boat from describing a circle if it is allowed to stand of its own accord before the wind. Every forward sheet must then be held taut to make up for the lack of instant control.

It will thus be seen that the science of model yacht sailing is not nearly so exact as it might otherwise be, and that the pastime requires a great deal of deep study. The wonder of it is that New-Yorkers have not given it more attention than it has received, and that our only model yacht club should be less than one year old. Brooklyn has a club, to be sure, but the waters of the Central Park lakes offer a facility to New-Yorkers which has been too much neglected. Many small boats have been sailed during years past dotting the surface of Conservatory Lake, but they have been the playthings of children, and very little science, if any at all, has entered into their construction and manipulation. No minors are allowed, however, to become members of the New-York Model Yacht Club, and most of the members as they stand have been or are members of some of the regular or ordinary yachting associations manipulating boats on the various waters near the New-York.

Three classes of yachts are manipulated by the members of the Model Yacht Club. The first class embraces all yachts of over 41 and under 43 inches of load water line. The second class embraces all yachts of over 38 and under 40 inches of load water line. The third class embraces all yachts of over 35 and under 37 inches of load water line. There is a class for schooners, but none is owned in the club at present. The following is a complete list of the yachts operated by the club, their individual owners, and their accredited load water line:

FIRST CLASS.

Yacht and Owner.	Load Water Line.
Ethel, William Murray	41 inches
Vision, W. E. Blauvelt	42½ inches
Colonia, D. O'Connor	42 inches
Nete, H. H. Murray	42 inches
Sirene, F. J. Sweeney	42 inches
Pilgrim, T. Tate	43½ inches
Defender, J. J. Murphy	44 inches

SECOND CLASS.

Iyena, F. J. Sweeney	38 inches
Dorothy, C. Cassidy	37½ inches
Corsair, W. E. Blauvelt	38 inches
Not yet named, Paul McKelvey	38 inches
Ione, F. J. Sweeney	38 inches
Mystery, E. H. Smith	37⅝ inches
Vineta, W. H. Alroy-Dixie	36 inches
Nelson, G. T. Worley	36 inches
Vixen, B. O'Neill	36 inches
Lena O., William Ogle	37 inches
Mary J. A. Wolf	37 inches
Nellie, J. J. Smyth	37 inches
Swan, E. Weber	36 inches
Imp, T. J. Sweeney	36 inches

THIRD CLASS.

Snake, E. Weber	36 inches
Mystery, E. H. Smith	37⅝ inches
Vineta, W. H. Alroy-Dixie	36 inches
Nelson, G. T. Worley	36 inches
Vixen, B. O'Neill	36 inches
Lena O., William Ogle	37 inches
Mary J. A. Wolf	37 inches
Nellie, J. J. Smyth	37 inches
Swan, E. Weber	36 inches
Imp, T. J. Sweeney	36 inches

It will be noticed that some of the measurements vary so as to be apparently out of class. This, however, will be found to adjust itself in practice when the dimensions of the sail is placed in comparison with the hull area. The proper dimensions is obtained by dividing the square of the sail area by two, adding the length of water line, and again dividing by two. This sometimes gives certain boats an advantage, enabling them to sail in a class carrying a smaller sail area. But ample opportunity is given the members to provide against undue advantage. The racing rules are as severe and as rigidly adhered to as are those used in the international yacht contests. Here are some racing rules which are interesting, and which will serve to throw some light on the methods to be pursued Sept. 13:

Time Allowance—The larger yacht shall allow the smaller yacht time in which the corrected length only shall be taxed. It is to be taxed at the rate of ten seconds to the inch for a one-mile course.

Limit of Time—The limit of time for making a race over the club course shall be 20 minutes for first-class yachts, 22 minutes for second-class yachts, 25 minutes for third-class yachts. An interval not exceeding thirty minutes shall be allowed between the races for different classes. At the expiration of which time any yacht not ready to start will be ruled out of the race for that class.

Racing—All races shall start from or across an imaginary line drawn between anchored buoys, thence to and around a buoy anchored not less than one-quarter of a mile from line of starting, returning over the same course and finishing at the starting line. Starting and finishing buoys shall be set about fifty feet apart at right angles with the line of the course. About fifteen feet behind the starting line a buoy shall be set which shall fly a white flag, astern of which all yachts shall be released and shall cross the starting line under full headway. There shall be a preparatory signal given, and, shortly after, the starting signal shall be given.

A limit of two minutes shall be allowed for the yachts to cross the starting line. The time of each yacht must be taken as it crosses the line within the limit of time. The time of all yachts that cross after the time limit shall be taken as having started at the expiration of the limit. Should any two or three yachts foul during the race, such race must be sailed over again, unless, in the opinion of the Regatta Committee, the fouling yachts did not stand a fair chance to win such a race. Should any yachts while in a race foul a buoy, such yachts must be sailed around said buoy again from the proper direction, provided the owner desires to continue the race.

It will be seen from the above that very little is left to chance in model yacht racing, and that the various events are taken very seriously by the members. Two pistol shots—one to get ready and one to go—are the signals for the starting of the race. All yachts must pass over the starting line when the time is called. The time of a yacht is calculated as from the base of the mast and so expert are some of the yachtsmen in handling their boats that they will have the nose of their little vessels within an inch or two of the line when the signal is given. This is withal a hazardous practice, for should the vessel be the least bit over the line it would have to be brought back and resturted. The yachtsmen follow their yachts in rowboats in order to keep them on their course should they accidentally get out of it. There is one rule, however, which generally makes the yachtsmen very careful to so train his boat that it will complete the course without any assistance from its owner; for, if a yacht owner touches his boat in any way whatsoever while it is sailing, ten seconds is deducted from the time made by his yacht. Many a boat which has come in ahead of all others has lost the race because of the large number of "touches" given it by its owner. It is, therefore, a matter of some importance that the working of the rudder and the sails shall be provided for, and adjusted before the yacht starts.

The course over which the yachts of the New-York Model Yacht Club will sail on Sept. 13 will be one-half mile to windward and return. In beating to windward the yachts are generally very close-hauled. The main boom is secured to the deck by a loop of cord. This loop fits in a slot on the end of the main boom, and it can be released by a slight pull. In beating out to the stake boat, which, by the way, is a rowboat, carrying a flag, the yachts generally will manage their own course without the aid of the sailor. Coming home before the wind it is different. Having seen that his yacht will safely round the stakeboat, the yachtsman stations himself on the opposite side of the return leg of the course. Then as his yacht swings around he raises an oar or long stick, and with one stroke knocks the loop out of the slot in the end of the main boom; the sail immediately fills, and swings around dead before the wind, pulling the compensating rudder to port or starboard, as the case may be, and tearing away home at full speed.

The speeds attained by these little boats are not to be despised. A mile and a quarter has frequently been made in less than eight minutes, and once on the Hudson a model yacht was smashed on the rocks because its owners—two swift oarsmen in a rowboat—could not catch her. The New-York Model Yacht Club has been in a measure handicapped because of the limited area of Conservatory Lake in Central Park, but it is expected that some good records will be broken on Sept. 13. Flushing Bay has very little, if any, running tide, and if the weather proves propitious the event should be signalized by some god results. There is a grove near the racing ground, and the families of the yachtsmen will picnic within sight of the course, and make the day one of general outdoor enjoyments.

T. J. Sweeney of 522 West Fifty-second Street is Commodore of the club. E. Weber of 203 West Sixty-first Street is Vice Commodore. W. H. Alroy-Dixie is Secretary, and C. T. Worley of 67 West End Avenue is Treasurer.

The Regatta Committee is composed of Messrs. Sweeney, Smith, Weber, and Ogle. The club was organized in November, 1895, by Messrs. Smith, Weber, Worley, Smythe, Dixie, Sweeney, Hildebrande, and Wolf. It will appoint a Judge and two time keepers. The official measurer is J. J. Murphy, who fills the same office for the Columbia Yacht Club.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—8 P. M.—Forecast for Sunday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair and warmer, followed by local showers in extreme northern portion Sunday evening or night, southerly winds. EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair and warmer, southerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair and slightly warmer, winds shifting to southerly. WEST VIRGINIA, generally fair, northeasterly winds, becoming variable; slightly warmer.

NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, northeasterly winds, warmer in the interior. EASTERN FLORIDA, local rain, northeasterly winds. GEORGIA, fair, except local showers in extreme southern portion, easterly winds, slightly warmer. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, generally fair, but probably local rains on the coast, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, followed by local showers in northern portion, easterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers, cooler, northerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, northerly to westerly winds. INDIAN TERRITORY and OKLAHOMA, fair, southerly winds, shifting to northerly. ARKANSAS, fair, northerly winds, shifting to easterly, warmer. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, possibly local showers in extreme western portions; northerly winds, becoming variable.

WEST VIRGINIA, fair, but increasing cloudiness, warmer, southerly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, but probably light local showers along the lakes, warmer, light to fresh southwesterly winds. INDIANA, generally fair, but with increasing cloudiness, southerly winds. ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, and IOWA, partly cloudy weather, possibly light local showers, slightly warmer, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, local showers, but fair most of the day in southern portion, warmer, light to fresh southwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, local showers, followed by fair weather, light to fresh southwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, possibly preceded by light local showers in eastern portion, light to fresh southwesterly winds.

KANSAS and NEBRASKA, conditions are favorable for light local showers, partly cloudy weather, warmer in eastern and cooler in western portions, variable winds. COLORADO, local showers, followed by fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable. WYOMING, generally fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, slightly cooler in southern portion, westerly winds. NORTH and SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, northerly to easterly winds. MONTANA, fair, westerly winds, cooler in Western portion.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast at Norfolk section.

An Indian at the Dentist's.

From The Boston Herald.

"An Indian came to my office and had a tooth filled and another extracted," said a Waterville (Me.) dentist Monday. "This dentist went on to say that he had been practicing dentistry for over thirty years, and this is the first time in all his experience he had ever done any work for an Indian or had ever known of an Indian having anything done to his teeth.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Auction Transactions and Mortgage Records for the Week.

The sales of real estate at auction during the last week amounted to $440,977. In the corresponding week of 1895 they were $271,340.

There were recorded during the week 190 mortgages, for $1,892,531, of which 77, for $971,895, were at 5 per cent.; 101, for $491,666, were at more, and 12, for $429,000, were at less. Last year, in the corresponding week, there were recorded 191 mortgages, for $3,555,238, of which 82, for $1,809,525, were at 5 per cent.; 90, for $1,413,713, were at more, and 19, for $341,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Aug. 31.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Welton C. Percy, referee, 337 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 362 feet east of Second Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,640.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 509 West End Avenue, west side, 90.8 feet north of Ninety-second Street, 15 by 100, four-story American-basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,950; on prior mortgage, $17,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 227 East Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 102.2, three-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $15,840.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 36 to 40 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $19,600; on prior mortgage, $15,000.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Marcella Farrell to lot on west side of Second, or Pleasant, Avenue, William's Bridge, known as Lot 47 on map of Olinville.

THURSDAY, Sept. 3.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Herbert S. Ogden, referee, 70 South Street, southwest corner of Peyster Street, 26 by about 60; by about 26 by about 50, five-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $52,575.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William C. Breed, referee, 2,915 Eighth Avenue, west side, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $20,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, 148 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 457 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,755.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, three-story brownstone building, with store. Due on judgment, $12,900.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, leasehold of 740 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 100, two four-story brick tenements, with stores.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 4.3 feet west of Boulevard, for a one-story frame toilet room; by Mary A. Pinckney of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; Margaret Nagaugast, lessee; cost, $115.

St. Ann's Avenue, northwest corner of Westchester Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, by Well & Mayer of 36 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner; cost, $61,000.

Nos. 22 and 24 Hicks Street and 50 and 50½ Bowery, by William Kramer of 524 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner, alterations to a three-and-a-half-story concert hall, (Atlantic Garden;) cost, $15,000.

No. 6 to 10 East Thirteenth Street, by A. Pollard of 417 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, and R. S. O'Loughlin of 128 West Seventy-seventh Street, owners, alterations to a six-story brick warehouse and storage; cost, $7,000.

No. 1,129 Broadway, by estate of Edward J. King of 97 Greene Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $400.

No. 97 Oliver Street, by Miss J. H. Barber and M. L. Schlesinger, owners, alterations to a four-story brick hotel and dwelling; cost, $50.

No. 316 East Sixty-third Street, by Francis A. Lederle of 345 East Tenth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and hotel; cost, $500.

No. 509 Eleventh Avenue, by Sebastian Dorfmueller of 500 Eleventh Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,002 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, by Christian L. Aehler, owner, alterations to a five-story brick and stone store and basement; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 361 and 363 West Forty-sixth Street, by estate of Henry Astor of 290 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, owner, alterations to two three-story brick dwellings; cost, $150.

Belden Point, City Island, by W. Wallander of 816 Park Avenue, Mount Vernon, owner, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

Elton Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, by Joseph H. Johum of 340 Elton Avenue, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $200.

No. 1,181 Forest Avenue, by William L. Hopwood of 1,181 Forest Avenue, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling and office; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Aug. 29.

76TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 12.6x92.2; John Delahunty, referee, to Edward Dodd $2,500

DECATUR AV, e s, 300 ft s of Scott Av, 50x120; John Whalen to P. W. Briggs .. 2,700

SAME PROPERTY—Caroline A. Walsh and another to John Whalen 1

DECATUR AV, e s, 350 ft s of Scott Av, 50x120; Luis J. Phelps, as assignee, to same 2,600

VANDERBILT AV, w s, 69 ft n of 176th St, 46x100; Donald McLean and another to William Montgomery 1

MINFORD PLACE, e s, Lots 735 and 736, map of Section C, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Alfred Ericson 100

111TH ST, s s, 137 ft e of 5th Av, 27x100.11; Christine Theurer and another to Rosa Stricher 26,000

MOTT AV, e s, at boundary line between lands of Henry L. Morris and lands formerly of Jordan L. Mott, 50x108; Ezekiel M. Pritchard and wife to John T. Pritchard 17,962

155TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Robert Garnes and wife to Leopold Weiss 100

TRINITY AV, e s, 450 ft s of 156th St, 25x75.6; Emma L. Grant to Charles Pilchie 900

HOME ST, n s, 140.6 ft n w of 169th St, 25x49.6x25x60.2; Christian W. Petersen, Jr., to Christian W. Petersen, Sr. 1

145TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 75x100; William Harris to William E. Deering 1

8TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 32x100; William J. Lawrence, referee, to Henry J. Braker 100

140TH ST, s s, 575 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x158..6x88.8x182; Rufus G. Beardsley, referee, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York 10,500

3D AV, 1,439; Joshua Hunnes and another to Anna F. Finch 1

BROOK AV, s w corner of 161st St, —x—x56.8x—x—; Mary Redlein to the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company 1

STANTON ST, n s, 87.6 ft w of Sheriff St, 18.9x80; Lena Davis to Hilda Davis. 1

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, s s, 300 ft n w of Fleetwood Av, 100x125; Catherine Bigley, individually and as executrix, to Fannie E. Lawrence 1

JANSEN AV, s s, 166 ft w of Wicker Place, 0.8x75; Frederick P. Hummel and wife to Henry Bormann 1

Recorded Leases.

LION, Carrie, to Daniel Moriarty and another; 629 1st Av, 2 2-3 years $900

Recorded Mortgages.

BOWNE, William W., to Elizabeth F. Willets; s e corner of John St and Berrian Av, 1 year $200

COHN, Joseph, and wife to Jacob Ruppert; 245 Bleecker St, collateral 5,500

DENMARK, William S., to Anita Pinto; 517 East 116th St, 1 year 500

ERICSON, Alfred, to Matilda R. Brown; e s of Minford Place, Lots 735 and 736, Section C, Vyse estate, 3 years, (two mortgages) 6,000

SAME to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; same property, 1 year, (two mortgages) 700

BARNETT, Harry W., to John W. Ritchie; s e corner of Park Av and 171st St, 3 months $50

HAWKES, Henry, to William H. Simonson; n s of 113th St, 150 ft w of 8th Av, demand 2,500

PERKINS, Hannah E., to Lawrence Hurlburt; s s of Valentine Av, 275.5 ft n of Central Av, 3 years 500

RITCHIE, Charles, to Emma L. Grant; e s of Trinity Av, 450 ft s of 156th St, 5 years 700

THE PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER Realty Company to Mary Redlein; s w corner of Brook Av and 161st St, 1 year .. 10,000

VETH, Reoline, to Dollar Savings Bank; n s of 155th St, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 2,000

WEIS, Leopold, to Robert Gaines; s s of 153th St, 350 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 5 years 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

COOK, William B., to Helen McIntyre $1

SIMPSON, John R., to Henry and Hyman Sonn 1

Lis Pendens.

RAILROAD AV, e s, 465.3 ft n of 135th St, 19.11x78.11x18.10x84.6; Railroad Av, e s, 425.6 ft n of 135th St, 19.10x60.11x95.7; Railroad Av, e s, 445.5 ft n of 135th St, 19.10x84.6x19x90; August Belmont and others against Eugene Stone and others, (three actions to foreclose mortgages.)

106TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of Park Av, 23x100.11; William H. Macy, Jr., and others, executors, &c., against Edward C. Thatcher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

106TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; W. Everit Macy against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ORCHARD ST, n e cor of 3d Av, 125x131.2, being Plot 99, map of Claremont; Madison Av, s w corner of Crescent Av, being Lot 89, map of Belmont Village; Arthur Av, corner 181st St, 50x100, being south ½ of Lot 19, map of Oak Tree Plot; Andrew J. Wightman against Elbert O. Smith and others, (dissolution of partnership.)

BOWERY, 216; Anna A. Bradford and others, trustees, against Christian M. Hoeffler, (action to remove cloud on title.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

CONGRESS ST, w s, 75 ft s of West Houston St, 50x125.1; Poppke & Son against J. M. Williams, owner; Crossman & Rague, contractors $665

1ST AV, 1,433; John Bremner against Gens & Aker, as contractors 50

115TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 50x100; Alyea & Hughes against Giudita Cavinato, owner and contractor; Christopher Cavinato, contractor 44

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 29 and 30; 74th St, 319 to 323, and 75th St, 318 and 320 West; Nathan Hutkoff against Clarence N. Boyd, as contractor 590

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 31 ft w of Eagle Av, 50x100; Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against Patrick A. Donohue, owner and contractor 40

5TH AV, s w corner of 134th St, 100 x100; Pennsylvania Buff Brick and Tile Company against Gunder Johnson, owner and contractor 1,125

112TH ST, n s, and 113th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 75x200; same against Frederick O. Johannesen, owner and contractor 530

CONCORD ST, w s, 125 ft s of Kossuth Av, 20x100; Frank Vanpelt against Henry Ratjen, as contractor 455

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—CLARENCE N. BOYD.—Clarence N. Boyd, dealer in glass, at 147 Varick Street, made an assignment yesterday to William B. Shearman without preference. He began business on his own account five years ago. He is a son of the late Edward A. Boyd, who was for many years a leading dealer in this line. Most of his supplies came from out-of-town manufacturers. A mechanic's lien was filed against him yesterday for $390 in favor of Nathan Hutkoff.

—O. L. GEER & CO.—Judgment for $12,577 was entered yesterday against Oliver L. Geer, James C. Hutchison, and Moritz Guggenheimer, all of O. L. Geer & Co., brokers, at 60 Wall Street, in favor of William Hacker for balance due on three notes made in Philadelphia on Nov. 21, 1895, and payable in three, and four months after date. The summons was not served on Mr. Geer, but was served on the other two defendants. The firm, it is said, was dissolved on April 27.

—ABRAHAM GREENBERG.—Abraham Greenberg, dealer in pants, at 450 Second Avenue, who made an assignment on June 10, had his property reassigned to him yesterday.

Out-of-Town Business Troubles.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR COMPANY.—The George H. Taylor Company of Chicago, one of the largest paper houses in the West, failed yesterday, the First National Bank of Chicago taking possession. The bank holds a trust chattel mortgage for $17,500, and other mortgages aggregating $40,000 have been given. The affairs of the company were recently placed in the hands of a trustee, but the matter was not made public until yesterday. No statement has been prepared, but attorneys for the company estimate the liabilities at $150,000 to $160,000, with assets problematical. The members of the firm are George H. Taylor, Newton W. Taylor, and James T. Mix. It was organized in 1888. The cause of the failure is stringency of the money market and hard times.

H. C. PEARSON PACKING COMPANY.—The H. C. Pearson Packing Company and the Aughinbaugh Canning Company, oyster and fruit packers, assigned to-day for the benefit of their creditors. Vernon Cook and Thomas G. Cranwell were named as trustees. Bond was fixed at $200,000 in the former case, and $10,000 in the Aughinbaugh concern. The assets and liabilities cannot be ascertained, but it is thought that the creditors of both companies will be paid in full.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered yesterday in this city, the name of the debtor being given first:

CATARACT MILLING COMPANY and Charles B. Gaskill—Isaac Pick 340.69

DIACK, William—E. McConnell $712.12

DIEHL, Balthasar—E. H. Smith 243.89

DRISCOLL, C. V.—C. E. Pell 99.38

FLANNERY, Thomas E.—C. & E. Schlesinger 131.24

GEER, Oliver L., James C. Hutchinson, and Moritz Lippman—W. Hacker 12,577.60

GRIOT, George, and Morris Lowenstein—Cuban Packing Company 293.75

HAYES, Thomas F.—E. Ulmann 115.80

HUNT, George L.—Derwiller & Street & Co. 115.80

IVES, Charles A.—L. Loewus 640.00

KAYSER, Jacob J.—C. B. Smith & Co .. 162.00

KOPTA, Anthony—J. G. Gilling 889.97

MARTYN, Agnes, and G. E.—F. J. Lancaster 86.67

McALLISTER, Alexander — Wheeler, Bradstreet & Co 152.66

MEDBURY, De Witt J.—Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company 104.51

MINER, Henry Clay, Jr., and Walter P. Robertson—New-York and Pennsylvania Company 672.52

PREUSSE, Julius—The Twelfth Ward Bank 1,567.00

PFEIFFER, H.—Hilson Company 72.34

PURDY, Henry W., and George W. Lamb—Mount Morris Electric Company. 166.90

RASKIN, Abraham—I. Abramson 75.00

REICH, Benjamin—S. Colgate 107.25

THATCHER, Edward C.—W. Schmalzbach 166.00

THE AMUSEMENT MACHINE COMPANY—W. W. Rosenfield 790.59

THEISS, George, and John H., Alice M., Katie, and Charles Wahn—W. S. Burt. 1,522.23

THE LIBERTY CYCLE COMPANY—Sager Manufacturing Company 1,676.66

THOMPSON, Joseph—I. Steinhardt 822.21

THWAITE, Henry L.—S. Kessler 540.00

UNDERHILL, Frank H.—M. Merklin .. 280.72

UNDERHILL, Frank H.—M. Merklin .. 107.00

WEINSTEIN, Isaac H., and Louis—J. Gordon 1,287.30

WEISS, M., and J. Frisch—D. Feldman 108.50

WERNER, Charles—H. J. Hinck 654.43

SAME—C. B. Barnes 202.83

WETZEL, William—Goodyear's India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company. 116.20

WHELPLEY, Augustus H.—A. G. Goldwait 172.76

WINANT, Oliver C., and S. Decker—J. H. Mohlmann Company 115.45

YERBY COTTIER NON-REFILLABLE Bottle Company—E. F. Gleason Manufacturing Company 220.80

ZITTEL, Frederick B.—G. Bussing 274.70

More Interesting Than Credible.

From The London Telegraph.

Perhaps there is among the great capitals of civilization no more celebrated, no more beautiful street than Piccadilly. The origin of its name is still disputed, although the interpretation given by the Hon. F. Byng, once universally known as "Poodle" Byng, on account of the curliness of his hair, will serve as well as any other.

He held that, rather more than two centuries ago, it was Charles II.'s habit, when he took his morning's walk in the Green Park, to buy some cakes or turnovers from an old woman with whom he exchanged many a merry jest, and who kept her booth on a spot opposite to the present site of Apsley House. These cakes were called "pickadills," and from this circumstance the fashionable western artery of London was supposed by "Poodle" Byng to have taken its name.

"Poodle" Byng's ashes repose in St. James's Church, which Sir Christopher Wren regarded as one of his most successful structures, not far from the grave of that celebrated roué and voluptuary, the last Duke of Queensberry, better known as "Old Q.," or the "Star of Piccadilly," whose dishonored bones repose beneath the communion table.

MINISTER IN DISGRACE.

Recommendation and Resolutions of Regret Withdrawn.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 29.—After a long debate and stormy meeting that disrupted the congregation of the Christian Free Baptist Church, the Rev. Amos A. Williams was dismissed at the beginning of the present year, and a letter of recommendation was granted to him. In February, when the Rev. Mr. Williams retired from his pastorate, the church gave him a letter and passed resolutions of regret.

Last evening at a special meeting of the church the members voted unanimously to rescind its vote passed in January, whereby it granted a letter of recommendation, and also unanimously voted to nullify the letter itself. They also voted to withdraw their support from the resolutions commendatory and regretful, passed at the February meeting upon the retirement of the pastor.

Acts of immorality are charged against the former pastor.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ATTENTION OF THOSE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING

a strictly high-class residence is specially invited to the thoroughly constructed, beautifully finished, carefully planned dwellings just completed on 77TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH & MADISON AVS., THE CHOICEST residence section of the city.

These houses are each 25 feet wide, on both the American basement and high-stoop plans, and vary in exterior and interior arrangement and design.

They have steel floor beams and fire-proof brick arches, passenger elevators, abundant light, and perfect ventilation.

Also.

PRIVATE STABLE,

NO. 111 EAST 77TH ST., NEAR PARK AV., SIZE 25x100.

3 stories in height, with marble front, Basement arranged for exercising horses.

Descriptive pamphlets and permits on application to

McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY, ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS, 384 PARK AV., NEAR 53D.

Firm of LEONARD J. CARPENTER

Gives special attention to collection of rents and general management of property.

41 Liberty St. & 1,181 3d Av.

D. Y. SWAINSON, A. H. CARPENTER, C. L. CARPENTER.

PORTER & CO., REAL ESTATE, 159 West 125th Street.

AUCTIONEER, AGENT.

Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE, 9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

MUST SELL FOUR 4-STORY PRIVATE houses, 97th St., between 8th and Columbus; $1,000 each over institution 5 per cent. mortgage, taxes 1896 deducted; one vacant; will separate. LLOYD PERRY, 198 Broadway.

ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH AV.—Full-sized American basement dwelling; thoroughly modern, open nickel plumbing, electric lights, &c.; elaborately furnished; apply to GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE, 509 5th Av. 9 Pine St.

MURRAY HILL.—American basement; excellent order; electric light; open nickel plumbing; price reduced. GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE, 9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

53D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Dwelling, dining-room extension, hard wood throughout; perfect order. GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE, 9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

LENOX HILL, ADJOINING 5TH AV.—Several desirable dwellings never been offered before. GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE, 9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

83D ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—Modern dwelling; perfect order; will be sold at sacrifice. GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE, 9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

WANTED—Particulars of houses for sale and to rent for our Fall lists. GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE, 9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

5TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—Extra wide corner. GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE, 9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

PARK AV., BELOW 40TH ST.—Medium-size dwelling; fine order; B. P. extension. GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE, 9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$16,000.—RARE OPPORTUNITY; EXCHANGE for New-York property; 160 acres, near Colfax, Placer Co., Central California; 28 acres Tokay grapes, (18,750 vines,) 10 years' old; 1,500 Crawford peaches, 9 years old; 900 Bartlett pears, 7 years old; 600 3 and 6 year old Kelsey plums; 8 acres hay; 100 acres uncleared, upon which are two gold mines, one of which has assayed $20 per ton 30 feet from the surface; $2,500 house, (new;) all outbuildings, farming implements, &c.; crop this year will sell or $4,000,

RIDING MUSCLES

HOW TO MAKE THE SPORT BENEFICIAL AND HOW INJURIOUS.

The Principles of Locomotion Simply Explained—The Mechanism of the Muscular System of Man and the Difference Between an Animal and a Machine—Good Effects of the Exercise if the Wheel Is Used with Moderation.

Although it is generally supposed that all fairly well educated people understand the principal facts in relation to the structure of the human body, the expressions used in conversation, as well as the writings of many who are more or less conspicuous in sporting matters, lead one to believe that in many cases the notions that prevail are very far from correct. Athletes, when talking of a man who is training for a contest, say that he has not a pound of superfluous flesh on his body—that he is all bone and muscle. In the articles published upon the same subject similar phraseology is used, and the only conclusion that can be drawn from this is that those who so express themselves are under the impression that the muscles and the flesh are two different things. If this is the case, according to their notions the body must be composed of flesh, fat, and muscle. Now, as a matter of fact, the muscles and the flesh are one and the same thing, and to say that a man is devoid of flesh is to imply that he is deficient in muscular development, and therefore just the reverse of what he should be.

In relation to the effect of different forms of exercise, the notions commonly entertained are not much more accurate than those in relation to the structure of the body. It is not unusual to hear some one say that a certain form of exercise or a certain exercising machine will bring into play all the muscles of the body. Such opinions are, however, entirely wrong; there is no one form of exercise or machine that

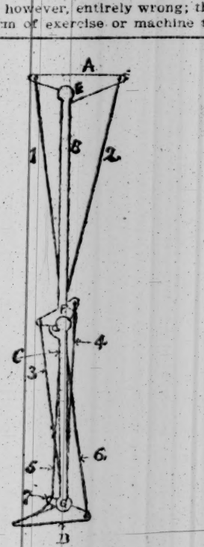

Fig. 1.

can accomplish this. The muscles of the human system are very numerous, being, according to the generally accepted classification, about 450. Each one of these is brought into action by a certain motion of the part of the body in the vicinity where it is located. From this it can be seen that to use all the muscles it would be necessary to make all the movements that the body is capable of, and this is more than can be accomplished by any one device or form of exercise.

The bicycle is, perhaps, capable of bringing into action as many, if not more, muscles than any other form of exercise, and if used with proper judgment should prove beneficial. In order that the extent to which it makes use of the muscular system may be well understood, it is necessary to have a general knowledge of the manner in which the various parts of the body are moved by the action of the muscles. The way in which motion of any member is produced can be well illustrated by explaining the action of the muscles of the leg. This we can do by the aid of Figures 1, 2, and 3, which are crude diagrams, so made for the purpose of making the action more evident. Figure 1 shows the leg straight, as when a person is in the standing position. Figure 2 shows the hip joint bent, as when the knee is raised. Figure 3 shows both the knee and hip joints bent.

In Figure 1 A represents that portion of the pelvis bone that carries the hip joint, B the bone of the upper leg, C the bones of the lower leg, from the knee to the ankle, and D the foot. The hip joint is shown at E, the knee at F, and the ankle joint at G; the lines 1, 3, and 5 represent the muscles on the front side of the leg, and 2, 4, and 6 those on the back. The muscles

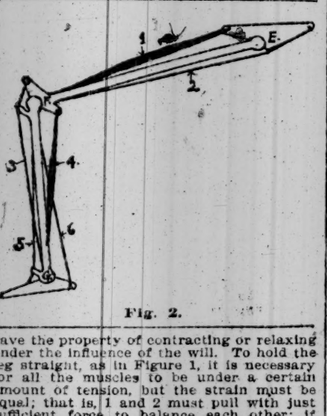

Fig. 2.

have the property of contracting or relaxing under the influence of the will. To hold the leg straight, as in Figure 1, it is necessary for all the muscles to be under a certain amount of tension, but the strain must be equal; that is, 1 and 2 must pull with just sufficient force to balance each other; if not, the hip joint would not remain in the proper position. In the same way, 3 and 4 and 5 and 6 must be equalized. To raise the knee, muscle 1 must be contracted, as is shown in Figure 2, and at the same time muscle 2 must be relaxed so as not to interfere with the movement. If muscle 5 is relaxed the lower part of the leg will hang free, the position shown, and muscle 6 will be contracted in consequence of its natural tendency so to do, but it will not exert any contracting force; if it did the knee joint would be bent back, as shown in Figure 3. If in this latter figure we consider that muscle 5 also exerts a contracting force, the foot will be raised.

The foregoing is a simple explanation of the manner in which the muscles move the various parts of the leg, and from it we can see that the action is accomplished by contracting the muscles on one side and relaxing them on the other, so that they may stretch freely. The diagrams are not perfect representations of the human structure, and therefore would not serve to show how all the various motions are produced. For example, the joint B, which represents the hip, can only move in one direction, like a door hinge, but the hip joint of a man is so formed that it can move in any direction, although its motion backward is limited. As the hip joint is of such a form that it can move in all directions, muscles are provided to produce these various movements, and on this account, the actual muscular structure of the leg is very complex. The knee joint can only move in one direction in the human frame, just as is shown in the diagrams, and, therefore, the muscles that control its action are less numerous and complex than those of the hip. The foot is movable in every direction, and as the muscles that actuate it are located between the knee and the ankle, as shown by 5 and 6 in the diagram, this part of the muscular system of the leg is very complicated.

From the foregoing explanation of the structure and action of the leg, a fair impression of the structure and action of the various parts of the body may be obtained. The arm is very similar to the leg, owing to the fact that the movements are substantially the same.

It is not necessary for a person to be an anatomist to be able to determine whether a certain form of exercise will bring into play all the muscles of the body or not, but this is the belief entertained by the great majority of people. All we have to do to decide this point is to study the motions that are made, and thus find out whether they bring into action all the muscles or not. It is safe to say that such an investigation of any known form of exercise will show that it only uses a portion of the muscles. If we were to be guided by our senses, we should form conclusions that would be just the opposite from the facts, because the impression made upon the mind is that a movement of any part of the body is produced by a pushing action. If we draw up the knee, the impression is that the muscles on the under side of the leg and the back of the

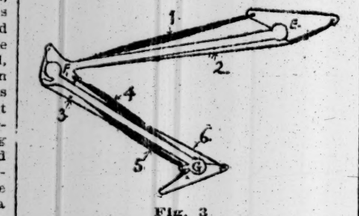

Fig. 3

hip push the leg forward and upward. If when the knee is raised we kick the foot out, we feel that the action is caused by a pushing effect from the back part of the lower leg. Both these conclusions are wrong; the knee is raised by the contraction of the muscle on the front of the thigh, and those at the back remain inactive, and when the foot is kicked out, the muscles on the front and sides of the lower leg do the work.

By keeping always in mind the fact that the only way in which any part of the body can be moved is by the contraction of the muscles that control it, we can determine the value of any form of exercise almost as well as an expert anatomist. This test we can apply to a study of the value of bicycle riding as an exercise. For this purpose we will take Figure 4, and ascertain what muscular action is necessary to produce the movements required to propel the wheel.

Without doing any very profound thinking, we can at once see that the lower part of the body is used the most, but from this it does not follow that the rest does not derive any benefit. If we consider the action in the leg when the pedal is at the highest position and on the descending motion, we shall find that to push it down the leg must be straightened out. To accomplish this movement, it is necessary that the muscles at the back of the hip, marked 1, and also certain others on the front of the thigh and lower leg, marked 2 and 4, be contracted. In Figures 1, 2, and 3, the muscles marked 2 in Figure 4 were not shown, as they would add complication, which it was desired to avoid; but these act by pulling on the knee cap, and thus assist in drawing the leg into the straight position. When the pedal has reached the lowest point, it is pushed backward by the foot, and to accomplish this motion the muscles 3 must be contracted, so as to bend the foot down. In addition to this, the knee has to be moved back somewhat, and this brings into action 5 and 1. After the pedal has reached the position shown in the figure, the leg has to be lifted, and to do this the muscles at 2 and 3, that correspond to those marked 2 and 4 in Figure 1, must be contracted. As the leg is not moved in any direction but up and down, only those muscles that are required for these motions are used. Thus we see that the entire muscular system of the leg is not brought into action.

Turning now our attention to the arms, we find that all they are required to do is to move the steering handle; and this does not call for much exertion. In turning to the right, the right arm is forced back and the left forward, and in turning to the left the operations are reversed. Taking the latter case, that is, steering to the left, we can see that to draw the left arm

Fig. 4.

back it is necessary to contract the shoulder muscles at the back and top, marked 11. In addition to this, those on the back of the arm, marked 6 and 9, must be placed under a tension. The muscles 7 and 8 will not be used. In the right arm the forward motion of the whole is produced by the contraction of the chest muscle marked 10, and at the same time the front arm muscles 7 and 8 must be placed under tension so as to keep the arm rigid. If the body were not held firmly in the straight position it would be twisted around by the effort of the arms; therefore, the muscles of the trunk have to be under a tension to counteract this strain.

From the foregoing it can be seen that only a few of the muscles are brought into active use, but notwithstanding this the whole system is exercised to a certain extent, owing to the fact that all or nearly all of the system is worked to a slight degree, but the greater part of the effect is concentrated on special parts.

If the wheel is used moderately, the effect of the exercise will be very nearly evenly distributed, owing to the fact that the difference caused by the movement of the most active muscles will not be sufficient to produce any chaleur effects, but if long distances or high speeds are undertaken there will be a marked difference; and this will be shown by the greater development of the muscles that are used the most, that is, those of the legs and arms, the leg development being by far the greatest.

As to whether bicycle riding is beneficial or not there is a wide difference of opinion among medical men, some claiming that it is and others that it is not, while some even go so far as to say that it is positively injurious. Those who take the latter view are opposed to exercise in any form, and maintain that the work done by the muscular system in the ordinary movements of the body in walking and in performing the labor necessary properly to attend to the more serious affairs of life is sufficient to keep it in perfect condition, and that anything more than this is a drain upon the vital forces and can have no other effect than to hasten the decay of the body and shorten life. In support of this view of the case, the body is looked upon as if it were a machine, and therefore the more it is used the sooner it will wear out. Now, it is self-evident that a wagon, for example, will last much longer if used on smooth roads with light loads and not very often than if in constant service of a severe character. But this does not prove that the same result would be reached in the case of a man, for there is a very important difference between a machine and an animal. This difference is that the latter is continually undergoing a process of reconstruction, while the machine is not. In a machine the part that wears away is gone forever, but in an animal it is replaced by new material, and the quality of this new material will depend upon the general condition of the body; therefore, if all the organs are in good working order the new tissue will be equal if not superior to that which it replaces, but the contrary will be the case if the system is lacking in vitality. It is on this account, no doubt, that the great majority of authorities agree that exercise in moderation is beneficial; but there is a wide difference of opinion as to what constitutes moderation. Some consider that anything short of actual exhaustion will be productive of good results, while others claim that as soon as one becomes tired the limit is reached, and that any effort made after that is injurious. The latter view is the one held by the majority of those who are considered competent authority, and, regarded from this standpoint, riding the wheel in a rational way should be beneficial, but if carried to excess, either in the distance traveled or the rate of speed, it will prove the opposite. Those who are satisfied with a moderate spin at an easy pace are undoubtedly benefited, but the young men who delight in making centuries and in scorching may feel the effects of the abnormal strain in after years. The scorchers injure themselves not only by excessive efforts, but also by the position in which they hold the body. The position shown in Fig. 4 is injurious, and you in it is very upright in comparison with that assumed by most scorchers. This bending over works an injury in many ways; in the first place it tends to distort the body, and if continued for any length of time will give the bones a permanent set, especially in young men whose frames are still in a very yielding condition. In the second place it interferes with the action of the internal organs. As the body is curved the chest is compressed, and the lungs cannot expand as freely as they should; therefore they fail to act properly, and that at a time when perfect action is the most necessary. As the compression of the chest prevents expansion in that direction, the lungs endeavor to obtain the necessary room by expanding downward, and in doing this they encroach upon the heart, and thus prevent its free action. The pressure of the heart and lungs is exerted against the stomach, the liver, and the other organs of the lower part of the body, and as a result they are all compelled to work under difficulties.

On account of the interference with the action of the lungs, the blood is not properly purified, and the compression of the heart prevents proper circulation. Thus we see that at a time when a large supply of pure blood is required the organs that furnish it are so cramped that they cannot perform their functions properly, and as a natural consequence the new tissue is not of as good quality as it should be. The cramping of the stomach and other digestive organs prevents a perfect assimilation of the food, and in turn still further reduces the quality of the blood. In addition to all this, the unnatural compression of the internal organs gradually weakens them, and in the course of time will set up a diseased condition.

The injurious effects of riding in a bent-up position may not be felt at once, but they will leave their marks and show the results in after years. The young men who indulge in this style of riding cannot be convinced that this is the case, or at least if they are they persuade themselves to believe that the effects cannot be as serious as they are made out to be. The truth is that their desire to be regarded as racing men is so great that it is more than probable they would continue to assume the bent-up form if fully convinced that it would shorten their natural term of life. A bicycle rider in a race will naturally bend over, so as to throw the weight of the body on the pedals, but it is highly improbable that those who are noted for their speed use this attitude in practice. They no doubt acquire their strength and endurance either by riding in an upright position or by indulging in some other form of exercise. The bent-up position will not interfere with the breathing or the circulation of the blood to any noticeable extent in a short race, but it is very probable that in a contest over a long distance, say 200 or 300 miles, a rider who assumed the erect position would come out victorious—that is, if he were the equal of the other contestants in other respects. Should such a test fail to show the superiority of the upright position, it would be simply because the resistance of the air would be enough greater to offset the advantages derived from free action of the heart and lungs, but if the riders were kept stationary and the track moved, as in the race in the "County Fair," the scorcher would certainly come out second best.

A MEDICAL OFFICER TO RETIRE.

Dr. Kindelberger's Long Career in the Navy, Since 1859.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The senior medical officer of the navy will be retired next week on account of age. He is Medical Inspector David Kindelberger, in charge of the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia. Kindelberger is the oldest and has had the longest service of any medical officer on the active list, having entered the navy as an Assistant Surgeon in 1859, when he was attached to the steam sloop San Jacinto, with duty on the coast of Africa. Dr. Kindelberger is an Ohio man, and was twenty-five years old when he received a commission in the Naval Medical Corps.

He served with a squadron this Government was then maintaining on the coast of Africa, on account of the slave traffic, until 1861. In December of that year he was detailed to the Navy Yard at Philadelphia. Here he remained a few months, and in February, 1862, was sent to the steamer Miami, attached to the West Gulf blockading squadron. He was with that vessel when it passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and was present during the capture of New-Orleans. He returned to the Navy Yard at Philadelphia in July, 1862, in August of which year he was commissioned as a Surgeon and transferred to the Monongahela of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. Here he served until December, 1863, when he was again detailed to the West Gulf blockading squadron, and saw much action, especially at Fort Hudson, Donaldsonville, the forts of Mobile Bay, and with the rebel ram Tennessee. He spent the closing days of the war on the gunboat Ithaca.

For about a year following he was on leave of absence, and in October, 1866, was sent to the steamer De Soto, on the North Atlantic squadron. He was in that vessel during the great earthquake at St. Thomas, in October, 1867, where the De Soto came near being lost in the tidal wave. In May, 1869, Dr. Kindelberger was ordered to the marine rendezvous in Washington, and in July of that year he was sent to the receiving ship Independence at Mare Island, Cal. He served on the Pacific coast until 1871, when he was attached to the Wachusett of the then European station. From 1874 to 1877 he was a member of the Retiring and Examining Boards, and the succeeding three years was Fleet Surgeon of the Asiatic station.

He had in 1877 been commissioned as Medical Inspector. From 1880 to 1884 he was a member of the Examining and Retiring Boards, and in 1884 he was commissioned a Medical Director, the highest grade of his corps. In 1886 he became Fleet Surgeon of the Pacific station, and two years later was ordered in charge of the Washington Naval Hospital. In 1888 he became a member of the Medical Examining Board, and from 1891 to 1893 he was on special duty in Philadelphia. Since May, 1893, he has been in charge of the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia. For a year or more he has been the senior officer of his corps, although he is not the Surgeon General, that office at present being filled by a Medical Inspector. Dr. Kindelberger was several times mentioned for this latter office, and his record and ability were considered as entitling him to the position. He had a number of formidable rivals, however, and was not at the time the senior officer of the corps. President Harrison settled the contest, which was fierce and protracted, by appointing a junior officer. Dr. Kindelberger's retirement will make Medical Director C. J. Cleborne of the Norfolk Naval Hospital the senior officer of the corps. The Medical Inspector to be promoted is Dr. Daniel McMurtrie, a member of the Medical Examining Board at Brooklyn.

Elected, but Did Not Qualify.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—Gov. Morton has appointed Orlando J. Halenbeck of Canandaigua a Coroner of Ontario County. Mr. Halenbeck was elected Coroner at the general election in 1895, but failed to qualify in the matter of filing his oath of office with the Secretary of State or County Clerk. His election, therefore, was null and void, though he had officiated as Coroner until recently.

UNITED STATES CAVALRY

MOST SUPERB BODY OF HORSE SOLDIERS IN THE WORLD.

"Foremost of the World's Rough Riders," Says Buffalo Bill—Recruited at Will from the Flower of the Young Men of the Land Who Offer Themselves—Their Marvelous Feats of Horsemanship—Character of the Organization.

It has been claimed by well-informed officers of the United States Army, and probably with full justification, that the American cavalry is the finest body of horse soldiers in the world in all respects save numbers. It consists of ten regiments of twelve troops, or companies, each, divided into three battalions or squadrons, and, on an authorized war footing, numbers 12,000 enlisted mounted men, equipped as light dragoons; that is, armed with sabre, carbine, and pistol, most of the men and horses being of the average weight and size. The commissioned officers of this force number 434, including field and staff and three line officers to each troop. The troop, which is equivalent to a company of infantry or a foot battery of artillery, numbers 100 enlisted men and three officers on a war footing. The squadron, formerly called battalion, consists of four troops, under command of a Major, and on war footing numbers, of course, 400 troopers, about the size of an ordinary regimental battalion of infantry under a Lieutenant Colonel in the field.

On a peace footing the strength of the force is between 35 and 40 per cent. less, or about 7,000, which is a little in excess of the number on the muster rolls at the present time. The organization is an elastic one, making it capable, in the event of necessity, of expansion into three times its existing strength, carrying the force up to 36,000 and a little more, a number exceeding at present the entire military establishment of the United States, comprising all arms, cavalry, artillery, infantry, engineers, officers, and general staff. This could only be effected by act of Congress, however, making appropriation for recruiting the companies to twice their size—200 men—with at least one additional subaltern officer. This would raise the squadron to the size of an independent battalion to act separately in battle under its own field and staff. By adding a fourth battalion to the regiment, similar to the organizations in many European armies, on war footing, the Nation would be possessed of all the cavalry troops which it would be likely to require in any emergency.

But it is with the existing force of the cavalry of the United States Army that this sketch has to do—as it is to-day, on a peace footing. "In time of peace prepare for war," is the old adage, and that is just what this body of horse soldiers appears to be about. They are mainly stationed at posts whose surroundings are favorable for cavalry movements and drill, namely, on the Western plains, adjacent to the slopes of the Rocky Mountains. The First and Second Regiments, for instance, are at Fort Riley, Kansas, where a school for light artillery as well as cavalry is established, and where practice drill of both arms together is incessant. In due course, these squadrons will exchange with other organizations for a term. The Fourth Regiment is on the Pacific slope, with headquarters at Fort Walla Walla, in the State of Washington; one squadron of four troops is at Presidio, near San Francisco. Here, too, are light artillery batteries and joined manœuvres. The famous Fifth is in Texas, near San Antonio. The also famous Seventh—Custer's old regiment—is distributed by squadrons and troops at stations adjacent to each other, on the frontier plains of Arizona and New-Mexico.

The Eighth Cavalry has eight troops, with headquarters and colors at Fort Meade, South Dakota, and two troops at Fort Yates, North Dakota. The Ninth and Tenth, colored enlisted men, and not a little famous in story of Indian battles, are distributed by detachments at posts in Nebraska, Utah, Wyoming, and Montana—the latter roundabout the region where took place the slaughtering match between Custer, with the greater part of the Seventh Cavalry, on one side, and Sitting Bull and several thousand Indians on the other, an occurrence which has been printed and pictured to its full extent. There remains to be accounted for the Third and Sixth Regiments. It is only a few years since that a horse soldier of the regular army has been seen east of the Mississippi River, excepting, of course, those attached to the light-battery service. They could not, indeed, be spared from the frontier, where from the closing year of the war of the rebellion—1865—down to the middle eighties, they were in almost constant conflict with the turbulent Indian tribes of the far West. Not one of these cavalry regiments above enumerated escaped during that period numerous battles and skirmishes with the hostiles.

It is, perhaps, for this reason, among others, that the cavalry arm is more active and spirited than the infantry or artillery, many of which organizations, from the nature of the service, never have been ordered for such active work. The cavalry got used to the work, and still continue their training against whatever the future may turn up. With the cessation of the Indian hostilities a few years since, it was decided to move some of the cavalry from the extreme West to the East. A two-company post was accordingly established at Fort Myer, across the Potomac from Washington, on Arlington Heights. The best two troops of the best two regiments were detailed for one or more years at this post, in the way of competitive inspection. The plan was a success, and the post was enlarged to a four-troop station, and finally, when it was thought advisable, the place was fitted up for a headquarters garrison, and the Sixth Cavalry was ordered East to take post there, with its colors and band, as a sort of reward of merit for excellence.

About the same time a four-troop post was established by Secretary of War Proctor at Fort Ethan Allen, between Burlington, Vt., and the Canadian border, in sight of Lake Champlain. To this station were sent a year or so since the four-troop squadron of the Third Cavalry, leaving headquarters and the remainder of the regiment at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo. It may be said here in passing that the remaining troops of the Sixth Cavalry not brought to Washington were ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where is situated a cavalry and infantry practice school. The truth is that every cavalry garrison in the country is a school for the trooper, and by reason of constant practice American cavalrymen have become well-nigh perfect in all the duties pertaining to their service. Some of their feats of horsemanship are marvelous. Mounted on highly trained horses, mostly of the Kentucky breed of thoroughbreds, intelligent and full of courage, these men do not hesitate to ride at full gallop standing in stirrups, shortened almost to the level of the saddle seat, while firing their carbines rapidly at a man target, and hitting it, too, nearly every time.

Wheeling, still at full gallop, their retreat is, like the Mamalukes, as rapid as their advance, protecting themselves from an enemy's fire by dropping suddenly out of sight under their horses' bodies. Leaping to the ground to pick up a lost weapon, and vaulting to the saddle again without stirrups, still at full gallop; riding without saddle girths, while wheeling and halting from full career, are all common feats with them. A wide ditch or a high fence is no more of an obstacle to them and their horses than a holiday hurdle at a country club outing. It is narrated that a squadron of the Fifth Cavalry on one occasion, seeing no other way of dislodging a band of murdering Indians who had intrenched themselves behind earth breastworks, man high, with flanks protected on either side, made a rapid charge over the intervening ground in front, leaped their horses over the ramparts, and split the heads of the savages with their sabres. The Fifth had learned that movement when, with the regular brigade of cavalry, under Sheridan, in Virginia, they charged the intrenched lines of the Confederate infantry at Five Forks, and won the fight with sabres and horses, the latter leaping the breastworks over into the rifle pits and beyond.

That brigade of regulars was made up of the First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth United States Cavalry, and before the Sumner resolutions passed the Senate were permitted to carry on their colors in letters of gold the names of that and half a hundred other desperate battles in which they were engaged in the war of the rebellion. In brief, there is expert testimony from no less authority than Col. Cody, ("Buffalo Bill,") who had ample opportunity of seeing the performances of American cavalry on the plains—he was a Government scout under Sheridan at the height of the Indian troubles—to the effect that they are the foremost of the world's "rough riders," not excepting the Cossacks. The logical reasons for this statement are not difficult to find. In the first instance, the material from which these cavalrymen are formed is of a character which has no superior in kind.

They are the pick and flower of the land—young men physically perfect, even a deformed finger causing rejection. No one with chest and shoulders which cannot be developed; no one with curved spine—curved legs will pass, to hold on with—no one with feet and hands too large for quick movements; no one too short or too long; no one with any symptoms of disease whatever; and, best of all, no one with any moral or mental taint, to be discovered after the most rigid examination by physicians of experience, need apply as recruits. Only those who are capable of being trained into athletes and gymnasts, and who, in perfect physical health, combine a self-respecting moral character, are accepted. These men might be called upon, as non-commissioned officers, in emergencies, to command a troop; and, when the opportunity presents itself, as in these days, to secure the best material for the service, those who have the matter in charge will be satisfied with no inferior quality of material.

Troop F of the Third Cavalry, which was recently detached from Fort Ethan Allen by the War Department to camp with the National Guard of New-York at Peekskill, and whose riding at drill there attracted so much attention, is a good sample of these horsemen. Every other troop in the regiment is on about the same footing of merit. The four troops of the Sixth Cavalry which are in New-York at the present time, under Lieut. Lebo, as escort to the Chinese mandarin and Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, is another excellent sample of what these troopers are. On full dress parade they resemble somewhat, with their fine appointments and well-groomed horses, the light cavalry of the English Army. In campaign dress, with their blue flannel shirts, and riding like madmen, they are apt to resemble the Comanche Indian, that celebrated red Centaur of the plains. With few exceptions the cavalry regiments are officered throughout by West Point graduates, who as cadets were accustomed to even more reckless exercises on the tan bark of the military academy riding school. They, of course, are the instructors of their commands.

Many kindling incidents in the history of these regiments might be written, were it practicable to go within the limits of this sketch. The first three organizations antedate the Mexican War, where, as the First and Second Dragoons and the Mounted Rifles—their designation—they won for themselves great praise and fame. All the school histories, for years after the Mexican War, told how a squadron of the Second Dragoons, under Capt. Charles A. May, made the impetuous and desperate charge, directly in the teeth of the enemy's artillery, at the battle of Resaca de la Palma, sabering the cannoners and spiking the guns. Equally thrilling tales are told of the First Dragoons and the Mounted Rifles, on the advance to the City of Mexico from Vera Cruz, when they fought on foot or horseback with equal valor, as occasion demanded, sometimes charging against Mexican lancers on the level plain, at others scaling the heights of Cerro Gordo, rifle and carbine in hand. They were always in the advance and the first to attack.

It was the veteran, Gen. Harney, the then Colonel of the Second Cavalry, and a typical dragoon, who said that it was probably necessary for an army to have artillery, and even infantry could be employed to advantage in rough country; but it was the "dragoon bold" who discovered the enemy, charged the enemy, captured or killed the enemy, and, after turning him over to the infantry guard, galloped gayly on, carrying the fluttering guidons to other victories. There certainly was never any doubt about the impudence of your thorough-going cavalryman. The offsetting feature is that he usually makes good his bragging humor when he gets into action. For a short time after the Mexican War these horse soldiers, particularly the Second Dragoons, were made a sort of corps élite of the army; but, as they were originally organized, in 1833-6 and 1846, to fight the Seminoles of Florida and the still more savage tribes of the Louisiana Purchase, they were soon again in active service. The Fourth and Fifth were raised in 1855, to help them in the work of protecting the settlers of the Western frontiers, which they continued to do down to the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion.

With the beginning of the Civil War the Sixth Cavalry was organized, and at once joined to the First, Second, and Fifth, already in the field, forming that famous fighting force of horsemen known as the Second, or "Regular Brigade," which served in the Army of the Potomac and the Shenandoah, under Buford, Merritt, Pleasonton, Torbert, and Sheridan, from almost the opening gun down to the surrender at Appomatox, and all without a stain upon their fair fame. The Third and Fourth Regiments were in the Western armies throughout the war, where they never failed to maintain the high reputation which they had previously won in the Indian wars. The Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Cavalry Regiments were organized immediately after the Civil War, July, 1866, for the further protection of the Western settlements against the Indians, who had become alarmingly aggressive. These reinforcements were raised none too soon, as was afterwards proved. Their history is that of the struggle against, and final subjugation of, these savage tribes, and is the familiar current history of the far country of our Western domain.

WAGES IN SILVER COUNTRIES.

What the Workingmen Receive in India and the Orient.

India is one of the great silver countries. Here is some information concerning wages paid to workingmen in that country, given under the authority of United States Consul General Polk at Calcutta, which American workingmen will do well to ponder:

Wages for unskilled labor, as truckers, sweepers, &c. 4 annas (6 cents) per day. Wages for skilled labor, such as the foreman in the picking, carding, roving, &c., rooms in rice mills, 12 annas (18 cents) per day. Native engineers and firemen receive 1 rupee (24 cents) per day. Coal costs 4½ annas (7 cents) per aund, (82 2-7 pounds.)

American workingmen will perhaps be interested in reading what United States Consul Jernigan, at Shanghai, says about the wages of laborers engaged in the cotton mills of China, which country is on a silver basis. Mr. Jernigan says:

"The cotton mills now in operation at Shanghai employ 5,000 laborers at the maximum average per day of about 20 cents in silver. The food of these laborers consists of rice, cabbage, fish occasionally, and sometimes Chinese pork two or three times a month, the cost of the entire food supply not exceeding two Mexican dollars per month. The wages and the food appear satisfactory to the laborers, and there has been no complaint, by them, either on account of wages or food. There are four large cotton mills now being built, and these will employ an additional 5,000 laborers, the number employed by the four cotton mills now being operated. There will be 10,000 laborers employed in the cotton mills at Shanghai alone at the cheap rate of about 10 cents in gold per day, and it is represented to me that, under the guidance of European supervision, by the aid of modern machinery, the manipulation of the cotton is as skillful in the cotton mills at Shanghai as in those of any country.

"The American laborer cannot live on the wages paid to a Chinese laborer, and he would not and ought not to be contented with the food that a Chinese eats with satisfaction. Such wages and such food would depreciate the manhood and the courage which have ever been the safeguard of our free institutions, and the absence of which is so painfully evident around me in the bearing and character of laborers who receive their wages in money of such little value and subsist on food of as little sustenance."

RARE HISTORICAL PAPERS

RELICS OF GREAT INTEREST TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Possessions of the State Department—Treaties with Foreign Powers Most Interesting Documents—Treaty with France Negotiated by Benjamin Franklin in 1778—How the Close of the Revolutionary War Is Remembered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Unless accorded an especial permission by the Secretary of State and the Librarian, who is the custodian of the State documents, none of the visitors to the State Department has the privilege of seeing the valuable historical papers which are preserved by the Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and the Library. All of the State papers in the original are kept in volumes, in which they have recently been placed, which are stored in large wooden cases in two rooms on the library floor. There are only on exhibition the fac simile of the Declaration of Independence and other papers of much less importance. None of the treaties of this country with foreign powers are visible to the public, but are kept in the private office of the Librarian, where they are jealously guarded from the importunities of the inquisitive. The Diplomatic Bureau, too, has possession of the letters which have been received by the various Secretaries of State of this country from foreign powers on matters of diplomatic moment, and these are only occasionally shown.

The vast mass of the correspondence with the foreign powers is, however, preserved most carefully, and only a few persons, even in the Department of State, have access to them. All communications between foreign powers are of the most formal nature, and even in this enlightened day of stenographers and writing machines no departure is made from the precedent established centuries ago, when no such things as typewriters were known, of carefully engrossing all official communications on a heavy paper in the chirography of the most skillful penmen in the different Foreign Offices. All of the nations of Europe, on the birth, death, or marriage of any member of the royal families, notify the other great countries of the world in one of these formal letters, couched always in very much the same terms. Each country has its own peculiar mode of correspondence, and the letters from the various Foreign Offices are prepared in exactly the same form. The letters from the Russian Empire are always preceded by the names of the reigning sovereign, followed by a full page of titles. This is not variable, and during one sovereign's reign, if the list of titles is not augmented, the first page of the letter is either printed or engraved, after which in a similar chirography there follows the State communication. Letters from most of the other countries begin most simply. The name of the sovereign from whom the communication comes is placed on the first line; "To the President of the United States," is placed on the second line, after which follows "Great and Good Friend," or "Very Good and Great Friend." The letters are signed: "Your Good Friend." Germany's communications are somewhat similar to those of the Empire of Russia, in that they invariably mention first the ruling sovereign and the list of his titles.

The United States, although formal, is most democratic in its form of correspondence. The paper is white, of Irish linen, and about the size of ordinary note paper. The letters of Great Britain all begin "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India," &c. On occasions of personal importance, such as death in the royal family of Great Britain, the letters have been addressed by the Queen personally to the President of the United States, written and signed by her own hand. The communications from the Government of France, owing to the frequent internal changes in her Government during the last 100 years, have varied somewhat in form. Louis XVIII.'s communications differed little from the diplomatic communications of other countries at that period, beginning in the ordinary manner, and being signed simply: "Votre bon ami, Louis." The letters during the Empire of Napoleon are characteristic of the brilliancy and splendor of his reign, being of the most formal and magnificent character, both in wording and execution. Louis Philippe, on his coming to the throne, signed all of his communications: "For the People of France," which shows as clearly as anything else the difference in the conditions existing between his reign and that of the Great Emperor. On the establishment of the Republic of France the civilized countries of the world received the notification on a parchment about 40 by 50 inches in size, most carefully engraved and embellished with designs and letters of gold. The countries of the southern half of this hemisphere do not notify the larger foreign powers of Europe of any of the events which are of importance to them, except the changes of Government, which it is noticed from these records have occurred with startling frequency.

The method of conducting the correspondence of the State Department is a simple one. In the case of Foreign Ministers of the United States the letters of credence are carefully written by a skillful penman in the Diplomatic Bureau. Two copies are always prepared for the signature of the President of the United States or the Secretary of State, according to the rank of the representative, whether an Ambassador, an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, or a Consular representative with diplomatic functions. One of these copies is sent through the ordinary channels by mail to the Foreign Minister of the country to which the representative of the United States is accredited; the other is presented to the Foreign Minister prior to his departure from this country, and it is presented by him to the Foreign Minister of the other country, or his sovereign—the latter case being that of an Ambassador, a rank which was only created by this country within the last few years, our Ambassadors now being at the Courts of Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Italy, and the Republic of France. Before any communications may be stamped with the Great Seal of the United States, the Keeper of the Great Seal, an officer of the State Department, must receive a warrant signed by the President of the United States authorizing its use.

The treaties which have been made with the United States by foreign powers are most interesting documents, for they show in a great degree characteristics of the countries by which they are drawn. The key to the case in which they are kept is retained by the Librarian, and the case remains at all times locked. A treaty is a most formal matter, and the same form is maintained in the manner in which it is prepared and presented. The important treaties which this country has made with foreign powers, the guarantees of the clauses of which are preserved in this case in the library, are all of them carefully engrossed on parchment, the separate pages of which are fastened together with silken cord, usually of the colors of the country from which it comes, this being in turn attached in a circular metal box, which contains the impression in wax of the great seals of the different countries. The parchment is bound in a cover of more or less elaborateness in design. The box in which the seal is inclosed is in several instance. In gold, while those of some countries are made of silver, elaborately chased and engraved with the coat of arms of the country. There is not at this time so great a degree of splendor in the cover, parchments, and seal boxes of the treaties of the various countries as there was in the last century, when all the great countries were monarchies, and formality and splendor governed the tendencies of diplomatic intercourse. Now the seal on the treaties of many of the countries of the world, notably the great republics, is stamped on a wafer, which is attached by a silken cord to the body of the treaty, and binds the different parts of the parchment together. In the first part of this century the manner of preparing the treaties of the United States differed little from that in vogue among the great monarchies. The cover or binding of the treaty, it is true, was less elaborate than those of the other powers, and the circular seal box was not so large or so finely fashioned.

The first treaty of great importance made by any foreign power with the United States was that negotiated by Benjamin Franklin with Louis XVI., King of France, in 1778, by which the Colonies, then at war with the mother country, obtained an ally in France. This treaty has no cover, but it has been very well preserved, and the separate pages of it are fastened together with a gold cord, to which is attached the seal box. The cord consists of two parts, both of which pass through the sides of the seal box, through the sides of the inclosed wax, and terminate in large blue and gold tassels. On the cover of the seal box is engraved in the silver the coat of arms of his Majesty. The close of the Revolutionary War and its most satisfactory results are presented graphically in the elaborate portfolio and parchment of the British Empire, a document which should be, perhaps, more valuable to the patriotic people of this and all the generations to come than any other State paper in the possession of the Government. The cover of this portfolio has disappeared. The seal box is very large—about 6 inches in diameter—of solid silver, bearing the coat of arms of George III. on the cover. All England's treaties are bound in red and gold, and by a red and gold cord this seal box is attached to the body of the parchment. The seal is very much broken, and the impression of St. George and the dragon is hardly to be recognized. The handwriting of this treaty makes no attempt at engrossing, but is written in a legible, plain business hand. It is signed by George III. and by the Commissioners of the United States—Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay.

Another and most characteristic State paper is the treaty signed by the Emperor Napoleon, by which the sale of that portion of the country then known as Louisiana was made to this country. It was at this time—1803—when Napoleon was Consul, that money was needed to carry on the wars in Eastern Europe, and the sale of Louisiana was decided on by the French Government. The brilliancy of the Consulate is demonstrated in this treaty, the portfolio of which is elaborately set in a silver design of laurel wreaths and other designs of the Consulate. The portfolio is stiff, and its body is covered with the royal purple velvet. The body of the parchment is carefully written in a delicate French hand—so carefully, in fact, that it has every appearance of an engraving. Time has done little to it except to fade the ink, which has in part turned to a dull brown in color. It is signed, "Bonaparte." The seal box is one of the most beautiful of those in possession of the Librarian, and bears the figure of Liberty, carefully engraved. The edge of this box has an elaborate design in laurel wreaths. The seal box is attached to the portfolio by a braided cord of purple silk, gold, and silver.

This case contains a number of other treaties, among them being the treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Great Britain, in 1815, which bears the crest of the Prince of Wales, and is signed by the Prince Regent. Treaties of amity and commerce are there, with Russia, the covers of which are most elaborate, and with Switzerland and Belgium, the

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BRITISH MINISTERS RESTING

MR. BALFOUR WILL VISIT MR. GLADSTONE THIS WEEK.

The Estimate Placed by Englishmen on Li Hung Chang—A Possibility that Oscar Wilde Will Be Released in October—Difficulty in Selecting a New President for the Royal Academy—Clara Barton to Sail for New-York.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Ministers are resting from their labors, and their works will not follow them till the recess campaign begins. Mr. A. J. Balfour seems fated to be the first member of the Cabinet to open the campaign, by appearing before his Manchester constituents. Prior thereto will visit Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden.

His visit will begin to-morrow, and he will remain Mr. Gladstone's guest for several days. Considerable interest pertains to the meeting, and everybody is asking why the Conservative leader should thus seek out and be received by the one statesman who is still regarded as a sort of spiritual head of Liberalism.

Mr. Balfour's friends assert that both statesmen have much in common in their range of studies, apart from politics, and can certainly point to the fact that Mr. Gladstone has received Mr. Balfour at Hawarden once already, after the election of 1874, when metaphysics was more likely to be their subject of discussion than politics. But Mr. Balfour has become leader of the House since then, with a policy on education which he already has asked Mr. Gladstone to support publicly, knowing he sympathizes with it privately. The conference, in well-informed Liberal quarters, is believed to refer to how far Mr. Gladstone will give his open support to the Government proposals in aid of sectarian education.

Nothing is fixed as to the programme of the Liberal leaders during the recess. The old difficulty continues, of each man for his own hand, so that the party will hear variant voices of Harcourt, Rosebery, and Morley, each somewhat in unison, but with a note of discord running through their declarations.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, prior to his departure for America appointed Mr. William Conyngham Greene, now Secretary of Legation at Teheran, special agent to represent Great Britain at Pretoria. There is special significance in this step. The new Envoy will have direct relations with the Colonial Office, instead of acting through the High Commissioner of the Cape, and will have a salary of, it is said, £1,500 per annum, paid from the Imperial Exchequer. The appointment of such a Minister is a kind of recognition of the independence of the Transvaal, and is obviously designed to conciliate the Boers.

The American business man who wants to deal with Li Hung Chang must get up bedimes. While in England the Chinese statesman would only see unofficial persons seeking interviews with him between 6 and 8 o'clock A. M. Those whom he saw had no reason to complain of his reserve. He interviews as freely as—or, rather, more freely than—he permits himself to be questioned. A Scotchman who had access to him on business says he found him full of curiosity—"he was aye speirin." He will go into matters in which, to all seeming, he can have no practical interest, putting questions from sheer inveterate habit. Since his departure the conviction has grown that practically little will come of his visit. He has left a profound impression within and without official circles of his personal ability, but the complicated tariff and financial questions he dealt with must be discussed and rediscussed at Pekin before settlement.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes proposes arriving in London about the middle of December. The House of Commons Committee on South Africa will not meet till Parliament resumes in January, but there will be a crisis meeting of the Chartered Company before Parliament opens, and Rhodes must be present.

London clubland is at present a desert. The Carlton, the Reform, the Conservative, the Travelers', with the various service clubs, are closed. Those of their members who "remain in town" and choose to show themselves in clubland find accommodations in kindred clubs, that are thrown open to them. Thus members of the Reform can harbor at the Devonshire or the National Liberal, the Travellers' at Arthur's Club, and the members of the Carlton at any of the minor Conservative clubs they may deign to put up with.

Before the Dublin convention meets, a final attempt will be made to give unity to the Nationalists by making Mr. Saxton Chairman in room of Mr. Dillon, who is the special object of Mr. Healy's detestation. Mr. Dillon is ready to resign, but is doubtful whether Mr. Healy will accept the compromise.

Since the death of his mother, Lady Wilde, the health of Convict Oscar Wilde has broken down. There appears to have been deep affection between them. The Home Secretary recently decided that there should be no remission of the sentence. That decision is now under revision, and Wilde's release is probable about October.

The Court will stay in Balmoral till the end of November, when the Queen will return to Windsor. There has been another recovery in the old Queen's health. Those who saw her going north to Balmoral state that she looked sprightlier and relied less upon assistance in walking than for years past.

The death of Sir John Millais imposes a somewhat difficult duty upon the Royal Academy in the selection of a successor. Leighton and Millais were, though in different ways, undoubtedly the chiefs of that body, and now that they are gone it is not easy to point to any surviving member as pre-eminently fitted to follow them in the office of President. The choice would probably fall on Mr. Watts but that he is aged and somewhat of a recluse, and Sir Edward Burne-Jones's voluntary separation from the academy excludes another who might have been regarded as a suitable nominee. The position is one requiring a many-sided man. The President of the academy must be not only an artist of unquestionable attainments, but a man of the world and a man of business, tactful, free from crotchets, and able to manage a body of men by no means all possessing the qualifications demanded in their chief.

It will require no ordinary care and discernment to decide which of the academicians most nearly fulfills these conditions. The election will not be hurried. It is not likely to take place before November, and in the meantime rumor will be busy. At present the choice seems to rest between Messrs. Alma Tadema, Fildes, Orchardson, Poynter, and Prinsep, but nothing is known with any certainty.

An interesting suggestion is made in reference to the annual Winter exhibition of the academy. This is that the coming exhibition should be devoted to the works of the two lately deceased Presidents, a proposal which will be extremely popular, and which, if carried into effect, will draw nearly as many people to Burlington House as do the Summer exhibitions. The Winter exhibitions, devoted chiefly to the old masters, are never a financial success, but this of 1896-7 would be an exception, if Leighton and Millais fill the catalogue.

"Tommy" Conneff, the champion mile runner of the United States, will contest his first race against F. E. Bacon, the English professional runner, on Oct. 3, at Ballsbridge, a suburb of Dublin. Conneff is in fine condition. He is training for his coming races under A. C. Dowling, President of the Suffolk Athletic Club of Boston.

Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society, and her party of aides will sail from Liverpool for New-York on the steamer Servia on Sept. 1. Miss Barton and her assistants do not intend to return to Turkey, and the money and tools and supplies which remained to be distributed when the party left Turkey have been placed in the hands of the Consuls at Sivas and Diarbekr, and of Prof. Gates, at Harpoot. The four expeditions sent out by the Red Cross Society covered the distressed territory between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, visiting about 300 villages, and furnishing permanent relief to probably 200,000 persons in the form of materials, implements, cattle, horses, and mules. The agents of the Red Cross Society often purchased cattle from the Kurds, who never made any raids after being visited by representatives of the society. Everything was simply loaned to the peasants, and each article so loaned bears the Red Cross stamp, so it could be recovered if it should be stolen by the Kurds. Miss Barton directed the work of her assistants from Constantinople.

During her stay in the Turkish capital she met Izmirlian, the Gregorian Armenian Patriarch, since resigned, and Mgr. Azarian, the Armenian Catholic Patriarch, but was not presented to the Sultan. Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, and all of the Ministers called upon Miss Barton, who is held in the highest esteem in Turkey. Miss Barton has received the decoration of an Armenian order founded in the Twelfth century, but has not heard of the decoration conferred upon her by the Sultan. An interesting scene occurred at Buda-Pesth, where Miss Barton stopped on her way back to London. A hundred Turks who are employed at the exhibition now in progress in Buda-Pesth, learning that Miss Barton was in the city, sought her out, and crowded about her and kissed her hand, and raised it to their foreheads. Though endeavoring to make her stay in London very quiet, Miss Barton is receiving a great deal of attention.

Among the saloon passengers booked to sail from Southampton on the steamer St. Paul to-day are Judge H. W. Bragg, J. H. Chandler and family, Bronson Howard, Gen. Francis Walker, and William Rockefeller and family.

SPIRIT OF PROGRESS IN CHINA.

Shanghai's Tao Tai Proposes Measures for Promoting Interest.

As showing the spirit of progress that is abroad in the "Flowery Kingdom," it is interesting to learn that the Tao Tai of Shanghai has recently issued a proclamation to the Kiangsu merchants proposing that the loan at interest advanced by them to the Government should, as it fell due, be handed over to the Board of Mercantile Affairs for the promotion of mercantile enterprise, or else that the merchants themselves take the money, giving security that it be used in the establishment of such industries. This proclamation is in accordance with an imperial edict issued for the furtherance of mercantile enterprise, the idea being that "union is strength," and that by interesting the public in the above manner the movement will grow. Every factory that is established, it is stated, will stop a drain on the country's resources. Extending the system by degrees it will secure advantages for Chinese trade, without benefiting officials in the least.

Some of the Kiangsu merchants protested that on account of their limited means they could not afford to invest their loans in this way, whereupon the Viceroy of the two Kiang Provinces sent a telegram, in which he reproaches the Chinese merchants as short-sighted and wanting in solidarity and the capacity for united effort; that the source of wealth of the European merchants is derived from their capacity for united efforts, which lead to the formation of large companies; that if the Kiangsu merchants are really in difficulties, and if it is imperative that they should receive back their ready money, they shall, after careful inquiry into their circumstances, be excused from taking shares.

It will be easily understood why the merchants would allow their money to be invested in the contemplated enterprises rather than suffer an examination into their condition, which would stamp them with the taint of insolvency. The Government "request," therefore, has all the force of an edict, and it may be assumed that the merchants throughout the empire will invest their loans to the Government, principal and interest, as they fall due, in the building of industries throughout the empire, no restrictions being placed upon the investors as to the industries to be inaugurated, the intention being to render China as independent as possible of foreign manufacturers and producers.

It is stated in the proclamation that the loan which should revert to the merchants of Soochow has been, in accordance with Government direction and mercantile acquiescence, already handed over to the Board of Mercantile Affairs for the purpose indicated, and that the same procedure is to follow in regard to the Shanghai merchants' loan. Thus these war loans must result in the building up of various industries throughout China. In the inauguration and working out of these new enterprises, the Government and Government officials, it is explained, have no direct interest, further than to grant whatever necessary concessions the merchants themselves may request and the Government may see fit to allow. In another telegram to the Tao Tai of Shanghai, the Viceroy says:

"It is not necessary to make a hard and fast choice of some branch of industry, such as the manufacture of piece goods or silk filature. There is plenty of profit to be derived from other industries, such as the manufacture of foreign candles, foreign sugar, or foreign crockery. It will be a good thing for those with small capital to manufacture several kinds of articles, with a view to accustom the popular mind [to the innovation.] No capital belonging to officials will be put in, nor will other merchants or officials be mixed up in the matter. Hereafter, the merchants will manage their business as they please, and the officials will have no questions to ask. At present, all that the Board of Mercantile Affairs is doing is to take charge of the money due to the merchants. As regards what works are to be established or what business transacted, the board has nothing to do. The above measures are proposed in obedience to the imperial edict for the furtherance of mercantile enterprise."

A GOLDEN WEDDING FESTIVAL.

Reunion of the Family of the Rev. and Mrs. Leon Sternberger.

A pretty celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the wedding day of the Rev. Leon Sternberger, cantor emeritus of Temple Beth El, at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, took place Friday evening at his home, 54 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

Owing to Mr. Sternberger's recent illness, none but the immediate family was in attendance. Mr. and Mrs. Sternberger, who have been spending the Summer at Highland Falls, N. Y., came into the city in the morning, and were pleasantly surprised to find their home profusely decorated with greens and flowers, the parlor and dining room being a veritable bower. Here their children and grandchildren, N. L. and Mrs. Steiner of Toronto, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Sternberger, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Ash, and Mrs. Louisa Lewinson, greeted them. They rested until 6 o'clock P. M., when a quiet family dinner was partaken of by all, the different generations being gathered at the festive board, where the health of the happy pair was toasted many times by those around them.

Mr. Sternberger has been connected with Temple Beth El since the congregation was organized, forty years ago.

CZAR'S VISIT TO VIENNA

RUMORS THAT HAVE ARISEN REGARDING ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

The Czar Has Left Austria, but His Minister of Foreign Affairs Remains—Negotiations Said to be Under Way Between Russia and Austria—The German Catholic Congress and the Work It Accomplished.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Although the Czar has concluded his visit to Vienna and taken his departure for Kieff, where he will stay until he is ready to go to Breslau, at which place he will arrive on Sept. 5, Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who accompanied the Czar from St. Petersburg to Vienna, will remain in the Austrian capital several days longer, and the announcement of this fact is causing the growth of a large crop of surmises that negotiations of some kind are in progress between the Russian Foreign Minister and Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Prince Lobanoff's conference with Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor of Germany, has been fixed to take place at Breslau on Tuesday next, Sept. 1, and at this meeting Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, will also be present. Thus it will be seen that whatever German diplomacy means to effect in connection with the Czar's visit to Germany, will be concluded before the Kaiser receives the Czar at the Breslau station on the morning of Sept. 5. Every hour of the time from the arrival of the Czar and Czarina at Breslau until the Russian and German monarchs leave that place will be crammed with ceremonials, reviews, banquets, receptions, and the like. Among the high German officers whom the Kaiser has ordered to be in attendance upon the Russian Emperor and Empress are Gen. von Ligulitz, Commander of the Brandenburg Army Corps; Gen. von Villaume, Col. von Moltke, and Baron Heintze.

On the morning of Sept. 7 the Russian imperial party will go to Goerlitz to review the Posen Corps of the German Army, and on the evening of that day they will start for Kiel, where the German North Sea squadron has been ordered to concentrate and receive them. The programme of the Czar may be altered, however, if the report be true that the Czarina, under the advice of her physicians, intends to abandon her tour with her husband and return to St. Petersburg to await her impending accouchement, leaving the Czar to continue his journey alone. If this report is confirmed the Kaiserin will not go to Breslau with the Kaiser.

Though they have excited a great deal of public discussion, very little importance is attached in official circles to the conferences which have taken place in Vienna between Count Goluchowski and Prince Lobanoff. It is known that Count Goluchowski has talked with Prince Lobanoff of the possible consequences of the disturbances which have occurred in Constantinople, and that the two Ministers have agreed that nothing ought to be done by any of the powers which would disturb the serenity of the concert of the powers which the Czar desired to have prolonged throughout his European tour.

In diplomatic circles there is a great deal of comment upon the cold and perfunctory terms of the toasts which were given at the Court dinner in honor of the Czar at the Hofburg Palace, in Vienna, as well as at the luncheon which was given at the Hofburg prior to the departure of the Russian imperial party to-day. The semi-official press of Vienna explains the toasts given at the Court dinner by saying that they were necessarily colorless, in view of the fact that the Austrian Emperor is a member of the Dreibund, while the Czar is an ally of France. Reference to the old comradeship in arms of Austria and Russia against France would have been extremely awkward for the Czar upon the eve of his visit to Paris; hence Emperor Francis Joseph only guardedly alluded to the Czar's visit to Vienna as a pledge of the friendship existing between Austria and Russia.

The Fremdenblatt of Vienna, in an article in its issue of to-day, indicates as a general result of the Austrian and Russian Ministers' exchange of views, that it is the aim of Austria, Germany, and Russia to continue to prevent a European conflagration. Precisely as Russia had no desire to intervene in Armenia, so nothing will be done now in the way of interference in Constantinople, the Europeans there being sufficiently protected by the warships of their respective countries.

According to the Berlin Taggeblatt, the Czar has expressed a wish to have an interview with Prince Bismarck, and it is possible that his Majesty may arrange to visit Friedrichsruh on his way to Kiel. Before going to Copenhagen, the Czar will spend two days at the schloss of Prince Henry of Prussia at Hemmelsmark, in Schleswig-Holstein, where he will meet the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, Princess Louise of Battenberg, and a number of others.

The German Catholic Congress which has been sitting at Dortmund adjourned on Friday after a five days' session. Besides affirming the principle of the temporal power of the Pontiff and expressing sympathy with the Pope, the Congress debated at length the questions of an aggressive agrarian policy and German colonial expansion, the Centrist members of the Reichstag, who were present as delegates, being prominent among the speakers favoring both of these movements. The congress also approved a proposal submitted by the Centrists to introduce in the Prussian Landtag an educational bill extending the clerical control of religious teaching in the schools.

Mr. J. C. Penfield, United States Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Cairo, has arrived here with his family on his return to Cairo from a tour to the North Cape. Mr. Penfield and his family were entertained while here by United States Ambassador Uhl. Part of their tour was made in company with the King of the Belgians, whom they found to be very friendly and thoroughly democratic.

Capt. R. K. Evans, military attaché to the United States Embassy, will sever his connection with the embassy on Oct. 1 and shortly thereafter leave for home. His departure will be greatly regretted by his many friends in Berlin.

To Issue the Report Earlier.

A letter was received at the Cotton Exchange yesterday from Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, Agricultural Department, promising that the bureau's weekly publication of climate and crop conditions will be published hereafter at 1 o'clock on Tuesdays, instead of at 3 o'clock, as heretofore. The letter was in response to complaints from members of the Exchange that the 3 o'clock publication came too late for markets in this country, and enabled Liverpool to get the information for market purposes the following day several hours in advance of its possible use here. Liverpool thus gained business that should be kept here. The change of time will retain this business by giving the home market information in time for immediate use, and too late for use in Liverpool.

REVOLUTIONS IN HONDURAS.

How They Have Affected the Import and Export Trade.

During the past eight or nine years the import and export trade of Honduras has been injuriously affected by the series of revolutions through which that country has passed. The value of exports from the United States, although larger than from any other country, has declined during that period over 20 per cent., while that of Germany has increased 10 per cent. Considering that the importations from this country into Honduras are not so great as might naturally be expected, the following reasons, put forward by Mr. William M. Little, United States Consul at Tegucigalpa, are interesting and instructive:

"First—The United States, being a comparatively new and growing country, its merchants in many lines of business have not yet found it to their interest to push their trade in foreign lands, especialay in those in which the total amount of business is so small as it is in Honduras. It pays them better to push their trade at home. They can, perhaps, obtain more new trade in a few growing Western towns than they could in all Honduras.

"Second—The merchants of the United States are not so free to give credit in this country as are the European merchants. In the comparatively few cases in which they extend credit, it is for not more than ninety days. The English and German merchants give from four to nine months' credit. It is altogether possible that the experience of recent years has shown the greater wisdom of American merchants in the matter of extending credit here. The American trade in this country is no doubt healthier than the European.

"Third—The larger European houses which do business in Honduras and other Central American republics are accustomed to send their salesmen at regular intervals to look after their trade here. This is a much more effective way of advertising goods and building up trade in these countries than the method of sending out samples, on which American merchants (except those of San Francisco) depend almost entirely. In addition to the general advantages of forming personal connections and ascertaining the tastes and wants of their customers, the method adopted by the European merchants has this special advantage—while some of the dealers here are not such as to warrant the extension of credit, a great many are deserving of such credit. The only effective way of determining who the latter are is to send out regular salesmen.

"Fourth—The merchants of the United States have the reputation of packing goods sent to this country with less care than do the English, German, and French merchants. Goods intended for inland points should be packed securely, because of the rough handling they receive; and goods liable to damage from water, when they are to arrive during the rainy season (from May to November) should be packed watertight. All duties are charged upon gross weight of package, and hence goods should be packed as light as possible. This reputation of European merchants for using greater care in packing goods has influence, especially on the trade in notions.

"Fifth—By far the greater part of goods imported into the country are introduced at Amapala, the port on the Pacific side. From New-York to Amapala there is no line of competing steamers. The cost of transportation from England and Germany is considerably less than that from New-York. The rates vary slightly from time to time, but the following, recently obtained, may be taken as representative: New-York to Amapala, via Panama, per ton of 40 cubic feet, in bales, $28; in cases, $24; England to Amapala, via Panama, per ton of 40 cubic feet, in bales, $23.75; in cases, $20; Hamburg to Amapala, via Panama, per ton of 40 cubic feet, in bales and cases, $21; Hamburg to Amapala, via Cape Horn, in cases and weight, $11.50.

The time needed for transportation via Cape Horn is, of course, greater than that via Panama, but, in the case of many lines of goods, this becomes comparatively unimportant, when the much smaller cost of transportation is considered. Moreover, goods shipped via Cape Horn are not so subject to breakage as goods shipped via Panama, the latter being subject to two transfers at the Isthmus. For these reasons, glassware and goods which, though having a relatively small cost price, fill a large space, are imported almost exclusively via Cape Horn, on the vessels of the German Kosmos and Kirsten Lines. Nearly all goods imported through the Custom House of Puerto Cortez, Truxillo, and Celba—the ports of entry on the Atlantic side—come from the United States. Most of the larger inland towns being, however, more accessible to Amapala, the greater part of goods consumed in the country are entered through that port.

"In a good many lines of goods, such as flour and other breadstuffs, tools, and machinery, the United States has almost a monopoly of the trade. The quantity of wines and other liquors imported from California is quite large, and is increasing steadily. The trade in the cheaper grades of cotton goods is growing, and there are reasons for believing that the American manufacturers can, by making some efforts, gain the ascendency in this trade. In the lower grades of cotton goods—the kind mostly used in this country—the American article is considered superior in quality to the English. It is said that such goods made in England are often stamped as and represented to be American goods. The American manufacturers of printed cotton goods could no doubt make their goods more in demand in this market by having in regard to the tastes of the buyers. The larger houses in this country sell goods by the piece to a great number of dealers, who carry on a small retail business. For this reason, the merchants in this country prefer the cloth put up in bolts of twenty, thirty, and forty yards. The mills in the South of the United States are beginning to do this, and now nearly all of the cotton goods imported through the ports on the Atlantic side are brought from New-Orleans and Mobile. The manufacturers of certain articles of hardware in common use might increase their trade here by making cheaper articles for this market. The masses of the people are poor, and are not able to buy expensive implements. The German merchants have a large part of the trade in the cheaper lines of hardware.

"This report is based upon observations made during the past year and a half, and upon inquiries made from time to time of traveling salesmen and representative merchants in the country. It is applicable in the main to the trade of the United States with the other Central American republics, as well as to that with Honduras. There are reasons for believing that the trade of the United States with these countries will be greatly expanded in the near future."

How to See Li Hung Chang.

An opportunity to see Li Hung Chang and also to spend three hours at West Point on Monday is offered by the Day Line steamers. Tickets by that line, giving holders the privilege of returning by down boat or by the West Shore Railroad on the day of purchase, can be obtained on the boats.

Sailing on the Hudson River, the sightseer will doubtless have a good view of the dispatch boat Dolphin and of the many other vessels which will vie with each other in doing the honors of the day.

Churches to Consolidate.

The Powers Street and the Leonard Street Methodist Episcopal Churches of Brooklyn are to be consolidated, and today both congregations will unite in worship in the Leonard Street church. It is the intention of the Trustees of the churches to sell both properties and then erect a new edifice that will accommodate the two congregations.

OYSTER SEASON IS NEAR

THE CROP EXPECTED TO BE UNUSUALLY FINE.

The Dealers Look For More Active Business than Ever Before—Magnitude of the Oyster Industry in New-York—Our Foreign and Western Shipments of Oysters Increasing—Employment for 50,000 Persons.

The oyster season is close at hand, and on Tuesday, the 1st of September, the month with the letter "r" in it, the favorite bivalve will be declared free from spawn, plump, and luscious.

Oyster wholesalers are preparing for a large trade, and have been making arrangements accordingly. J. W. Boyle, one of the wholesale dealers at the foot of Perry Street, said yesterday that there has already been some demand for oysters for the past two weeks, but that the trade would not be really active before the beginning of September.

From advices received by the merchants, said Mr. Boyle, the indications are that the crop this coming season will be very large and of fine quality. Blue Points and Oak Island half-shells, or dinner oysters, especially promise to be extra fine and of excellent flavor.

The prospects are promising for a very busy season, as many large new hotels will be opened throughout the country, and an excellent trade is looked for during the Presidential campaign. The demand for oysters has been steadily increasing for several years past, both for domestic consumption and for export. About 3,000 barrels are now shipped abroad weekly, principally to London and Liverpool, and the people in the West are rapidly learning that the New-York dealers handle the best stock in the country.

The oyster trade in the State of New-York, Mr. Boyle added, has already attained great dimensions, and some fifty thousand people are employed in it. These include the tonger sloop captains and crews, oystermen, shuckers, salesmen, cooks, and others. Those who indulge in the bivalve do not realize the amount of labor and expense spent before the oysters are laid before them on the table. The amount of capital invested in the trade in this State is estimated at over $3,000,000.

Most of the oyster houses in the city were in deep cellars thirty years ago, the floors were covered with sawdust, and customers sat on common wooden chairs at very plain tables. All this is now changed, probably by the increased demand for oysters. Many of the modern oyster houses are elegantly furnished, with carpeted or tiled floors, comfortable chairs, elegant tables, decorated ceilings, and large mirrors and decorations on the walls. It is estimated that there are in Greater New-York some five thousand oyster houses.

Among the oysters that will be conspicuous in the market this season are Shrewsburys, Rockaways, Mill Ponds, East Rivers, Blue Points, Oak Islands, and Buzzard Bays.

Although the better classes eschew oysters during the Summer months, yet in the poorer neighborhoods the trade does not fall off during those months, and in some places the demand actually increases.

It takes between three and four years for an oyster to grow large enough to be marketable. The spawn, called by oystermen the seed, is planted in mud bottoms, where it is allowed to grow for some three years. Here it generally attains maturity, but is long in shape, and has to be transplanted to hard, sandy bottoms to round out and acquire the shape that makes it attractive to the lovers of oysters. This transplanting is generally done in May, and in September they are ready for the table. Owners of hard-bottomed oyster beds, however, run great risks, as a great storm will "sand" the crop, and the oysters cannot be found again. Some owners of hard-bottom beds have lost as many as 12,000 bushels of oysters by a single severe storm.

Dealers have not yet been able to tell why certain beds develop much finer oysters than others, but they believe that it is owing to the formation of the bottoms. The waters at Prince's Bay, on the south side of Staten Island, and those at Jamaica Bay are about equally salty, and yet the oysters raised in one place differ in flavor from those in the other.

The average quantity of oysters exported to England and Europe is about 3,000 barrels a week, but sometimes as many as 100,000 barrels a week have been shipped during the Spring months. This is done to save money in freight and refrigerators. At that season the cost of freight is from three shillings and sixpence to five shillings a barrel, while in the Summer months the price would be ten shillings, including refrigerators. As the oysters are shipped in the shell, (not picked,) the people in England plant them as soon as received, and rake them up again in the Fall months. The cost of freight for oysters to England is less than to Chicago.

TWO COMEDY STARS.

Messrs. Mathews and Bulger in Legitimate Work.

J. Sherrie Mathews and Harry Bulger, who have been well known on the variety stage, made their début as stars in comedy at the Lyric Theatre, Hoboken, last night. The comedy was "At Gay Coney Island," by Levin C. Tees, and its presentation for charity last night was its first production.

The scenes are laid in New-York, Sheepshead Bay, and Coney Island. The principal characters are Dr. Aiken Payne, taken by Mr. Mathews, and Hi Price, a plumber, taken by Mr. Bulger. A number of other New-York and Summer resort characters are also introduced.

The play was bright and witty, with many very amusing situations, affording opportunity for the display of the fun-making ability of Messrs. Mathews and Bulger; a number of humorous, pathetic, and sentimental ballads, and some unique dances were introduced, and enfored heartily. Mathews and Bulger scored a success. The play was thoroughly enjoyed by the large audience.

The two stars are under the management of A. M. Miller, Jr., and Fred Peel.

Naval Academy Improvements.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 29.—An advance copy of the report of the commission appointed by the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy in 1895 to report upon the condition of the grounds and buildings and sanitary condition of the academy has been received here. The report takes up, first, the sewerage, and estimates that to make a comprehensive scheme it would take for dredging and preparing the ground, $75,000; sea wall, $250,000; installation of sewerage system, $15,000; preparation of plans, $35,000. The board consisted of Commodore E. O. Matthews, Capt. P. H. Cooper, Lieut. Commander E. H. C. Leutze, Lieut. Commander A. Foss, Surgeon W. R. Du Bose, and Lieut. W. P. Potter. The full report of the board follows, including a study of the proposed new academy, which would cost $6,000,000.

The following officers have reported for duty at the academy: Lieuts. H. C. Gearing and C. P. T. Moore.

NOVELTIES FOR ARMY USE.

New Use for the Shelter Tent—Horseshoes of Aluminium.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Army officers are greatly interested in a new utilization of the shelter tent, which is carried by the soldier in the field. At present this shelter tent is made of very unsatisfactory material and is by no means water-proof. It is of no other use than as a shelter tent, and beyond that is an incumbrance to the soldier, adding to his burdens on the march by about three pounds.

Capt. Edmund Rice of the Fifth Infantry, stationed at Fort McPherson, Georgia, has made a suggestion which meets with considerable approval among military experts. He proposes to make of the shelter tent a cape which may be worn by the soldier in inclement weather. This use of the present tent may be readily acquired by simple straps which will fasten the cape about the neck and waist. The double use of the shelter tent will be appreciated by the trooper and is in the line of modern military equipment, the idea being now to economize in the number as in the weight of articles carried by the soldier, and to make each article do as much service as possible. In some of the services the ration can, for instance, when separated, furnishes the cooking utensils of the soldier. The meat-ration can of the foreign army, when taken apart, supplies a frying pan and plate.

Shelter Tent Used as a Cape.

One of the most interesting of foreign military novelties lately received at the Military Information Division is a device in the same line as that of Capt. Rice's cape-shelter tent. It is a shelter-coat tent used in the Austrian Army. Two of these coats can be fastened together, and, with the bayonet of rifle as a centre pole, furnish a water-proof shelter for two men. The separate coats are of finely woven water-proof material, and in that respect are much better than the so-called shelter-tent material of the United States Army. These Austrian coats weigh two and a half pounds, or six ounces more than our shelter tent. The coats are fitted with sleeves and are equipped with drawstrings at neck and belt. They are serviceable garments when worn as a rubber coat, giving protection from the rain and allowing the soldier free use of his arms in handling his weapon. This Austrian idea is favored by the War Department officials, and it may be that this combination article, or something akin to it, will be adopted for our service.

How the Shelter Tent Is Carried.

It seems to be even better than the idea of Capt. Rice, although that officer's suggestion is more economical, in that it contemplates no change in the present shape or style of our shelter tents.

The matter of military equipment in the last year has engaged the attention of the officers of the War Department, especially those interested in the furnishing of supplies to the armed forces. Our military attachés abroad have been very industrious in observing the novelties of the European services and have been prompt to send to the Military Information Division in the War Department samples of the new devices in use abroad. Many of these have been practically tested in our service. Among other devices has been an aluminium horseshoe. This, of course, is much lighter than the iron horseshoe in use and is found to be quite as serviceable. A cavalry officer stationed at San Carlos, Arizona, kept an aluminium shoe on his horse for forty-five days. Shoes of this material are, of course, expensive, and the present cost is beyond the means of the department for their adoption for the service, but it is recommended that an aluminium horseshoe be furnished the countryman as the extra shoe which he carries in his saddlebag. At present this aluminium horseshoe costs about 50 cents.

The officers have been interested also in a new German canteen of aluminium, of a flatter shape than our canteen, which allows it to rest the better at the side. It has been found that water will keep for six months in these aluminium canteens, while the ordinary tin ones are quickly rusted. The meat-ration can, referred to already as a combined cooking utensil and plate, weighs less than half the tinned-iron can at present in use. Another article in use abroad is a very light-weight nosebag for horses. Still another is an asbestos shield to fix in the hole in the tent as a protection against fire from contact with the stove pipe.

Shell for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Army Ordnance Office will soon let contracts for a large amount of cast-iron projectiles for issuance to the artillery and the coast-defense system. There is available for the purchase of these shell and shrapnel the sum of $50,000. The quantity of service projectiles in hand is small, and must be added to yearly to supply current issues for artillery practice and to provide a limited reserve supply of shrapnel for the field service for emergencies. The shrapnel will be bought for use in the 3.2 and 3.6 inch weapons, the projectiles to be fitted with 15 and 28 second fuses.

The present call for bids is for cast-iron shell for the siege and seacoast guns. Five hundred shell of the 7-inch, 500-pound type will be bought for siege projectiles. The shell for use in the seacoast guns are as follows: 100 8-inch, 100 10-inch, 100 12-inch, 100 12-inch 800-pound mortar, and 50 12-inch 1,000-pound mortar shells. These lots will equip the service in a satisfactory manner, similar quantities to be bought each year.

BROOKLYN'S BAD WATER

THE AUTHORITIES WILL TAKE STEPS TO ABATE THE EVIL.

Health Commissioner Emery Proposes a Chemical Test to Trace the Source of Impurity—Dr. Leeds Has Been Employed by the City Works Department to Make an Immediate Investigation—A Permanent Laboratory Discussed.

The residents of Brooklyn are complaining, and have been for several weeks, over the bad condition of the water which they are compelled to drink, and which seems to be getting worse day by day.

Commissioner Emery of the Department of Health yesterday returned to Brooklyn, and his attention was called to the matter. He said that it would cost about $5,000 to carry out the programme decided upon to test the water, and that on Monday he would take steps to have this amount set aside for the specific purpose.

The idea of the Commissioner is to trace up the source of the impurity, and as soon as this is ascertained, that portion of the water supply will be cut off.

"Of course," said Commissioner Emery, "all that we can do is to determine what portion of the water supply is not wholesome. That can only be determined by careful analysis. Our chemists will make a careful analysis of samples from all portions of the supply system. Of course that will take money, and as soon as possible I shall secure an appropriation for the purpose. I do not propose to have this work delayed. It is imperatively necessary that the water supply should be pure. We have always had very good water in this city until recently, and the present state of affairs is annoying. I have been informed, however, that the water, although not as pure as it should be, is not unwholesome. We must have pure water, though, and immediate measures will be taken to make it absolutely so."

In connection with the same matter, Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works, yesterday appointed Dr. Albert R. Leeds to investigate the causes of the bad condition of the water. He is an expert on that subject. Commissioner Willis made the following statement yesterday concerning the water and its condition:

"Under the present method employed by the city it is the duty of the Health Department to investigate into the trouble with the water supply, and upon the report submitted by it this department takes the necessary steps to remedy the evil. As things now are, this department has no facilities for making such an investigation, and it is dependent upon the Health Department, which is now investigating the matter. I am considering the matter of organizing a laboratory that will permit us to make the necessary chemical and biological examinations of the water, so as to protect it from pollution and devise the proper remedy to apply in cases like the present. Pending the creation of this laboratory we are not, as I stated, equipped with the necessary means to do this work, and depend entirely on the services of the Department of Health. It has seemed to me, however, that it would be advantageous to secure the services of an expert chemist, familiar with difficulties similar to the present one, which occur in the water supply in our city, that we may as speedily as possible reach a conclusion as to the cause of the trouble and its most efficient remedy. I have, therefore, decided, upon the recommendation of Engineer De Varona, of the Bureau of Water Supply, to appoint Dr. Leeds to make an investigation. He is a well-known expert in this line, and I am satisfied that when his recommendations are carried out the trouble will be abated."

SACRED ART IN WINDOWS.

Fine Stained Glass in the New Bellevue Catholic Chapel.

Ten side subject windows of stained glass and one large sanctuary window, imported from Munich, have been placed in the new Catholic chapel at Twenty-eighth Street and First Avenue, within the grounds of Bellevue Hospital. The chapel is a gift to the city from Miss Annie Leary, sister of the late Arthur Leary, for the Catholic inmates of Bellevue Hospital. The structure will be dedicated next month.

The windows were designed from suggestions by Miss Leary, while the work is from the noted studios of Mayer. The subject windows are to represent the patron saints of different nations, surmounted with their coats of arms and crests, and the series is accompanied by one appropriate to the Carmelite Order, whose fathers are to have charge of the chapel at its completion.

America is represented by the scene of the Immaculate Conception, surmounted by the shield and coat of arms.

England is represented by St. George, with the royal standard and crest in the foli above.

Ireland by St. Patrick, with the harp and shamrocks emblematic in the surmounting foli.

Italy by St. Peter, with the Papal coat of arms and standard.

Germany by St. Michael, with the imperial coat of arms and crest above.

France by St. Louis, and the coat of arms of the republic.

Spain comes next, with St. James and the Spanish crest.

Austria-Hungary has St. Elizabeth and coat of arms surmounting. These are met at the altar by one of St. Joseph as the patron saint of the Church universal, and the crest of Pope Leo XIII. in the foli above.

The main window in the sanctuary, which is 21 feet high and 12 feet across, is a magnificent piece of late Gothic design, representing Christ healing the sick, as taken from St. Matthew, xi., 28. The work is set in three panels. In the centre stands Christ, surrounded by the maimed, halt, and sick, extending his hands and delivering the words: "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will refresh you."

The colorings of this work and the treatment are English, while the drawing is the product of the modern school of Munich. This one window cost several thousand dollars. When the chapel is open its interior will be one of the most ornate and handsome of its size in the city. It is almost two years since the cornerstone was laid.

Decision Against Assessors.

Justice Goodrich, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday handed down his decision in the application of the city to dismiss a writ of certiorari, secured by Edward H. Litchfield, to review the proceedings of the Board of Assessors in fixing the assessments on certain properties. The Justice refused to grant the application, and as there are other cases in which a referee is taking testimony, he also referred the present matter to the same referee, Herman Koepke.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

STOCKS CONTINUE TO SHOW AN ADVANCING TENDENCY.

The Short Interest Covering Up and Investment Buying Beginning—Further Engagements of Gold in Europe for Import into This Country—Foreign Exchange Rates Well Below Importing Point—Money Rates in London and New-York.

SATURDAY—P. M.

On a very moderate volume of business the stock market to-day showed marked strength, and at the end of the two hours' business had scored an average advance of about a point. The strength was not confined to any particular group of stocks, but was general. The principal demand came from the short interest, but there was some commission-house buying, which led to the impression that outsiders were beginning to take an interest in the market. Final prices were, as a rule, the highest of the day.

Reports of further engagements of gold for import were frequent, and the movement is now thoroughly established. How far it will run will depend on the condition of the money markets of this city and London. Under present conditions the movement of the metal this way is entirely normal, foreign exchange rates being well below the importing point and money in London being in very light demand. The Bank of England has already advanced the price of gold bars, and the money rate in London shows signs of hardening. At the same time the money market in this city gives indication of less stringency, and it is fair to assume that after the September settlements are made rates will grow easier. Meanwhile the heavy demand for ocean freight space from this side is gratifying evidence that the export of produce is well under way, and this fact in itself assures a favorable trade balance for some time to come.

The bank statement to-day showed conditions which have passed, and it is fair to assume that it made a more unfavorable exhibit than will occur again in many months. Nevertheless, it was not so bad as had been expected, and its influence on the market was pronounced. The situation in London continues to attract attention, on account of the uncertainty existing as to the outcome of the settlement on Monday.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

The time money market was firm at 6 per cent. and a commission for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were unchanged, with 9 per cent. the one rate obtainable.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $75,277,762; balances, $6,343,427. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,000.

Posted rates on call in London 1½@2 per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1¾ per cent. For bank bills and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¾@4.82¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼@4.84¼ for demand, $4.84¾@4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¾ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅞ and 95⅞, guilders at 40 and 40⅛. Posted rates of the exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, $1.50 commercial; Boston—10c. discount. San Francisco—Sight, nominal; telegraphic, nominal. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c. discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c. discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—$1 discount bid, 75c discount asked.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅝@67. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 51⅝@53⅜c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,624,347.40 ounces of silver bullion against which 1,624 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 70 brown and 1,614 green.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1863:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,620,748
Imports for same period	22,338,860
Net exports	$28,290,888
Net exports to date, 1895	28,712,022
Net exports to date, 1894	17,060,978
Net exports to date, 1893	17,040,968

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were more active than on some of the full days recently. The Reading incomes were in particular demand. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	1¼	O. S. L. & U. N. con. 5s	2½
C. & O. 1st R. & A.	1	U. P.	2½
1st cn	1¼	Read. 1st pf. inc.	1¼
C., H. V. & T. 1st	1	Read. 2d pf. inc.	1½
Erie prior lien	2	Southern Ry. 5s	1
Mex. Elec. 2d	1	Union Pac. 1st	1896.2
Nor. Pac. cn. t. r.	1½		

DECLINED.

Manhattan cn. 4s	2	Wabash 2d	2

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1925, coupon, advanced ¼. There was a sale of $5,000 5s, registered, at 108¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		
4s, r., 1907	9½	
4s, c., 1907	104½	105
4s, r., 1925	106	107
4s, c., 1925	112¼	113
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113
5s, c., 1904	108¾	109½
Currency 6s, 1898	108½	109½
Currency 6s, 1899	104	
Currency 6s, 1897	102	
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 29, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, made the following showing:

	1896.	1895.	P. C.
New-York	$341,302,450	$428,427,001	—20.3
Boston	49,422,134	62,691,075	—21.2
Philadelphia	41,508,938	46,289,615	—10.3
Baltimore	8,295,072	8,627,085	—2.5
St. Louis	54,762,787	60,062,440	—17.1
New-Orleans	15,277,400	17,104,310	—11.0
	5,680,849	5,536,650	+ 6.5
Seven cities, 5 days	$516,249,630	$634,530,276	—18.6
Other cities, 5 days	108,019,243	111,071,248	— 2.7
Total, all cities, 5 days	$624,268,873	$745,601,524	—16.3
All cities, 1 day	127,413,249	153,537,290	—17.0
Total, all cities, for the week	$751,682,122	$899,138,814	—16.4

Complete returns for the week ended Aug. 22 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, a decrease of 19.6 per cent.; with the same week in 1894, a gain of 2 per cent., and with 1893, a gain of 25.4 per cent. Outside of New-York the decrease, as compared with 1895, was 8.4 per cent., and with 1894, a loss of 0.5 per cent. Compared with 1893, the gain was 31 per cent.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—The Southern Railway Company announces that the interest due Sept. 1 on Southern Railway East Tennessee reorganization 4 per cent. bonds and Richmond and Danville sinking fund 6 per cent. bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., and Virginia Midland Railway Company coupons of serial bonds by the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Baltimore.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	140	140	140	140		137	142	80
American Cotton Oil pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ½	42	43	200
American Spirits Mfg	4½	4½	4½	4½		4⅞	5¼	
American Spirits Mfg. pf	15½	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ¾	15½	16½	60
American Sugar Refineries	103⅜	106⅜	103⅜	106⅜	+ 3	106⅜	108⅜	18,923
American Sugar Ref. pf	111	113	111	113	+ 2	112	113	150
American Tobacco	86½	88	86½	87¾	+ 1	87¾	88	1,730
Ann Arbor pf	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾		30½	32	
At., T. & S. F. all in pd	23	23	20	20		20	23	
At., T. & S. F. pf	10⅝	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅜	11	12	1,730
Canada Southern	47	47⅛	46½	47	+ ⅜	47	47½	150
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅜	17	16½	17	+ ⅝	17	17⅛	1,180
Chicago, Bur. & Q	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	+ ⅜	83⅜	83⅝	1,600
Chicago Gas	60½	60⅝	59¾	60⅛	+ ⅜	59¾	60	840
Chicago, Mil. & St. P	52⅜	53⅜	52⅜	53⅜	+ ⅝	53⅜	53⅝	350
Chicago & Northwestern	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅛	99½	99⅝	3,250
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	63⅝	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛	63¼	63⅜	2,465
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝		54	57	14,317
Col. Hocking Valley & Toledo	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾		13½	13¾	1,300
Consolidated Gas Company	144	144	143	144	+ 1	143	144	1,700
Delaware & Hudson	141	141	141	141	+ ½	140	142	640
Delaware, Lack. & Western	174	174	171	171	— 2	171	172	200
Den. & Rio Grande	14½	14½	14½	14½		14	15	110
General Electric	5	5	5	5		4¾	5	122
Illinois Steel Company	14½	14½	14½	14½		14	15	923
Iowa Central pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ½	23½	24	350
Lake Erie & Western	24	24	23	23	— 1	23½	24	300
Lake Shore	61	61	61	61	— ½	60	61	2,075
Louisville & Nashville	24	24	24	24		24	24	25
Manhattan Consolidated	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜		14	14⅜	200
Metropolitan Traction	43	43	43	43		43	45	200
Michigan Central	91	91	91	91		90	92	200
Minnesota Iron	90	90	90	90		90	92	5,025
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	23	23	23	23		23	24	5
Missouri Pacific	21	21⅛	21	21⅛		20½	21	350
New-Jersey Central	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	+ ⅜	103	104	250
New-York Central	94⅝	94⅝	94½	94½		94	94⅝	1,120
N. Y., Sus. & Western	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝		92¼	94	910
North American	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾		19¼	19¾	100
Northern Pacific pf. all in pd	4	4	3¾	4	+ ¼	18	18½	410
Northern Pac. pf. all in pd	18½	18½	18½	18½		4	4¼	550
Ontario & Western	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼		17	17¾	697
Pacific Mail	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛	17¼	17¾	725
Peoria & Eastern	18	18	18	18		18	18	300
Pull. & Read. 2d in pd	8	8	8	8		8	8	100
Pullman Palace Car Company	150	150	150	150		150	160	100
St. Louis Southwestern	14½	14½	14½	14½		14½	15	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ½	32	33	8,330
St. Paul & Omaha	85	85	84	84	— 1	84	85	105
St. Paul & Omaha pf	120½	120½	120½	120½		120½	120½	100
Southern Railway	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞		7⅞	8	100
Tennessee Coal & Iron	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅝	20	20½	1,880
Texas Pacific	7	7⅛	7	7⅛		7	7⅛	2,125
Union Pacific	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜	17⅜	17½	
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	5½	5½	5½	5½		5½	5¾	160
United States Leather	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛		6⅛	6⅜	200
United States Leather pf	67⅛	67⅛	64	64	— 3	64	67	473
United States Rubber	45	45½	45	45½		45	47	200
Wabash pf	13½	13⅝	13½	13½		13½	14	810
Western Union Telegraph	77½	77⅝	75⅝	75⅝	— 1	75⅝	77	10,172
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6⅞	6⅞	5⅞	5⅞		6	6⅛	1,470
Total								89,342
*Unlisted.								

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Iron Silver	.30	.30	.30	.30				500

Bonds.

Am Spirits M Co 6s	5,000	64	Mo K & Tex 1st 4s	2,000	78¾
Atch Top & S F 4s	10,000	73¼		3,000	78½
	5,000	74	2d Kan & Tex 2d	1,000	49¾
	adjustment 4s	22,000	Or Sh L & U N Con Trust Co certfs	20,000	81
Austin & N. W. 1st	8,000	82¼	Oregon Short Line 6s	5,000	102½
Brooklyn Elevated 1s	1,000	77½	Trust Co certfs	1,000	102½
Brooklyn Rp Trf 5s	1,000	25	Peo & Eastern 1st	2,000	64
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st Series A	1,000	111	Phila & Rdg gen 4s	3,000	71½
Ches & Ohio con 5s	7,000	71¾	Tr Co ctfs assented	20,000	71¾
Chicago, Bur. & Q	5,000	114	Philadelphia & Reading 1st Pref Inc	11,000	71¾
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st Con 6s	5,000	38¾	Trust Co certfs	15,000	25½
Chicago Burl & Quincy Nebraska ext 4s	1,000	93	2d instlmt paid	3,000	26
Chic & E Ill gen 5s	2,000	66	24 Pref Inc	10,000	26¾
Chic & N W S F 5s	2,000	91	Trust Co certfs	89,700	10
Chic R I & Pac 6s	3,000	12	2d instlmt paid	5,000	10
	5,000	12½		3,000	10½
	2,000	12¾		117,900	10
Col In Val & Tol 5s	5,000	68	So Pac N Mex 1st	10,000	102¾
Denv & Rio G 4s	2,000	85		5,000	102⅝
Erie 4s prior lds	3,000	26	South Ry 1st 5s	6,000	82
Erie gen lien 3-4s	3,000	10	Gen'l Mtge 6s	2,000	110
Ft Worth & D C 1st	13,000	48	Tex & N O Cons 5s	12,000	93¾
Louisville and Nashville	5,000	48½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	4,000	76
Gen'l Mtge 6s	1,000	102	Tex & Pac 2d inc	23,000	15
Mexican Int 1st 4s	1,000	75	Union Pac 1st 6s	4,000	100
Mil L S & Wn 1st	1,000	123½	Union Pac 6s 1897	3,000	100
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	500	60	U S Cordage 1st	5,000	15
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	1,000	109	Trust Co certfs	5,000	15
N P M & C Coup Tr Co ctfs assented	2,000	67	Wabash 1st 5s	7,000	101¾
Northern Pac 2d Coup Tr Co certfs assented	1,000	15	Wabash 2d 5s	2,000	67
Northern Pacific gen 3s	5,000	29	Wisc Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs	10,000	28½
	10,000	28½		5,000	41
			Total sales		$823,500

Boards.

Am Spirits M Co 6s	5,000	64	Mo K & Tex 1st 4s	2,000	78¾
Atch Top & S F 4s	10,000	73¼		3,000	78½
	5,000	74	2d Kan & Tex 2d	1,000	49¾
	adjustment 4s	22,000	Or S L & U N Con Trust Co certfs	20,000	81
Austin & N. W. 1st	8,000	82¼	Oregon Short Line 6s	5,000	102½
Brooklyn Elevated 1s	1,000	77½	Trust Co certfs	1,000	102½
Brooklyn Rp Trf 5s	1,000	25	Peo & Eastern 1st	2,000	64
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st Series A	1,000	111	Phila & Rdg gen 4s	3,000	71½
Ches & Ohio con 5s	7,000	71¾	Tr Co ctfs assented	11,000	71¾
Chicago, Bur. & Q	5,000	114	Philadelphia & Reading 1st Pref Inc	20,000	71¾
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st Con 4s	5,000	38¾	Trust Co certfs	15,000	25½
Chicago Burl & Quincy Nebraska ext 4s	1,000	93	2d instlmt paid	10,000	25½
Chic & E Ill gen 5s	2,000	66	24 Pref Inc	3,000	26
Chic & N W S F 5s	2,000	91	Trust Co certfs	10,000	26¾
Chic R I & Pac 6s	3,000	12	2d instlmt paid	89,700	10
	5,000	12½		5,000	10
	2,000	12¾		3,000	10½
	2,000	13		117,900	10
Col In Val & Tol 5s	5,000	68	So Pac N Mex 1st	10,000	102¾
Denv & Rio G 4s	2,000	85		5,000	102⅝
Erie 4s prior lds	3,000	26	South Ry 1st 5s	6,000	82
Erie gen lien 3-4s	3,000	10	Gen'l Mtge 6s	2,000	110
Ft Worth & D C 1st	13,000	48	Tex & N O Cons 5s	12,000	93¾
Louisville and Nashville	5,000	48½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	4,000	76
Gen'l Mtge 6s	1,000	102	Tex & Pac 2d inc	23,000	15
Mexican Int 1st 4s	1,000	75	Union Pac 1st 6s	4,000	100
Mil L S & Wn 1st	1,000	123½	Union Pac 6s 1897	3,000	100
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	500	60	U S Cordage 1st	5,000	15
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	1,000	109	Trust Co certfs	5,000	15
N P M & C Coup Tr Co ctfs assented	2,000	67	Wabash 1st 5s	7,000	101¾
Northern Pac 2d Coup Tr Co certfs assented	1,000	15	Wabash 2d 5s	2,000	67
Northern Pacific gen 3s	5,000	29	Wisc Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs	10,000	28½
	10,000	28½		5,000	29
				5,000	41
			Total sales		$823,500

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Iron Silver	.30	.30	.30	.30				500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	170	175
Am. Coal	100	110
Am. Cot. Oil pf	90	95
Am. Ex.	116	119
Am. Tob. pf.	93	96
Ann. Arbor	6	9
Ark. & Pas.	½	1½
Balt. & O. S. W. pf. new	3	8
B., C. & N.	63	64
Brook. U. Gas	78	84
Bos. A. Lpf.	190	195
*Brook. R.T.	19½	20
Brunswick C.	½	¾
B. C. R. & P.	10½	17
B., B. & B. pf.	50	52
B., C. R. & N.	68	
Can. Pac.	57	59
Cent. Pac.	7	8
Central Pac.	13	14½
Chi. & Alton.	150	155
Chi. & E. I.	37½	39
" pf.	90	
C. & N. W.	97	98
" pf.	141	
C., C. C. & St. L.	73	75
C., M. & St. P.	73	74½
" pf.	122	124
C., L. & W.	30	40
pf.	36	40
Clev. & Pitts.	155	163
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	½	1
Col. Fuel & I.	16¾	17
C. H. V. & T.	50	
T. pf.	50	
Consol. Coal	31	36
Den. & R. G.	10½	12
Den. & R. G. pf.	39½	40¾
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	40	60
*D., S. S. & A.	3¾	4
A. pf.	6	10
Ev. & T. H.	23	27
Gt. So. pf.	106	115
G. B. & W.	1	3
t. r.	¾	1
Homestake	31	
Ill. Central	86	88
Iowa Cen.	5½	6
Kan. & Mich.	6	8
K. & T. M.	1½	2
K. C. M. & B.	8	12
Laclede G. pf.	18	19
Lac'e G. 1st	80	85
L. E. & W.	14½	16
Long Island	65	70
L., N. A. & C. pf.	1¾	2
L., N. & C. pf.	4¾	5½
Man. Beach	5	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	55
Mex. Cent.	7	8
Mex. N. ctfs.	⅝	1

	Bid.	Asked.
M. & St. L.	11¾	15¾
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	58½	60½
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	33¾	38¼
Mo., K. & T.	10	11
Mobile & O.	15¾	18
*Nat. Lead.	17	18½
Nat. Lead pf	75	78½
Nat. Lin. Oil	13½	15
Nat. Starch	3½	4½
N. J. Cen.	10	20
New. Cent. Co.	4½	8
N. Y. & N. H.	164	167
N. Y. C. & St. L.	9½	11
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	61	
N. Y. L. E. & W.	24	37
N. Y. L. E. & W. 2d pf.	24	31
N. Y. S. & W.	4	7½
Norfolk & W.	58	70
N. & W. pf.	84½	91½
Nor. Pac. pf.	12½	13½
Ont. Min.	11	
Or. Imp., as paid	½	
Or. R. & N., as pd.	11	20
Or. S. L. & U. N., all in pd.	10	15
Penn. Coal	275	340
Peo. D. & E.	1¾	2¼
P. & W. pf.	15	15
P. C. & St. L.	11½	12
P. C. & St. L. pf.	41½	43½
P. C. F. W. & C.	1½	3
Q silver pf.	15	15
Q silver pf.	1½	3
Rens. & Sar.	170	180
R., W. & O.	107	111
St. P. & D.	1	3
St. P. & Dul. pf.	18	25
St. P., M. & M.	84	
M.	103	110
St. bull. certs.	69½	69¾
So. Pacific	16	17½
St. L. & O. C.	35	45
St. L. & O. C. pf.	50	75
St. L. S. W.	33	40
St. L. S. W. pf.	75	85
U. S. Cord.	3½	3¾
U. S. Cord. pf.	7	7½
U. S. Cord.	12½	15
U. S. Rub. pf.	67	71¼
Wabash	8¼	8¾
Wells-F. Ex.	85	95
*W. U. Beef	6	8
W. & L. E. pf.	21¾	23½
Wis. Cent.	1½	2
*Unlisted.		

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. & E. I. 5s	96½	96½	96¼	96½	$2,000
D. & R. G. 4s	85	85¼	85	85¼	2,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	25¾	26¾	25¾	26¾	7,000
Rock Isl. 5s, c.	96½	96½	96½	96¾	3,000
Total sales					$14,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	100
Chollar	2.35	2.35	2.25	2.35	150
Iron Silver	.25	.25	.25	.25	1,000
Pharmacist	.09	.09	.09	.09	300
Total sales					1,550

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	10,000
Dec. option	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	484,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Refs.	105⅜	106⅜	105⅜	106⅜	6,380
Am. Tobacco	86½	86½	86½	86½	40
A., T. & S. F.	10⅞	11¼	10⅞	11¼	90
Chicago Gas	52¾	53⅜	52¾	53⅜	440
C., R. I. & P.	64¾	65¼	64¾	65¼	550
C., B. & Q.	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	200
C., M. & St. P.	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¾	1,600
General Electric	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	3,600
Louis. & Nash.	24½	24½	23¾	24	50
Manhattan	40	41	39¾	40¾	550
Mo. Pacific	79	80¼	79	80	200
Minn. & St. L.	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼	70
E. & R. 2d as pd.	8	12	12	12	100
Tenn. C. & I.	8¾	8¾	8	8¾	1,180
U. S. Leather pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	20
Western Union	75¾	77	75¾	76¾	460
Total sales					15,400

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. & E. I. 5s	96½	96½	96¼	96½	$2,000
D. & R. G. 4s	85	85¼	85	85¼	2,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	25¾	26¾	25¾	26¾	2,000
Rock Isl. 5s, c.	96½	96½	96½	96¾	3,000
Total sales					$14,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	100
Chollar	2.35	2.35	2.25	2.35	150
Iron Silver	.25	.25	.25	.25	1,000
Pharmacist	.09	.09	.09	.09	300
Total sales					1,550

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	10,000
Dec. option	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	484,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The market today opened strong, continued so, and closed strong at top prices of the week. With the strength of the market activity developed. Quite an amount of stock was covered. The buying was considered good. In the tractions Metropolitan was bid up to 91, Union sold at 12¼, quite a lot of stock changing hands. Philadelphia and Baltimore only show fractional changes. Storage common and preferred were in demand at 24 and 26, respectively, and Pennsylvania Heat stocks at 11 for the common and 13½ for the preferred reflected good buying. In the steam road stocks Lehigh Valley was the feature. It was bid up rapidly to 29, and large transactions were made at that figure. The market was strong at the close.

Dick Brothers & Co., 80 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Cambria	44		44	
Choctaw	86		86	
Electric Storage	4¼	5	4¾	5
Electric Storage pf	23½	24½	23½	24
Electro-Pneumatic	25	26	24	25½
Hestonville	¼	½	¼	½
Hestonville pf	46		46	
Hunt. & B. T.	50		50	
Hunt. & B. T. pf	40	50	40	50
Indianapolis	15		15	
Ing. Co.	20½		20½	
Lehigh Navigation	28½	29	28	28
Lehigh Valley	29	29½	28	28¾
Metropolitan Traction	90	91	89½	90
Northern Pacific	10	10⅜	9¾	9¾
Northern Pacific pf	17	18	16½	17
Pennsylvania	50¼	50½	50	50⅜
Penn. C. H. & P.	10¾	11	10¼	10¾
Penn. Steel	13	13¼	12¾	12¾
Penn. Steel pf	20		20	
Phila. Traction	40		40	
Reading	63¾	64	62¾	63¼
Union Traction, $10 paid	12	12¼	11½	11¾
United Cos. of N. J.	236		233	
United Gas Imp.	62¾	63	62¾	63
W. N. Y. & P.	12	13	12	13
Welsbach	38½	39	38	38½
Welsbach of Canada	1¼	1½	1¼	1¾
Welsbach Commercial	16		16	
Welsbach Commercial pf.	60		60	

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. J. Con. 5s	77¾		75		
Newark Pass. 5s		100		100	
People's Traction 6s	91½		91	92	
Union Traction 4 pf.	66¾	66¾	66	66¾	

THE BANK STATEMENT.

A More Satisfactory Showing than Expected—The Loss in Surplus Reserve Only $436,450—A Loss of Only $2,000,000 in Money.

The weekly statement of the New-York Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $436,450. The banks now hold $8,836,200 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York city banks this week, as compared with last week:

	Aug. 22	Aug. 29.	Differences.
Loans	$458,963,500	$455,790,200	Dec. $3,143,300
Specie	96,796,000	47,845,700	Inc. $49,100
Legal			
Tend's	77,050,700	74,474,200	Dec. 2,576,500
Net dep's	455,208,600	451,954,800	Dec. 6,363,800
Circ'n	16,365,800	17,365,500	Inc. 689,700

The following statement shows the condition of the New-York city banks from the beginning of the year 1896 up to and including the statement issued to-day, with the surplus of the corresponding weeks of the years 1895 and 1894:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Jan. 4	$19,179,875	$35,892,030	$33,706,050
Jan. 11	27,783,100	41,702,200	32,583,075
Jan. 18	32,345,550	45,405,075	102,744,150
Jan. 25	17,678,500	43,880,450	106,043,000
Feb. 1	39,023,400	23,731,500	111,023,000
Feb. 8	40,182,425	33,766,225	$5,083,700
Feb. 15	30,818,875	35,513,425	74,550,825
Feb. 22	28,627,450	20,822,725	74,737,900
Feb. 29	24,432

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
238 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Deposits received. Check books furnished.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
LOANS
Made on Listed Stocks and Bonds.
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES BONDS,
STOCKS,
WHEAT, COTTON,
SILVER.
CASH OR MARGIN.
Our facilities for dealing in all kinds of securities and speculative commodities cannot possibly be excelled. They include AMPLE CAPITAL, the LARGEST and FINEST OFFICES in NEW-YORK, and every possible attribute that could contribute to the success of an investor or operator.
CENTRAL BRANCH,
359 BROADWAY, NEAR FRANKLIN ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,370 Broadway, Near 33d St.

HOLMES & CO
61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Receive accounts and deposits of firms, individuals, &c., and allow interest on daily balances. Buy and sell for cash or carry on margin at lowest rates of interest. The New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges, Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, &c.
BRANCH OFFICE:
Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

J. S. BACHE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
47 Exchange Place, 43 Leonard St., N.Y.
Members of the
New-York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed in COTTON in New-York, New-Orleans and Liverpool.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
Richmond & West Point Terminal Railway & Warehouse Company and Subordinate Companies,
Under Plan and Agreement Dated May 1, 1893, as Subsequently Modified.
23 Wall Street,
NEW-YORK, August 27, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of Common Stock of the Richmond & West Point Terminal Railway & Warehouse Company, or of stock—either First Preferred, Second Preferred, or Common—of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Company, under said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any assessment payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before September 15, 1896, make payment of all sums due thereunder, (together with six per cent. interest thereon from the several dates when such sums were due and payable,) and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent. upon the par value of the stock deposited, will, upon September 15, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to have any rights or to be entitled to any benefits under the said Plan and Agreement in respect of any such stock or certificate. In every such case the stock deposited and the cash heretofore paid in respect thereof will vest in and belong to the Reorganization Managers, and may by them be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan and Agreement, and no certificate holder then in default as aforesaid will be entitled to the redemption of such certificate, or to the return of any stock thereby represented, or to have any further interest or rights in respect thereof.
Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of the Deutsche Bank, Berlin.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON,
August 15, 1896.
The sale of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place September 23d, 1896, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the third installment, viz:
$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
$2.50 per share on stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on SEPTEMBER 4, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

Street R'way Securities a Specialty
Brooklyn, Buffalo, Columbus, Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, New York, New Jersey, North Shore, Paterson, Rochester, Worcester.
GUSTAVUS MAAS,
26 Broad Street.
Telephone 2137 Cortlandt.

DIVIDENDS.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
53, 55, 57 Duane Street,
New-York, August 15, 1896.
The coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS of this company, due September 1, 1896, will be paid by THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK on and after that date. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, NO. 1 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10th, 1896.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 1st, 1896. GEORGE M. BOWLEY, Secretary.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, Aug. 30, 1896.
The coupons of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY OF TEXAS maturing Sept. 1, 1896, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this Company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date. C. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Mobile, Ala., Aug. 24, 1896.—Coupon No. 10, due Sept. 1, 1896, of the General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid, on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall St., New-York, on and after that date. HY. TACON, Treasurer.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS of Improvement at U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., August 27, 1896.—Separate sealed proposals, in duplicate, for the following objects, indorsed proposals for "Construction of a section of quay wall inside Whitney Basin," and "Constructing quay wall at coal wharf," respectively, at U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this bureau until 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, September 16, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter. Specifications and blank forms of proposal will be forwarded upon application to this bureau or the Commandant of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Bidders are expected to fully inform themselves of the character of the work required by visiting the yard, where plans may be examined and if necessary obtained. A certified check of two thousand ($2,000) dollars must accompany each bid for the respective objects, as a guarantee that the bidder will execute the required contract after his bid has been accepted. Awards will be made for each object of improvement separately. Responsible security will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and the right is reserved to reject any or all proposals not deemed advantageous to the Government, and to waive defects. R. O. MATTHEWS, Chief of Bureau.

LOW WATER MARK
Present low prices of Stocks and Wheat, with liquidation exhausted, make this the safest market for years.
The general opinion of Bears as well as Bulls is that rock bottom has been reached and a good upward turn is due.
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Reorganization of
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
Under Plan and Agreement dated March 16, 1896.
23 Wall Street, New-York,
August 21, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of stock, either common or preferred, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under the said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any installment of cash, payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before September 15, 1896, make payment of all sums due thereunder, (together with six per cent. interest thereon from the several dates when such sums were due and payable,) and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent. upon the par value of the stock deposited, will, upon September 15, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to have any rights or to be entitled to any benefits under the said Plan and Agreement in respect of any such stock or certificate. In every such case the stock deposited and the cash heretofore paid in respect thereof will vest in and belong to the Reorganization Managers, and may by them be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan and Agreement, and no certificate holder then in default as aforesaid will be entitled to the redemption of such certificate, or to the return of any stock thereby represented, or to have any further interest or rights in respect thereof.
Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of the Deutsche Bank, Berlin.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

OUR LUMBER IN SOUTH AMERICA

All the Hardships for the Producer and Small Share in the Profits.

Edgar Schramm, United States Consul at Montevideo, has some very interesting information to give concerning the lumber trade of the United States with Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. Mr. Schramm says that this trade presents incongruities which cannot but be harmful to the lumber interests of the United States. He states that the lowest offers known to him as made from the United States to the importers in Uruguay have been $19 per 1,000 feet, delivery in the port of Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, while the average price paid for pitch pine by the consumer in that country is from $40 to $50 per 1,000 feet. He says:

"The lumber trade here has so far been practically divided into two distinct branches, one being the importer, the other the dealer. The importer buys and contracts probably in conjunction with his New-York commission merchant when and wherever the opportunity is most favorable, using capital to the best advantage in the markets at home, picking up bargains whenever lumber manufacturers are forced to make sacrifices, &c., and selling in cargo lots afloat, at time of shipment, to the lumber dealers here, who keep a regular stock on hand for distribution to the consumer.

"It will be easily understood that the importers are very few in number in any one of these countries, and that it is to their benefit to keep the dealer as much as possible in the dark regarding the import lumber trade and thus subject to themselves. With this object in view, a lot of customs and practices were inaugurated which made it almost a matter of impossibility for an outside manufacturer or dealer to sell direct to the dealer here on account of the numberless vexations he was subjected to. Unless he knew and avoided these obstacles, or had some one here who could do this for him, he would come out the loser at the end. These practices apparently favor the actual dealer, but, in fact, the importer has been the one benefited, because they gave him entire control of the importing business and proved to be his safeguard against outside intrusion. The methods of sales to dealers here are about the following: The lumber is sold and delivered on six months' credit from the time it has been officially accepted by the dealer, according to the various other customs hereinafter mentioned, viz.:

"1. The dealer is expected to be notified by wire immediately when the ship bringing the cargo he bought from the importer (or seller) is ready to sail, so as to give him time to dispose of all he can to his customers during the time of the voyage, a matter of not less than sixty days.

"2. All lumber sold is supposed to be dry, clear of any sap, splits, knots, and other faults—in other words, according to the custom here, it is supposed to be faultless. If any faults are found in any plank, beam, &c., the proportion thereof is assessed against the seller by the public inspector appointed for such cargo.

"3. All lumber, before it is accepted by the dealer, has to undergo an inspection and measurement by a public inspector, who is jointly chosen by seller and buyer, or each one has the right to name one separately. These inspectors measure the cargo and assess the percentage of reduction to be claimed, according to the lumber standard of this port, from the seller. According to this standard, no cargo can be brought in without some claim against it, the lowest amounting to about 4 per cent.; but if it goes over 10 per cent., the buyer has the privilege of rejecting the entire cargo. Such inspection is paid for half each by the buyer and the seller, and amounts to 50 cents per 1,000 feet.

"4. As all the lumber is sold delivered here, the freight, of course, has to be paid by the seller, which means a cash outlay of some times more than the manufacturer gets for the lumber. The rate of freight runs on an average from $10 to $14 per 1,000 feet, $12 being a fair average. Of course, arrangements can generally be made with the buyer to pay the freight on delivery of the cargo, but in any such case he will claim the percentage (discount) for the advance so made of said freight, and it goes toward reducing the actual price at which the lumber is nominally sold. It is the same with six months' time notes which the seller receives from the buyer in payment of the purchase. These notes can be discounted so long as the buyer is considered good, but this further reduces the actual price supposed to have been realized for the lumber.

"Next comes the Government with its duty, which amounts to $8.80 per 1,000 feet on pitch or yellow pine, and about $15 in white pine, and is calculated as follows: On a valuation fixed by the Government on pitch pine of $30 per 1,000 feet for import purposes, no matter whether it has cost in reality perhaps only half of that, a duty of 24 per cent. is charged, and, besides about $2.25 per 1,000 feet additional custom House charges. It will be seen that the freight and duty alone on pitch pine generally amount to $20 and more; consequently the dealer here, in selling to the consumer at from $40 to $50 per 1,000 feet, has a margin of from $20 to $30 to be divided between the lumber manufacturer, the importer, and himself.

"The manufacturer, in consideration of furnishing the actual material, being under the heavy expense of manufacturing, making all the advances until the article is marketable, and finally running the risk of losses of all kinds, has to content himself with about one-third of this division, and is satisfied if the New-York commission merchant offers him at home this much. The importer, together with his commission merchant, running hardly any risk, satisfies himself for the outlay of his money for the time being with about one-sixth of this, and grows independently rich on it, leaving to the actual dealer here the balance of three-sixths, with which this latter party is able to make himself quite comfortable.

"That the importer, the dealer, the freighter, and the Government here are doing well on a business of this kind goes without saying, but our manufacturers at home, having commenced business as a young man on a piece of timber land, and having worked hard all his life, finds himself when he has grown old poor and without any resources, as the land from which the timber has disappeared without benefit to him is valueless without it. What steps should be taken to remedy these hardships falling upon the producer in this branch of industry are for him to decide, but it would seem that a direct connection between the manufacturer and the actual dealer were preferable to the way this business has been done so far; or, still better, if the parties interested in the lumber-milling business would join together and establish rules of their own in order to protect themselves, and at the same time guard against the useless destruction of the timber wealth of our country without compensating benefit."

Checked the Fever.

From The Chicago Record.

"Doctor, did that electric fan do your fever patient any good?"

"Yes, it checked the fever and gave her neuralgia."

PROPOSALS.

FOR COMPLETION OF IMPROVEMENTS and repairs at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., in accordance with the plans and specifications approved April 5, 1895, and making good the defective work done under contract dated July 9, 1895, as shown in board's report dated June 16, 1896, using the materials on hand for that purpose. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., August 20, 1896. Under authority conferred by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, sealed proposals are hereby invited, and will be received at this Bureau until one o'clock P. M., Monday, September 21, 1896, at which time and place the proposals will be publicly opened for completion of improvements and repairs in accord with plans and specifications, which can be seen on application to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, or the Medical Officer in charge of the U. S. Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y. Proposals must be in duplicate, sealed, and addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and the envelope indorsed "Proposals for Completion of Improvements and Repairs." Bidders are expected to visit the hospital and inform themselves fully as to the work, and obtain any additional information they may desire. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of $1,000, and responsible security in a penal sum equal to 20 per centum of the bid will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. J. R. TRYON, Surgeon General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MARKETS MODERATELY ACTIVE AND VALUES LOWER.

Lower Western Markets and Fair Foreign Selling—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Quiet and Easier—Provisions Dull and Weak—Cotton Was Active and Unsettled—Coffee More Active and Lower.

The rather free offerings of grain for foreign account and the lower Western markets caused considerable weakness in the local trade, and prices went off ½@¾ in wheat, with a fair scalping trade. Provisions were influenced by grain and eased off a trifle without attracting trade. Cotton was unsettled and active, with prices lower at the close. Coffee followed Europe and declined, while trading was brisk.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2 in elevator	20¼@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	26⅝@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85 @$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.35
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅛@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.25 @ 8.25
Lard, Western steam	3.72½@ ..
Beef, family	7.50 @ 8.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	16 @ 16¼
Sugar, granulated, fancy	4⅝@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	10⅝@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5 @ 8
Copper, lake	10.65 @11.00
Lead	2.62½@ 2.70

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active on local account, with the close steady at ½@¾c decline on fair foreign selling, lower Western markets, and local realizing. The "curb" was steady at 64½c for September and 67c for December. Spot was dull and ½@¾c lower, following the options, without sales reported. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2½c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York at 1½c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¼c over September, free on board, afloat. Clearances hence, 16,941 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 258,075 bushels; receipts, 167,525 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 321,413 bushels.

CORN—Contracts declined ¼@½c with wheat and the West, rallied ¼c on covering, and closed steady at ⅛@¾c loss, with only a moderate trade. The "curb" was ⅛c lower and dull. Spot was neglected and quoted ½c lower; No. 2 mixed at September price, in elevator. Receipts, 97,625 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 347,710 bushels. Clearances hence, 33,280 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 97,204 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were firm and unchanged to ⅛c higher, due to firmer Western markets and local covering. Spot were dull and hardly changed in price. Sales, 28,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 24c; No. 3 white, 20½@23c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 24½c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 22c; No. 2 mixed, 20¼c for 10,000 bushels; rejected white, 17¼c; rejected mixed, 16c; No. 2 Chicago, 21¼c; track mixed, 17@22c; track white, 17@23c for 18,000 bushels. Receipts, 161,300 bushels; exports, 13,921 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	....	@	64⅜
September	265,000	64 1-16@64 5-16	64⅛
October	105,000	65 @65⅛	65
November	....	@	66¼
December	935,000	66 15-16@67⅛	67
May	10,000	70¼@70⅝	70⅛
Total	1,315,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	....	@	26⅜
September	55,000	26¼@26 11-16	26⅜
October	170,000	27⅜@27½	27½
December	35,000	28¾@28⅞	28⅞
May	95,000	31 @31⅛	31⅛
Total	355,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	....	@	20½
September	20,000	20 7-16@20½	20½
October	15,000	20⅝@20⅝	20¼
Total	35,000		

FLOUR—Demand very moderate for the day, with prices generally firm. Sales, 5,200 bbls, in car lots. Arrivals, 8,801 bbls and 12,081 sacks; exports, 628 bbls and 12,204 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 71,807 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.25@$2.75.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady; feeding quoted at 31½c, cost, freight, and insurance, for new, and 33c for old.

RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 39½@40c, free on board; No. 1, 38c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Dull and steady at 73c bid, cost, insurance, and freight.

OATMEAL—Less active and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $3.15@$3.60; cut, $3.65@$4; ground, $3.40@$3.60; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

FEED—Dull and steady. We quote, 40, 60, and 80 lb, 45@50c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@52½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The bulk of the old supplies of oil is now held in New-York and New-Orleans, and it is for the most part carried in the belief that the prices of seed which the planters will demand will not enable the mills to place the new oil upon the market at the current figures. However, it is as well, the tendency of oil, a question of consumption, and unless that should be better or tallow go to a basis to permit a freer use of the oil by the soap trade, consumers will fight shy to a considerable extent of the seed product. The trading for the day was slack, with prices rather easy; prime yellow was offered at 26c, with 22½c bid; white oil ranges from 25½@27c. There was no crude on offer, while the mills declined to consider trading in new for future deliveries. LARD OIL was in moderate demand at 39@41c for prime city. LINSEED OIL was steady at 31@32c for American and 50c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Aug. 29.—Oil closed at $1.06¼; Standard's price, $1.06.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a little more of a pressure on pork, which caused slight declines in prices and with which bacon sympathized, but lard held up fairly well; by the close the general position had come around to steadiness. The speculation on the whole was of the moderate character incident to Saturday, while exporters were not showing greater interest. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for Monday as 30,000 head, and for all of next week as 125,000 head.

LARD—Was about steady through the day, but dull, with hardly material cash demand, and 3.72½c quoted nominal, with tank lots at 3.50c; September option about 3.75c. City steam was quiet. Sales of 30 tcs at 3.65c. Refined was slow. Continent at 4.20c, South American at 4.70c, compound at 3⅝@4¼c, as to quality.

PORK—Exporters here were rauch freer buyers, taking about 700 bbls mess; the prices were fairly steady. The West was down about 5c early, but recovered under moderate speculation. Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $7.25@$8.25; family mess, $10@$11; short clear, $8.50@$10.

BACON—Sold off 2½ points early in the day, with pork, but recovered, and was fairly steady although trading was slack.

CUTMEATS—Through the good distribution latterly the cutters have become quite firm in views over prices. Sales of 18,000 pickled bellies at 4⅝@5c, 30,000 pickled hams at 9¼@9⅝c. City meats quoted: Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5@5¼c; 10-lb average, 5¾c bid; pickled hams, 9@9¼c; pickled shoulders, 3½c.

BEEF—Low prices failed to start English demands, with the markets abroad liberally supplied. Quotations: Packet, $6.50@$7.50; do, in tierces, $9@$9.50; family, $7.50@$8.50; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9.50; City India mess, in tierces, $8.50@$10, as to quality.

BEEF HAMS—Were less freely offered, while under more or less attention from smokers; $14 quoted at the West and $15@$15.50 here.

HOGS—Were at fairly well-sustained prices, with supplies closely taken up. Bacon, 4½c; 180 lb, 4⅝c; 160 lb, 4¾@4¾c; 140 lb, 5c; 120 lb, 5⅛c; pigs, 5¼@5⅜c. Chicago—Receipts, 14,000 head; steady to strong; $2.80@$3.45; left over, 2,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,000 head; steady; $3.15@$3.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 2,000 head; steady; $3@$3.30. Omaha—Receipts, 3,500 head; steady; $2.85@$3.05.

TALLOW—Closed firm city with a difference of ¼c in views of exporters and melters, or 3⅛c bid and 3¼c asked. The home trade bought country moderately, as well as shippers, with 26,000 pounds taken at 3 5-16@3⅜c, pkg free. Of city edible further light sales at 3 11-16@3¾c, pkg free.

STEARINE—In oleostearine there was little trading, with the hard refiners unwilling to buy over 4c, and the pressers, with moderate stocks, holding 4¼c. For lard stearine a slow and nominal market at 4½c for Western and 4¾c for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were fairly active, and closed barely steady at 15@20 points decline, following the weakness abroad. Havre was quiet at ½@¾f. decline, and Hamburg steady at ¾@1¼ pfennig low. Rio was quiet and steady at 10¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags of No. 7 at 10¾c; 2,000 bags Maracaibo, 600 bags Savanilla, and 250 bags Central America, on private terms. Opening Call, 10 A. M.—December, 3,500 bags at 9.15c; May, 750 bags at 9.10c; total, 2,250 bags. Between Call and Close.—August, 1,000 bags at 10.05c; September, 1,000 bags at 9.80c, 2,000 bags at 9.75c, 300 bags at 9.70c; October, 250 bags at 9.45c, 1,500 bags at 9.33; December, 4,000 bags at 9.10c, 1,000 bags at 9.05c; March, 1,000 bags at 9.10c, 250 bags at 9.05c; May, 250 bags at 9.10c, 1,250 bags at 9.05c; July, 250 bags at 9.15c, 250 bags at 9.10c; total, 14,500 bags. Total for day, 16,750 bags. Closing Prices—January, 9@9.05c; February, 9@9.05c; March, 9@9.05c; April, 9@9.05c; May, 9@9.05c; June, 9@9.05c; July, 9@9.05c; September, 9.70@9.75c; October, 9.30@9.35c; November, 9.05@9.15c; December, 9@9.05c.

COFFEE AFLOAT PER STEAMER FROM RIO, SANTOS, VICTORIA, AND BAHIA.

	From Rio.	From San-tos.	From Vic-toria.	From Ba-hia.
July 27—Handel	....	19,000	8,000	....
July 5-29—*‡Pascal	12,000	8,000	....	....
Aug. 3-16—Asiatic Pr	9,000	6,000	....	....
Aug. 6-8—Catania	3,000	10,000	....	....
Aug. 8—J. W. Taylor	....	48,000	....	....
Aug. 11—Biela	21,000	....	....	....
Aug. 12-15—‡Cordoba	11,000	4,000	....	....
Aug. 14—Port Darwin	....	28,000	....	....
Aug. 18—Cuvier	18,000	....	....	....
Aug. 19-21—Grecian Pr	7,000	8,000	....	....
Aug. 19-22—Croatia	4,000	8,000	....	....
Aug. 24—Wordsworth	24,000	....	....	....
Aug. 25—Rosse	....	19,000	....	....
Aug. 27—‡Milton	....	7,000	....	....
Total	109,000	153,000	8,000	....
Same time last year	84,000	115,000	9,000	....

‡For New-Orleans. *Arrival.

COTTON.

Contracts were fairly active and very unsettled, closing barely steady at 5@8 points decline, with the business mainly in local scalping and prices influenced by the Southern markets. Liverpool closed steady at partly 2½ points decline. Spot was ⅛c lower and very quiet. Sales, 100 bales to spinners. Middling Gulf, 8¼c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
September	7.41@7.42	7.40	7.40	200
October	7.48@7.49	7.60	7.46	14,500
November	7.44@7.45	7.55	7.45	6,100
December	7.50@7.51	7.59	7.50	41,600
January	7.53@7.54	7.61	7.53	47,600
February	7.60@7.61	7.66	7.60	2,600
March	7.65@7.66	7.71	7.65	2,700
April	7.69@7.70	7.75	7.73	400
May	7.72@7.73	7.78	7.73	1,300
Total				117,000

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is no quotable change in the general position of the market. Trade for the day was quiet, but so much stock has been moved during the week that there is quite a firm, confident holding. Choice marrow cannot be bought below $1.20, and some exceedingly fine marks in large-sized barrels are held a little higher. It would also be difficult to exceed $1.06 on the best hand-picked lots of medium and pea. White kidney have improved a little, and red kidney are firm at $1.10 for choice stock in shipping order. California lima are dragging at lower prices; it is intimated that round lots could be bought close to $1.55. Green peas slow, but without quotable change. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.20; do, medium, $1@$1.05; do, pea, $1.02½@$1.05; do, white kidney, $1.25; do, red kidney, $1.10; do, yellow eye, $1.15@$1.17½; do, turtle soup, $1.25@$1.50; do, lima, California, $1.57½@$1.60; green peas, bbls, 70@72½c; do, bags, 65@67½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 75c; do, bags, 72½c.

BUTTER—Quiet; fancy has cleaned up fairly close and the line is steady. Western creamery, 11½@16½c; extra, 16½c; State creamery, 11½@16½c; State dairy, 10@15c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12½c; do, factory, 7½@11¼c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Quiet, with some little accumulation. Quotations: State, full cream, 6@8c; small, new, 6@8c; part skims, new, 2@5c.

EGGS—Choice stock steady; moderate demand. State, 12½@18c; Western, 12½@15c; do, case, $1@$2.50.

FRUITS—FRESH—Demand for apples and pears was generally moderate to-day, but there was no surplus of fancy stock, and such held steady at unchanged prices. Peaches were in liberal supply, the Pennsylvania Railroad bringing 33,106 pks; quality of the stock was much better, and, with demand quite active, prices were firm and higher. Plums in fair demand, but at low prices; offerings liberal. Niagara and Delaware grapes barely steady, but black varieties were firm and higher. Huckleberries dull and lower. Fancy muskmelons scarce and steady; stock sells slowly at irregular figures. Watermelons generally of ordinary quality and moving slowly at former low prices. We quote: Apples, prime to choice, per bbl, $1.25@$2; do, common to good, 50c@$1; pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $2.50@$3.75; do, per keg, $1.25@$1.75; Seckle, per bbl, $3@$4; do, per keg, $1.50@$2; Duchess, per bbl, $2.25@$2.75; do, Beurre d'Anjou, $2.50@$3; do, Flemish Beauty, $2@$3; do, per keg, $1@$1.25; do, Scooter, $2@$2.50; common varieties, $1.50@$2.25; peaches, Delaware and Maryland, per handle basket, 60@90c; do, per crate, 50c@$1.25; do, per carrier, 50c@$2.25; do, selected, per basket, 65@75c; do, average lines, per basket, 40@60c; do, common, 25@35c; grapes, per basket, 15@35c; grapes, Delaware and Niagara, per case, 60c@$1; do, black kinds, per case, 50@75c; do, Delaware, per small basket, 12@15c; do, black kinds, per large basket, 13@15c; do, small basket, 7@8c; huckleberries, per quart, 4@7c; muskmelons, prime to fancy, per bbl, $1.50@$3.50; do, common, 50c@$1; watermelons, per carload, $50@$125; do, per 100, $5@$20. DRIED—There was very little demand for new evaporated apples, and the few lots offering to-day will have to be carried over; prices not sufficiently well established to quote. Old apples are also very dull and weak, particularly on grades from prime downward. Sun-dried apples at a standstill. Small fruits show no further change, but there is very steady dull trade. Apples, fancy, 1895, 5¼c; do, prime to choice, 4@5c; do, common to fair, 2¾@3¼c; do, sun dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@2½c; do, State, 3½@4c; do, old Muscatel raspberries, evaporated, 1895, 14c; cherries, 1896, 9@9½c; do, 1895, 8½@9c; huckleberries, 1896, 7½@8c; blackberries, 1896, 4½c; apricots, California, 1896, 7½@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 2½@4c.

HOPS—Conditions have not changed to any appreciable extent. Demand from all sources is still very slack, and, while values are held steady because of the prospective light incoming crop. Increased business could only be done at quite a reduction from holders' views. We quote: State, 1896, Seedlings, nominal; do, 1895, choice, 7½@8c; do, good to prime, 5¼@6½c; do, common to fair, 3½@5c; Pacific coast, 1895, choice, 6½@7c; do, common to prime, 3½@6c; State and Pacific coast, 1894, 2½@4½c; do, 1893, 1½@2½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Dealers and speculators have a large quantity of fowls on hand, which are being carried over until next week in anticipation of an active demand from the Hebrew New Year trade. Chickens in small supply and firm. Roosters steady. Turkeys scarce and higher. Choice ducks and geese wanted and poor stock neglected. Pigeons quiet and unchanged. We quote: Chickens, per lb, 10¼@11c; fowls, per lb, 9¼c; roosters, per lb, 5½@6c; turkeys, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, Western, 60@75c; do, Southern, 40@50c; geese, Southern, per pair, $1@$1.25; do, Southern, 75c@$1; pigeons, per pair, 15@25c. DRESSED—A few lots of fresh fowls and chickens were received to-day, but mostly under engagement, the market closing quite closely on the basis of 11c for choice chickens and dry-picked fowls, and the week going out in good shape. Prospects are considered favorable for next week, in view of the approaching Jewish holidays, and probabilities that large lots will be shipped alive to meet that trade, and light supply of dressed is expected the latter part of next week. Near-by chickens without material change. Eastern and Long Island ducks overplenty, but freezers are absorbing the surplus, and prices show no change. Western ducks dull and irregular. Eastern geese slow. Old turkeys scarce and firm. The few Spring turkeys arriving are not desirable and prices are uncertain. Tame squabs are plentiful, dull, and irregular. We quote: Turkeys, prime mixed weights, 12@12½c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, dry-picked, selected, 15@16c; do, ordinary, 11@14c; do, Pennsylvania, 11@15c; do, Western, dry-picked, choice, 10½@11c; do, inferior, 9@10c; do, scal

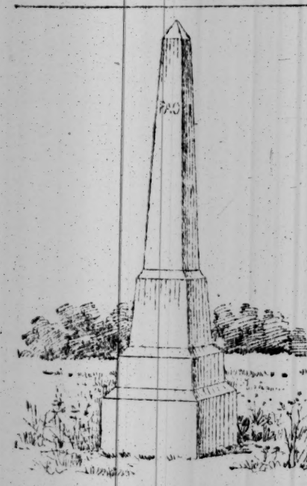
THE MASSACRE AT PAOLI

A CRUEL HESSIAN SLAUGHTER OF THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

How Gen. Anthony Wayne's Continental Troops Were the Victims of a Midnight Surprise After the Battle of Brandywine—Cut Down by a Force Double in Numbers and with Advantage of Position—Monument to the Slain.

OXFORD, Penn., Aug. 29.—Of all the significant expressions issuing from the Revolutionary struggle, not one has been handed down that conveys so much meaning as "Remember Paoli!" The one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the massacre at Paoli will be celebrated on Sept. 19, as the correct date of the anniversary falls this year on Sunday, Sept. 20. The commemorative programme will embrace speeches, martial movements, and patriotic exercises. The occurrences between the Battle of the Brandywine, on Sept. 11, 1777, and the massacre at Paoli, nine days later, are as follows: After the battle, the American Army moved out of the Valley of the Brandywine. The portion of the army under Gen. Anthony Wayne was ordered by Washington to lead the advance and open battle on the morning of Sept. 16, which seemed imminent in the neighborhood of Goshen Meeting House, Chester County. The advance force under Wayne, and Lord Cornwallis's light infantry, began skirmishing and a conflict would probably have followed but for a violent rainstorm.

The Continental Commander ordered his forces to the elevations of Great Valley, north of the road from Lancaster to Philadelphia, remaining until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, awaiting the advance of the British. During the storm, which continued for hours, Cornwallis's men encamped along South Valley Hill and vicinity, Gen. Howe's headquarters being at the Boat



Monument Marking Grave of Fifty-third Continentals.
Massacred at Paoli, Penn., on the Night of September 20, 1777.

Tavern and Lord Cornwallis's at a farmhouse near by. The same afternoon the Americans moved northward to Yellow Springs. At that point the discovery was made that the army was unconditioned to fight, the rain having damaged its ammunition. Next day the march was continued to Warwick Furnace, in the northern part of Chester County, where a fresh supply of arms and ammunition was secured, the furnace being used as an ordnance station. While there Gen. Wayne was ordered with his division, about 1,700 men and four cannon, to join Gen. Smallwood, in command of the Maryland soldiers, whose position was at that time back of the British. Wayne and his command started on the mission, having orders to cut off the enemy's baggage train, and thus interfere with his march toward Schuylkill Valley, thus affording the Continentals time to cross the river and march down the other side.

The 18th of September found Wayne encamped near the spot now marked by the Paoli monument, and about four miles back of Howe's men. It is probable Wayne was especially selected by Washington for this work, as he was well acquainted with the neighborhood, his home being but a few miles away. On the following day Wayne noted the movements of the British. That morning, as the enemy was beating the reveille, Wayne's men advanced within half a mile of the British camp, and found they had not moved. During the morning Wayne addressed a number of letters to Washington, in which he stated the enemy was very quiet, washing and cooking. They will probably attempt to move toward evening. I expect Gen. Maxwell on the left flank every moment, and as I lay on their right, we only want you in their rear to complete Mr. Howe's business. I believe he knows nothing of my situation, as I have taken every precaution to prevent any intelligence getting to him, at the same time keeping a watchful eye on his front, flanks, and rear."

The British did not move, but Wayne received information on the 20th that on the following morning the enemy would move toward the Schuylkill. At this period Gen. Smallwood was near the White Horse, and Col. Chambers was sent out to act as guide to the American's camp. Wayne's intentions were to move upon the enemy's rear while it was leaving for the Schuylkill. Pickets and sentinels were placed on roads running to the British camp, and other precautions taken to avoid a surprise by the enemy. During the night a resident of the neighborhood visited Wayne and informed him that a servant of one of his neighbors—he had been taken prisoner by the British and liberated—had heard Howe's men talk of an attack that would be made upon the Continentals before morning. Wayne acted immediately by strengthening and renewing his outposts, remaining in strong hope that Smallwood's arrival would strengthen his position. During these hours Tories in the neighborhood kept Howe posted as to matters and the locality of the American's camp, and even informed him of the Continental watchword for that night, "Here we are, and there they go."

Gen. Grey and Col. Musgrave of the Hessians were ordered out to meet Wayne. Grey's men encountered one or two of Wayne's pickets, who fired and made their escape. Other pickets were stabbed and the patrolling officer missing them, he conveyed the intelligence to his commander. Wayne called his men to arms, the cry, "Up, men, the British are on you!" sounding upon the midnight stillness. Finding the enemy advancing upon the right, Gen. Wayne's orders to Col. Humpton, second in command, were to wheel the division by sub-platoons to the right, march off by the left, and gain the road leading toward White Horse. In the darkness the division wheeled, the artillery moved off, but by some mistake by Col. Humpton the troops failed to move, although three orders had been issued. Partially the troops were right, others wrong, and they showed up within the light of their camp fire, affording the British an advantage unexpected. After midnight, Gen. Grey—known as "No Flint General," by ordering his men to remove flints from their guns, that not a shot should issue—fired against Gen. Wayne's right.

Rallied by their gallant leader, the Continentals gave fire to the enemy a number of times, but the British forces being nearly double, the Americans retreated toward the White Horse. The British knew no mercy. Grey appeared at the head of his battalion and cried out: "Dash on, light infantry!" The infantry bayoneted every man met, and the camp was set on fire. A Hessian Sergeant, boasting of the exploits of that

Gen. Anthony Wayne.

night, exclaimed: "What a running about barefoot, half clothed, and in the light of their own fires! These showed us where to chase them, while they could not see us. I stuck them myself like so many pigs, one after another, until the blood ran out of the touchhole of my musket." The American Army had about 150 killed and wounded. The report of the British, eight killed, was thought to be erroneous, and it was supposed the number was greater. Of the American dead, fifty-three were buried in one grave. A pile of stones marked the spot where these brave Continentals were interred until Sept. 20, 1817, when the Republican Artillerists of Chester County, assisted by citizens, erected a monument over the grave. The military companies of Chester and Delaware Counties purchased the land, twenty-three acres, surrounding the monument, and converted it into a parade ground.

The anniversary of the massacre was for years celebrated by military companies and a large number of citizens assembled. The present shaft was erected on the hundredth anniversary, Sept. 20, 1877, of the massacre. It is of Quincy granite, twenty-two and a half feet in height. The west side of the stone carries the word Paoli, and the die these inscriptions:

West side:

Sacred
to the Memory of the
Patriots
Who on This Spot
Fell a Sacrifice to
British Barbarity
During the Struggle for
American Independence
on the Night of the
20th of September, 1777.

North side:

The Atrocious Massacre
Which This Stone Commemorates
Was Perpetrated
by British Troops
Under the Immediate Command
of
Major General Grey.

South side:

Here Repose
the Remains of Fifty-three
American Soldiers
Who Were the
Victims of Cold-blooded Cruelty
in the well-known
"Massacre at the Paoli,"
While Under the Command
of
General Anthony Wayne,
An Officer
Whose Military Conduct,
Bravery, and Humanity,
Were Equally Conspicuous
Throughout the
Revolutionary War.

East side:

Erected by the Citizens of
Chester and Delaware Counties,
September 20, 1877, Being
the Centennial Anniversary
of the Paoli Massacre.

The Other Inscriptions or This Monument Are Copied from
The Memorial Stone
Formerly Standing Here,
Which Was Erected by
the Republican Artillerists
and Other Citizens of
Chester County
September 20, 1817.

Not far from Paoli is the Wayne mansion, a large stone edifice of ample proportions, once the home of Gen. Anthony Wayne, who was known as "Mad Anthony." A number of the rooms contain the same furniture and decorations as when the illustrious General occupied them. Major William Wayne, President of the Society of the Cincinnati, great-grandson of "Mad Anthony," is proprietor of the historic estate. Among the numerous relics of interest attached to the old mansion is the military coat worn by the General. The Waynes originate from fighting stock, but not one of them arose to such prominence as Gen. Wayne. He was appointed by Congress Colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion in 1776, and was dispatched to the Canadian frontier. His bravery and vigorous action won for him promotion, and the following year he was made Brigadier General, and commanded a division at the battle of Brandywine. One of the most gallant occurrences in his military life was that in 1779, when the enemy at Stony Point was spared by him, a number of them the men who knew no mercy in the "Paoli massacre." For this Congress presented him a vote of thanks and a gold medal. After the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Washington sent Gen. Wayne to take command in Georgia. The mission accomplished, the Legislature of the State recognized his services by presenting him with a valuable farm.

He was elected one of the State Censors of Pennsylvania in 1783, and a member of the Assembly in 1784. Five years afterward he was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention, and an advocate of the Constitution of the United States. Gen. Wayne in 1792 succeeded Gen. St. Clair in the Indian war on the western border. The battle of the Miami of the Lakes was won by Wayne. His end came Dec. 14, 1796, at Presque Isle, Penn. A few years later his son, Col. Isaac Wayne, brought the remains to the family lot at St. David's Church. They were put in a box attached to a gig and transported from Erie to the final resting place. Railroads had not yet been constructed. The Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati on June 5, 1811, erected a monument to the memory of their brave brother soldier.

This hero of Chester County was on one occasion court-martialed, the charge being made by Col. Richard Humpton. The charge: "That Gen. Wayne had timely notice of the enemy's intention to attack the troops under his command on the night of the 20th of September, and notwithstanding that intelligence, he neglected making a disposition until it was too late either to annoy the enemy or make a retreat without the utmost danger and confusion." A full investigation was made, and the conclusion arrived at was: "The court do acquit him with the highest honor." It is supposed Humpton was envious of Wayne's rising reputation. Humpton's horse was shot from under him at the battle of Brandywine, where he had a command, and he unbuckled his saddle and placed it on another horse. He ranked high in the notice of Washington. Humpton's name (he was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati) appears between those of Gen. Anthony Wayne and Gen. William Irvine. He was an Englishman. His death occurred in 1804.

Monster Pies.

From Notes and Queries.

The inhabitants of Denby Dale, a hamlet in the Township of Denby, near Barnsley, who for over a century have baked large pies in commemoration of remarkable events in the history of the country, have recently celebrated the jubilee of the repeal of the corn laws, by means of another large pie. A pie was baked in commemoration of the recovery of George III. from mental affliction. At the conclusion of peace between England and France, in 1815, another large pie was baked, containing half a sheep, twenty fowls, and half a peck of flour. The "Repeal Pie," as it is locally called, was made on Aug. 29, 1846, and was drawn through the village by thirty-one horses, headed by three bands of music. The pie was 7 feet in diameter, 1 foot 10 inches deep, and contained forty stone of flour. It was served in the presence of an estimated crowd of 60,000 persons.

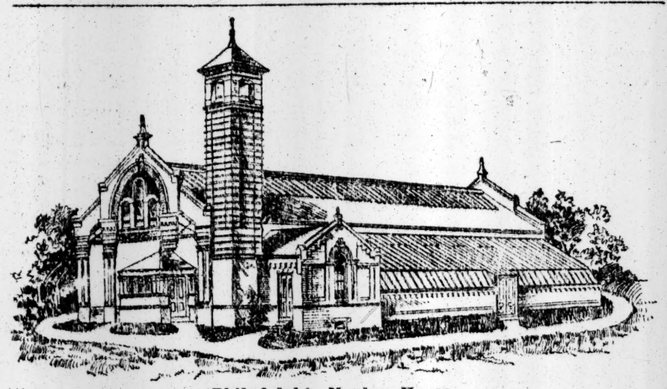
On the occasion of the jubilee of Queen Victoria another monster pie was provided on Aug. 27, 1887. The pie was baked in a dish weighing 1,500 pounds. The pie was 8 feet in diameter and 2 feet deep. The total weight was over two tons, and the cost was put down at £264. It was drawn by ten horses. The pie when cut into was gamy and few could eat it. A smaller pie was made on Sept. 3, 1887, and fully 2,000 persons dined of it.

A ZOOLOGICAL RIVALRY

THE MANY AMERICAN CITIES WITH ANIMAL COLLECTIONS.

Making Preparations for the Great Zoo in This City—Director Hornaday Now Studying Similar Institutions in Europe—Features of the National Garden in Washington—What Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Buffalo Are Planning.

Love of animals is strong in the hearts of the American people, and this country will soon possess the finest zoological gardens in the world. The National Zoo at Washington, now but an infant of seven years, already surpasses in numerous ways the famous gardens in Europe. In a few more years it will, its managers predict, eclipse anything of the kind in existence. Its area is greater than any other garden or park devoted to animals for exhibition and preservation purposes, consisting of 168.48 acres. Then, too, the climatic conditions favor the zoos of this country. Here in this city, for example, pretty much all the animals of North America can be preserved with little difficulty.



Philadelphia Monkey House.
This Building, Costing $23,000, Is Now in Course of Erection.

The proposed zoo for this city will be, as stated in a previous article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, considerably larger than even the National Park at Washington if the Bronx Park site is secured. But it is not alone in this city that the lovers of animals are numerous. The whole country seems to have suddenly awakened to a deep interest in the North American creations of the animal kingdom. The actual extinction of the buffaloes, so far as the great herds are concerned, is a matter of general knowledge, and wealthy individuals are assisting the Government to increase the already limited specimens of this great American animal. The beaver, the wapti, the moose, and many other species useful to man are each year becoming more and more rare, but if the zoological gardens increase in number, as they have in the past few years, there will be no danger that any North American animal will become entirely extinct.

Director William T. Hornaday of the proposed new zoo for this city is now in Europe seeking ideas for use in the erection of the buildings in Bronx Park. Several other animal experts from different cities throughout the country have also been in Europe on the same mission within the past year, and as a result new and handsome houses have been erected or are about to be for the large collection of animals. Although this city will possess the largest and best zoo, Pittsburg, Buffalo, San Francisco, Boston, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and half a dozen other cities are now ambitious to surpass European zoos.

It was stated by an animal buyer in this city during the past week that this country has expended over $10,000,000 in the past ten years for new zoological gardens. He based his estimate on a careful study of facts, and predicted that within the next two years fully $5,000,000 more would be paid out in different cities, chiefly in the interest of the North American animals. The founders of the zoo for this city expect that $1,000,000 will hardly bring their plans to a complete realization.

Thirty thousand visitors in a single day is no uncommon thing at the National Zoo at Washington, and the natural advantages for the preservation of animals at this park are unrivaled. The original object of pretty much all the large zoos in this country is the preservation of as many specimens of American animals as circumstances will permit, but this is especially true in the case of the National Park and of the proposed zoo in this city. But even in the interests of North American zoology comparative studies cannot be made without a certain proportion of the animals belonging to the old world.

A fair idea may be had of the great interest now taken in animals by the general public by a description of some of the new buildings in different cities, for which plans have been adopted. These buildings will give to people of this city material for comparison when their own zoological garden plans are being considered.

Pittsburg's new zoo is now in course of erection, and will cost, it is estimated, something over $200,000. It is a gift of Christopher Magee and several other citizens of Pittsburg to the Highland Park Commissioners in behalf of the city. Other buildings are to be added from time to time as the animal collection increases. Mr. Andrew Carnegie is said to have proposed a plan for another large building for the same park, devoted to the interests of American animals. A herd of buffaloes is now being negotiated for, and fine specimens of deer and moose are being secured as well as a large number of the animals of the old world.

In plan the zoological buildings are divided into a main building, the home of the carnivora, reptiles, and pachyderms, which is connected by the light forward sweeping wings of the birdhouses to the marsupial pavilion on the left and that of the monkeys on the right. The main building is again subdivided into a large hall, 174 feet long, which gives exteriorly a horizontal motive, and two transversely placed wings, which afford good abutment for this motive. The entire scheme provides for an aquarium at the rear. Entering by the left end porch, one proceeds from the large vestibule to the reptile room, where are the cases for snakes, tanks for alligators, and two large tanks for the hippopotamus and rhinoceros, respectively. The snake cases are arranged in the form of a stilted semicircle, and are composed principally of glass. The alligator tank is asphalt lined and of graduated depth, with a large surface entirely above the water line; the hippopotamus and rhinoceros tanks are similarly constructed, with the difference of form necessary for the occupant.

The reptile room connects with the carnivora room, where the beasts are caged along the southern wall, while the various feed rooms, toilet rooms, offices, and, ultimately, the aquariums, occupy the others. The carnivora cages inside the building are the Winter quarters, and the Summer cages are on the outside of the same wall, giving easy and direct communication between the two and obviating any difficulty in the transfer of the animals. The elephants, camels, giraffes, buffalo, and llamas occupy the corresponding wing to the reptile room, and, passing through to the vestibule, one can either pass into the inclosed passage at the rear of the bird cages, or view them from the open terrace in front. The idea found in the juxtaposition of the carnivora Summer cages is repeated in the arrangement of the houses and cages, the former being masonry, with large glass windows, while the two latter are simply the spaces between the houses inclosed with a wire mesh.

A stream of running water passes through the houses and cages, and also through the carnivora cages. An elaborate system of heating and ventilation has been provided, which insures the pumping and exhaustion of 26,000 cubic feet per minute, an entire change of air once in every ten minutes. The heating provides for any temperature from that of the outside air to 110°.

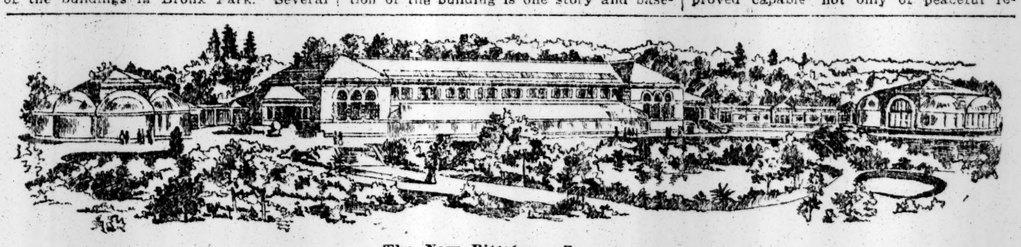
The new National Zoological Park at Washington, situated on Rock Creek, with its entrance less than two miles from the Executive Mansion, represents the modern American idea of what is most desirable in institutions of this kind. It was established by special act of Congress in 1889, with an appropriation of $200,000 for the purchase of the 168.48 acres which constitute the site. Its situation is extremely beautiful and picturesque. Rock Creek curves through the park in the shape of a letter S. Its valley is narrow, and on either side rise beautiful slopes of woodland. The only drawback to the site is that the ground is a little too precipitous and there are not quite enough level areas. From a landscape point of view, however, the park is surpassingly beautiful.

Owing to the fact that during these years of hard times there has been great demand for public money for the new war vessels and public buildings, the Zoological Park has been put off with a meager annual appropriation of $50,000 only, which is not sufficient for both the maintenance and growth of the park. An institution so grandly conceived and so economically conducted thus far deserves better support than it has had. With a fair amount of money it can be made one of the great sights of Washington, and it is pleasing to know that it is at least well appreciated by the public in general.

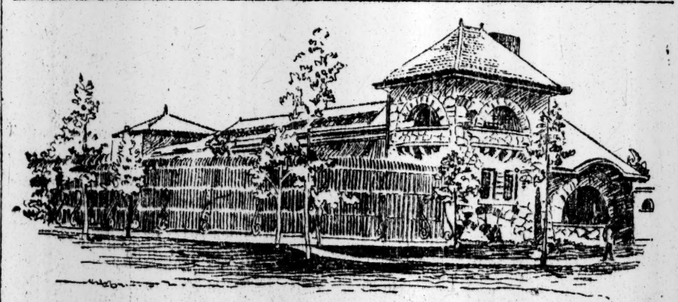
The new carnivora house for the park has just been completed. The main portion of the building is one story and basement, 37 by 130 feet, of dark gray granite, and an unglazed tile roof. There is an extension 57 by 74 feet, with frame sides and shingled sheet iron roof. The outside cages are, approximately, 30 by 130 feet and 10 feet high. There are four interior cages, each 20 feet wide, and two end cages, each 25 feet wide. The fronts of these cages are of five-eighths-inch stiff machinery steel set four inches apart, absolutely proof against the strength of the most powerful animal intended for confinement in the cages. The floors are of concrete. The building is heated partly by steam, but mainly by air driven through steam coils by a fan. The extension is to be replaced by a stone structure as soon as funds can be secured from Congress.

The managers of the zoo in Philadelphia have just completed the finest monkey house ever erected. It is a monkey palace in reality, and is solely for the use of the wild animals of the Quaker City. The building is quite ornamental in design, of pressed brick, with terra-cotta trimmings. The roof is of slate and glass. The inside measurements are 111 by 54 feet. One whole side of the building is occupied by the keeper's room and the hospital and a large conservatory. In the hospital will be all the modern implements of science and surgery and medicines for the inhabitants of the cages across the floor. There are nine large cages—seven 10 by 10 by 14 feet each, and two 15 by 10 by 14 feet, each of these opening into a corresponding outdoor cage for Summer use. The interior of the building is covered with enameled tile to the height of 6 feet, and above that is hard plaster. The heat is from hot water, and the ventilation is by exhaust. The cost of this monkey palace is about $23,000.

The movement for a zoological collec-



The New Pittsburg Zoo.
A $30,000 Home for Wild Animals.



New Carnivora House in the National Zoological Park, Washington.

tion in the City of Buffalo began when David F. Day became one of the Park Commissioners of that city. It seemed to all concerned, when attention was directed to it, that it was deplorable, to put it mildly, that the great and growing city which bore the name of America's most conspicuous quadruped should not possess even one live buffalo! The Park Commissioners decided to establish not only a good collection of living animals, but also a botanic garden. Both institutions are now well under way. The animal building now being erected is in the North Park Meadow, and is for the herds of elk, deer, and buffalo, and other animals.

It will cost $23,000, and, being the first building of the kind, it is gratifying to note that the Park Commissioners have made so good a beginning.

Up to the present time the increase of the city's collection of live animals has been retarded because of the lack of suitable shelter for them, but from now on they will increase rapidly. About one year ago the Park Commissioners engaged Frank J. Thompson, formerly Superintendent of the Cincinnati Zoological Garden, as Superintendent of the Buffalo establishment. The city is resolved to start right in the formation of its zoo.

CRETE IS A SECOND CUBA

A RUINED ISLAND WILL BE THE SAD REWARD OF VICTORY.

Facts Gathered by a Special Correspondent of The Times That Throw New Light on the Revolutionary Movement and on the Strong Popular Sympathy Manifested for It in Greece—Stories of Turkish Atrocities Confirmed.

LAHKI, Province of Kidonia, Crete, Aug. 2.—For four days I have been almost constantly on my feet, crossing the mountain chain called the "White Mountains," in going from the southern coast of Crete to within a short distance of the northern coast. We are now in full view of the Turkish lines. Besides this, I have already been present at a reconnoitring skirmish which took place during the night of July 31 and the morning of Aug. 1. Being now well in the centre of the revolutionary movement, I find that the information current in Athens and that coming from Canea, while true in the main, is extremely inaccurate in detail and somewhat chaotic in sequence.

"Free Company" of Constantine Mano.

Everything here is as yet unorganized, so that all military movements on the part of the insurgents have, so far, been purely defensive, or at least caused by some aggressive movement on the part of the Turkish troops or Mussulman inhabitants. In the Spring of 1895 a body of about sixty men came together and organized themselves into a committee for the amelioration of the island. This committee was, in the beginning, peaceful in its aims. It sought to bring so strongly before the eyes of the world the sad condition into which Turkish misrule had thrown Crete that the Sultan would find himself forced to grant those reforms which were long since made obligatory upon the Porte by the treaty of Berlin, but which were never carried out or even attempted by the Turkish Government. This committee forwarded certain demands for reform to the then Governor of Crete, Turchan Pasha. For reply, the Governor sent an armed force to disband the objectionable band of reformers.

The so-called Committee of Amelioration proved capable not only of peaceful remonstrance, but also of armed resistance. The Turkish troops, 600 in number, attacked them at Cambilo, in the Province of Kidonia, but, re-enforced by 150 men of the village, the committee succeeded in defeating the Ottoman soldiers. In this engagement 22 Turks were killed and about 40 wounded, while the Christians lost only 7 killed and about a dozen wounded.

This defeat aroused the Turks, and they determined to crush the committee. Three engagements followed. At Vrizoses, in the Province of Apocorona, 3,000 Turkish soldiers attacked 1,000 Christians. Again the Christians were victorious, the Turks taking to their heels in about an hour. At Episcopi, in the Province of Rethymnoe, 250 Turks met 150 Christians, with the same result as in the two previous combats. Finally, at Sellia, 800 Turks were completely put to rout by 200 Christians. In this last fight the Christians captured fifty rifles, an important matter to them, as they were much in need of arms.

Up to this time the engagements had all taken place in the mountains, the Turkish troops having been sent to capture the Committee of Amelioration. But with the siege of Vamos, which followed, affairs began to take on a much more serious turn. The inhabitants of Vamos, upon the murder of a Christian official, rose in a body, and about 1,200 Turkish soldiers were imprisoned in the fortress of the town for seventeen days by 3,000 Christians, inhabitants of Vamos and the neighboring towns.

On the fifteenth day of the siege occurred the massacre of Canea, in which 100 unarmed Christians were killed. The Christian Kidonians at Vamos, hearing of this atrocity, left the town in a body, about 800 strong, to see what they could do for their friends and relatives in danger near Canea. In consequence of this, and on account of the lack of ammunition, the siege of Vamos was raised. When the Turkish troops left the fortress they were attacked by the Christians. The Turks lost on this occasion about 167 killed and 150 rifles, 1 regimental flag, and 2 battalion flags.

Soon a rumor became current in the mountains that all the Christians in Canea had been murdered. The Christians therefore rose and besieged the villages of Roumata and Sembrona, in the Province of Kidonia, and Voukoliso, in the Province of Kissimos. Turkish troops hastened to relieve these besieged villages, and on their way burned all the Christian villages along the River Tavronitis and about sixteen villages in the Province of Kidonia.

By this time the sympathy of Greece had been thoroughly aroused for Crete, and the natural hatred which the Greek bears to his old enemy, the Turk, received new fuel. Feeling ran high against the Government, then headed by Delyannis. Subscription lists were opened, and the Government was obliged, much against its will, for it wished to keep its skirts clean of the whole affair, to appoint a committee to receive these contributions. This committee was under the influence of the Government, but, in spite of this, it was obliged to send supplies of ammunition and guns to the Cretan Christians, who were now in full revolt. A number of volunteers started for Crete. The first was Constantine Mano, a member of a very old and respected Athenian family. He fitted out an expedition at his own expense, and has since greatly distinguished himself in many encounters.

This takes affairs up to June last, when the powers forced the Porte again to put into effect the Charter of Halefa, which had been abrogated by the Sultan in 1889. Among other changes, a Christian Governor, Berovitz Pasha, was appointed in place of Abdullah Pasha, who was relegated to the position of Military Governor. But the Porte, while it raised Abdulah Pasha to the position of "Muchir," or Field Marshal, did not advance Berovitz Pasha to that of Vizier, or Minister. Thus, by a trick, the Sultan managed that the Mohammedan Military Governor should take precedence of the Civil Governor in rank.

About this time the Revolutionary Assembly, 150 in number, and composed of the Christian members of the General Assembly, with the Committee of Amelioration and delegates especially elected, met at Phre, and at the request of the Consuls at Canea, and more especially of the Consul of Greece, decided to send the delegates to the General Assembly in Canea, called in consequence of the Sultan's re-establishing the Charter of Halefa. The delegates met at Canea and forwarded the requests formulated by the Revolutionary Assembly at Phre, but in a somewhat modified form. Orally the Deputies informed the Governor that fifteen days would be allowed for answer from the Porte.

Both sides declared a truce, but on July 12 the truce was broken in the most flagrant manner. It seems that small boats ply from the shore of Apocorona to the Acrotirium peninsula with food for Canea. A Turkish frigate, under pretense of examining the contents of one of these boats, which, by the way, contained only salt, sent out ten sailors and two officers in a small boat from the frigate to capture the craft. The Christians on the shore of Apocorona allowed the boat from the frigate to approach the Christian boat, which was nearing shore, and then fired, killing two men. The Turkish officers offered to surrender, and the Christians stopped firing, but the Turks, when near shore, fired and killed five Christians. Thereupon the Christians attacked the remaining Turks in the small boat, forced them to take refuge in a cavern, and finally killed them all.

Up to this time the Christians had certainly been as much in the wrong as the Turks, although they were somewhat justified by the foul play which has always been practiced by the Turks. However, the Turkish frigate immediately began to fire on the shore, and raked the entire beach, where there were several Christian villages. No one was hurt. Next day the Turkish troops in Kalibis, 4,000 in number, came out and tried to recover the bodies of those killed the day before, and to burn the Christian villages. Quickly the Christians gathered on the heights, about 1,000 of them taking part in the battle, and in spite of the uninterrupted fire of the Turkish frigate and the three Turkish fortresses, the Moslem troops were unable for four days to advance along the beach far enough to recover the bodies of their dead companions. At the end of four days the Turks withdrew. The firing of the Christian revolutionists is said upon this occasion to have been most accurate. Those who directed on the insurgents' side were Capt. Nicolondis, Capt. Mylonogannakis, Capt. Kakouris, and Constantine Mano.

After the battle of Apocorona there was a renewal of enthusiasm at Athens. Two Greek officers deserted, or rather left the Greek Army without leave, and joined the Cretan revolutionists. They now are members of the "Free Company Mano," having crossed to Crete on the same steamer as myself. Prince George Mourousy has also joined the Mano company, after a brilliant campaign as a volunteer in the French Soudan, where he was wounded by a spear and received the Legion of Honor. He came here against the wishes of the Greek Government, his leave of absence having expired. There are 150 Cretan officers in the Greek Army, and these are expected in Crete daily.

The fifteen days allowed the Porte for an answer have now expired, and yesterday the Free Company Mano received notice from the Deputies at Canea that the Sultan having refused to grant the conditions offered by the General Assembly, the Revolutionary Assembly was about to assemble in Phre and declare the union of Greece and Crete.

This is an outline of the military movements in Crete up to the present time. Now as to the physical characteristics of the country and the nature of its inhabitants. The whole western half of Crete, except the plains along the northern coast and a few among the hills, consists of chains of rocky mountains. The only means of communication between villages are rough trails, so rocky and unkept that walking over them for a few days cuts an ordinary pair of boots to pieces. To this I can testify, having crossed the island from south to north on foot.

Here and there among these mountains, whose picturesque wildness rivals, if it does not excel, the Rocky Mountains of our own country, are villages varying in size from a dozen to 200 houses. But where there are plains, and near the northern shore, the land is very rich, growing olives, grapes, figs, oranges, lemons, and some wheat. The inhabitants of the mountain districts and their mode of life and customs are most interesting. I have been a week on the island, and so great is the hospitality of the Cretans that as yet my total

Constantine Mano.
One of the First Greeks to Go to the Aid of Christians.

expense has been $2, and this I was allowed to give in the form of an addition to the "dot" of the daughter of my host. An old woman is to carry this letter through the Turkish lines.

J. F. B.

ATHENS, Aug. 12.—On Sunday last, Aug. 9, a little affair happened which has been the talk of the town ever since. The Government, which is doing all it can to prevent the sending of war material to the Cretan insurgents, got wind that there was ammunition on board the steamer Mina at Laurium. The police were sent to inspect it, but when they arrived they found only an empty boat, and returned to Athens to report.

In the meantime the Mina sailed to another port, where the ammunition had already been carried. In a short time nine officers of the Greek Army, fifteen non-commissioned officers, and twenty-five civilians joined the expedition, and at 3 A. M. the boat started quietly for Crete. About noon the Government, hearing of this, sent the Greek man-of-war Kassa and seventy men after the rebels, but the Mina had ten hours' start, and there is some doubt whether the Captain of the Kassa really wanted to catch them. At any rate, the gunboat returned to the Piraeus unsuccessful.

The officers and civilians who joined the Mina expedition in order to get to the Piraeus without detection conceived a novel scheme. One of their number went to the manager of the railroad and chartered a special train to leave Athens at midnight, declaring that he had a party of workmen to transport to the Piraeus for some special work. Prices were arranged, and the men safely reached the Piraeus and joined their friends on board the Mina.

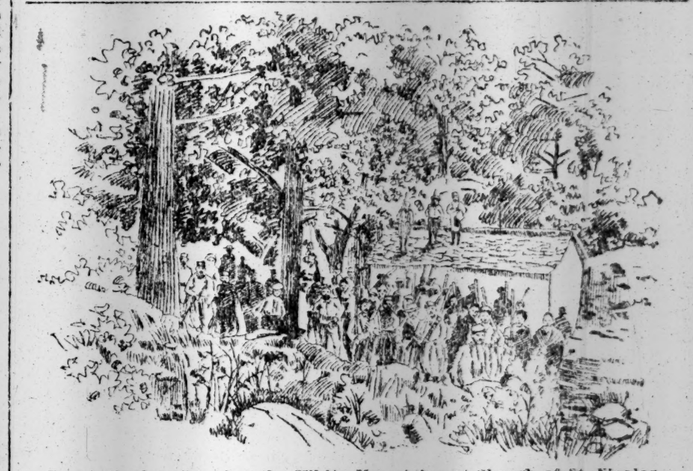
The papers to-day had an interesting interview between Premier Delyannis and the railroad manager. Delyannis informed the manager of his displeasure, but as any one had a right to hire a special train, the manager became angry, and when the Minister made the remark that the railroad man had been lacking in vigilance, and had "gone off the track," that official answered somewhat aptly: "It does not much matter if I did go off the track, so long as I kept my trains on it"; he went on to say, so the papers report: "And I am afraid, M. Delyannis, that you have not only gone off the track yourself, but are allowing your train to go also." This only goes to show what the public opinion is here in regard to the Ministry.

Between Wednesday and Saturday last 3,000 refugees arrived at Piraeus. There were three boats plying back and forth between Crete and Greece, bringing each time as many as they could hold, and then immediately returning for more. There are now about 10,000 Cretan women and children here, and more are arriving each day. The committee is doing all it can to help these poor creatures. The schools have been opened for their use, but at best they are poorly cared for. It is pitiful to see them. All their have in the world is on their backs. Their homes have been burned, and their husbands and sons are on the island fighting for the ashes. Crete is practically ruined, for it will take ten or twelve years to get the crops started again.

On Saturday last Heraclion was entered by a mob of about 1,000 Turkish women and children, who burst through the gates and proceeded to maltreat the Christians, entering houses and pillaging right and left. They did not respect foreigners or the Governor, for when the latter, Hassan Pasha, called together what few men he could to defend the town, he was taken outside and treated in a shameful way, and called a "ghiaour," (infidel.) The Archbishop of the town sent a telegram to Athens asking that boats be sent for the women and children belonging to Christian families, as it was no longer safe for them to remain on the island.

Yesterday a telegram arrived stating that on the 9th inst., at 3 A. M., a small town near Heraclion was entered by the Turks. As the people had no means of defense, they took refuge in the Monastery of St. John. Here they were overtaken, and thirty-two were killed and eight wounded. All the churches were pillaged and then burned. Three of the fathers of the Church were murdered, and two young infants were taken from their mothers' arms and killed, the mothers being murdered later. But the most dreadful act of all was when, after cutting the ears, nose, and hands from one of the fathers of the Church, the Turks burned him alive.

The cry from Crete is for arms and ammunition, and the people in Greece are so wrought up by what has happened that one hardly knows what to expect from one day to the next. How the Government can prevent the sending of ammunition to Crete to be used in saving the lives of the now defenseless women and children it is hard to see. Many men in the Greek Army would gladly go to the aid of the Cretan Christians, but the Government as yet holds off.



Revolutionists Crossing the White Mountains at Church of St. Nicolas.

Arrival of the Expedition.
Distributing Arms on the Shore After Landing a Boat Full of Men and Ammunition.

A Pet Bird's Epitaph.

From The Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer.

In the rear of a house in Cannon Street is a little grave, a few inches in extent, surrounded by a neat paling and decorated with cut flowers. The little mound is raised over the remains of a pet bird, in life the property of a little girl. The following inscription, printed on a piece of paper and fastened to the paling, is indicative of a sincerer sorrow than many of the sculptured mottoes in Mountain Grove Cemetery:

IS BEARED HERE
LITTLE BURD FLOSSIE
PLEAS DON'T HANDEL.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

HER POINT OF VIEW.

Saratoga still gossips over its enjoyment of Lord Russell's visit. The entire party made a most agreeable impression. Lady Russell is a fine-looking woman, whose face shows her character and intelligence. She dresses plainly, but not without distinction. She is a good Fenian and Home-Ruler, and expressed herself as pleased with the autonomy of our forty-five States—that each State can do so much without application to the Central Government. She adapted herself quickly to American ways; was even heard to say baggage and checks rather than the almost universal English luggage and brasses.

At the reception to Lord Russell given by Judge Batcheller, Lady Russell did not stand with the receiving party, but many of the guests were later presented to her and her daughter and daughter-in-law, and the three ladies, with Mrs. Batcheller and her guest, Mrs. John W. Foster, found themselves soon a second receiving group. Judge and Mrs. Batcheller had met Lord and Lady Russell in Paris in 1893, when Judge Batcheller was there in a semi-official position, and their entertainment of the distinguished jurist was natural and appropriate, and was apparently much appreciated by the recipient of the honor. It was also an especial courtesy to the Saratoga bar and the visiting lawyers. The Batcheller residence in Saratoga is one of the fine places of the town, with a spacious drawing room admirably fitted for the notable gathering it contained last week. Lord Russell stood just within its entrance, and as each guest was introduced said a few courteous words. He has a soft, pleasant voice, and a flattering way when in conversation of inclining his head forward as though deeply interested.

The chief charm of Lord Russell's address was in the last fifteen minutes, when he broke away from his notes and gave the audience a sample of English-Irish oratory. Up to that time he was more or less confined to what he had written. He reminded one of a clergyman preaching an orthodox sermon to a fashionable audience, and many who listened wondered where his great power lay. The quarter of an hour before the close was a revelation.

That the speaker dreaded the handicap of reading his speech was shown in a remark made by Lady Russell to Mrs. Batcheller as they listened. This was to the effect that she was somewhat anxious as to the reception of the address, that her husband had been nervous the day before because he had never before spoken from notes, and he felt sure they would hamper him. All doubts were dispelled, however, when 4,000 persons, some of them the most critical and eminent lawyers in the land, rose up, waved handkerchiefs, and clapped hands for several minutes.

Lord Russell's son is the image of his father in height and contour of head and face. He is stockily built, and has keen eyes, that light up contagiously as he talks. He is a London solicitor, about thirty-five years old, and is a good raconteur. He attended the opening of the golf grounds in Saratoga, and had a number of amusing golf stories to tell. In answer to the suggestion that it was of Scotch origin, he said he thought not; that in some of the old paintings in the London galleries were Danish pictures, where the Danes were playing a game with implements that looked very much like golf clubs, and the game was set down by many to a Continental source.

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A decided novelty is orange-blossom salad, to be served at wedding breakfasts. The petals are first preserved in a candied syrup, like rose leaves, and then sprinkled through a jelly of light flavor, and barely stiff enough to hold together. Of course, as a comfit it is not specially relishable, but to eat orange-blossom salad with a bride is a unique and interesting experience.

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It is a wise precaution to put cotton in the ears when undertaking a plunge into river or lake, and particularly when it is Old Ocean itself that receives you. Many serious cases of aural troubles have resulted from a disregard of this.

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Mrs. Arthur Sewall, wife of the Democratic candidate for Vice President, is an expert amateur photographer, and has received diplomas for her work in Paris, New-York, and Boston.

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It is quite uncommon to find a woman "foreman" in a pressroom, but Miss Rena Challender of Manistee, Mich., holds that singular distinction. When only sixteen years of age she began her career at the case on The Luther Lance. At one time, while the editor was away, she did the entire work of the office—editing, typesetting, and presswork. After a consolidation of the paper with another, she worked at typesetting for a year, and then was made foreman, and intrusted with the management of the mechanical department. She was last year elected a member of Typographical Union No. 39. She is also a member of the Woman's Press Club of Michigan.

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And now comes a woman, who has long resided in the tropics as a missionary's wife, to tell us, according to The Philadelphia Record, how to eat a banana digestibly. When you have stripped off the willing rind, just scrape off the stringy and hairy coat that lies beneath the rind, and you may eat your banana without tasting it all the rest of the day. This word should be passed about widely.

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Pretty stands for hot dishes are made of wrought iron. The design may be oblong or circular, as desired.

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Handsome porridge bowls are of dark-blue china, overlaid with silver ornamentation.

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Sterling silver corners and medallions have disappeared from the fashionable purses and card cases, which are richly plain and of choice quality.

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A white wedding is getting to be something of a novelty. Such a one took place last week, and as it was a very smart affair indicates, perhaps, a return to such. All the flowers used in the decorations of church and house were white, the bridesmaids' gowns, hats, and ribbons were white, not a note of color appearing anywhere except the green of the foliage.

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A lodge for female Odd Fellows has lately been started in Tasmania. This is probably the first lodge of the sort formed for women in the whole world.

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Ellen Terry and Sarah Bernhardt are each of them writing a book of memoirs.

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A new version of the old and popular game of bursting the bag is found in the amusement welcomed lately in Summer cottages. The prize is hung unswathed—it may be an orange, a stick of candy, or whatever is decided upon—but the company or such as will compete in the contest to capture the prize are enveloped in big paper bags.

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Those who fear appendicitis from the use of seeded fruits, especially the small berries, may take courage, and berries, from the following suggestion: If the fruits are eaten with other food, especially bread, potatoes, or any soft, enveloping food, the risk of a seed running awry in passing through the intestinal canal is practically non-existent. Many persons know that when a child swallows a pin or tack, or any sharp-edged foreign substance, the modern treatment is not drastic cathartics, but simply a packing diet for twenty-four hours. Mush—usually oatmeal mush—is the sole food given, and this is partaken of freely; and 99 times out of 100—perhaps even a greater proportion—successfully. Many-seeded fruits are practically harmless if subjected to the same treatment. They should not be tabooed, for they are a valuable regulating agent, and in season act most beneficently on the system.

Physicians encourage persons living in fever-infested localities to eat freely of fruit. It is one of the best febrifuges known.

Prof. Allen in a recent address said: "Let us take this truth as settled: Good, well-ripened fruit, eaten in reasonable quantities, not only will never be injurious to a child, but, if taken as food, is the most acceptable, the most satisfying, the most healthful food that we can have. And this is equally true whether he eats fresh, canned, or preserved fruit or dried fruit. If one-half the meat, one-fourth the bread, and all the candy given to children could be made to give place to fruit, the death rate among the children would be greatly reduced, their bodies would be better formed, and all of them would be more healthy than most of them now are."

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"Why not start a laundry?" was asked recently by a man to whom a would-be bread winner applied for advice. "It needs small capital to begin in a small way and it is one of the best businesses I know of to bring in quick returns. Moreover, it is eminently suited to a woman's management. I look to see some one make a fortune who will eliminate 'blue Monday' from the housekeeper's calendar. I believe to have family washes done by wholesale, the clothes brought back rough dried and ready for the ironing, would prove very popular and financially profitable to those who manage the scheme. The charge would be as low as possible; a trial would soon show how low, and the patronage, I believe, would be enormous.

"The charity laundries are very successful. At that managed by the ladies of Grace Parish the record is most encouraging. There are plenty in London managed and owned by women, and every one of them pays handsomely."

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The coming marriage of Miss Anna Williams of Philadelphia gives a fresh interest to the fact that the artist who drew the design for the Bland silver dollar of 1878 procured her very reluctant consent to pose for the head engraved upon it. Miss Williams's friends, at her insistence, have always tried to keep the matter as quiet as possible, but now that the "typical American" will wed, the well-known fact crops up again on every side.

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Blanching a vegetable is accomplished by giving it a boiling bath. It is a common process in French kitchens, where care in the preparation of food for the cooking process is more minute than in others. A measure of spinach, after being carefully picked over and washed, is immersed in a large wooden or earthenware bowl filled with boiling salted water, and left for five minutes. The salt water is then poured off and cold water turned over it, after which it is carefully dried, minced, and cooked, to be served with butter, salt, and pepper and a bit of boiled egg.

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A noticeable tendency of the time is to have all the common small articles of the wardrobe in expensive form. Gold glove buttoners, handkerchief and flower holders, and, later, the gold spike pin to attach the corsage bouquet were considered a few years ago rather unnecessary luxuries, to be occasionally indulged in. Now they are obligatory. Silver and gold button hooks and shoe horns crept in, supplemented by common hairpins of the same materials. Now stocking supporter clasps, suspender buckles, buttons—any of the small belongings that come in steel or nickel, come as well in gold. Gold safety pins, large and small, and dainty little frosted safety pins of gold, to catch up the always too long dress sleeves of infants are considered "must haves." In all well-equipped nurseries. A young woman recently ordered half a paper of gold pins made exactly like the common pin of everybody's cushion, and she used them to pin fronts and vests in place in lieu of hooks or buttons. Fashionable young women who carry any latch key have it of gold.

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It is well, says an authority, to change the way of dressing the hair occasionally to rest it and restore its vigor. If arranged permanently in one way it is apt to become thin, brittle, and dull. A further caution is to part the hair afresh every day, otherwise the parting will widen most unbecomingly.

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A bicycle booth is a novelty for an Autumn bazaar. The big machines themselves need not be for sale, but all sorts of small belongings, including various bags and pockets, intended for use awheel. Novelties for cyclists, including the new glass reflector, which shows what is coming behind, could be on sale, with many of the little ornaments and articles now made in bicycle shape or decorated with a wheel design.

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That was significant music for the Whitney-Vanderbilt wedding—"The Star-Spangled Banner."

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One of the most interesting and instructive exhibits of the "Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition," which opens next year at Nashville, and which has been already described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, will be that of Section A, "Hygiene Sanitary Devices and Appliances." It is to be the first and most comprehensive exhibit ever given in similar undertakings, and will be a "striking object lesson" of the progress made in the science and art of medicine and hygiene through the present century. There are to be seven sections devoted to these sciences, covering the field of medical history and literature, surgical instruments and clinical appliances, and a complete outfit of the surgeon's art, drugs, dental apparatus, hospitals and their furnishings, and physical and gymnasium apparatus, &c. There are to be two laboratories in working order, one for bacteriology, the other for chemistry. The former proposes to be a model for such as should be attached to every municipal health department, and the latter for the examination of food, water, milk, &c., showing methods for detection and the exhibition of various adulterants used in the sophistication of foods. Perhaps the most startling and interesting collection of specimens will be that of bacteria. To the women and young persons who have never seen a culture of the infinitesimals of which we hear so much these days, and of which we should know a great deal more, this object lesson will be of great value. Seeing is believing, and there is much need of more of this belief, rightly comprehended. Besides these cultures, will be shown animal parasites which cause, or are connected with, disease in man and animal, and also the preparation of antitoxine.

The classification as set down covers every item of the medical and sanitary sciences, and will afford an excellent opportunity to every one for a comprehensive understanding of the most vital area of existence—those of preventive medicine and the preservation of life.

The athletic training and exercise with gymnasium apparatus promise to attract the students of that class of instruction whose aim is to secure a vigorous body as well as prizes from the match games. As exhibitions are to take place daily, the practical lesson will surely be possible and valuable.

Was Sure of Himself.

Father—Wait a year, my son, and you may feel very differently.

Son (confidently)—I've tested my love for Miss Higgins thoroughly, and I know it cannot change. I've played three games of golf with her, and I still want her for my wife.

A Point of View.

Visiting Foreigner—What are these "fresh-air funds" I hear talked about?

Miss Fluffeyhair (from the hammock)—Why, don't you know? They're what we're always having lawn teas and little plays for.

MANIA FOR DESTROYING

WELL-DEFINED CASES OF THE TERRIBLE INSANITY.

Institutions for Confinement and for Cure Unless the Fire Stage Has Been Reached—Sad Case of a Child Hated by His Nurse Girl—She Plotted Against Him, and He Was Constantly Punished by Direction of the Family Physician.

Physicians could tell strange and startling tales were it not for the seal of silence which is seldom broken by the honorable practitioner. Now and then the medical papers refer to interesting cases without names, but none more interesting than a tale told by a prominent doctor of this city to a few intimate friends the other day has ever been made public. This physician did not divulge the name of his patient, but it was learned from another source, and at the request of the lad's parents, who fear publicity would injure his chances in life, it is withheld. The boy's father is Secretary of a large corporation in this city, and his mother the daughter of a playwright, who died recently. His uncle is a high official in the New-York Post Office.

This boy's life was very nearly ruined through the hatred of a nurse girl, who was so cunning in her plottings against the lad that even his own mother was deceived and believed him possessed with an incurable mania. He is now thirteen years old, and was one of the prize winners at a recent school commencement in this city, in which he has passed six years of his life. The other seven years were spent in an institution in Massachusetts, where persons possessing a destructive mania are treated and kept from doing harm to themselves and others. Here are confined men and women and children who cannot help destroying and burning everything within reach. Physicians say it is impossible to cure persons possessed with this mania, although the founder of the Massachusetts institution has a firm belief that it can be cured. "In the institution are old men and women, who are as sane as you or I," said the physician, as he commenced his story. "They have just that one failing of wanting to destroy everything. When their mania reaches the fire stage they have to be confined and kept confined the rest of their lives. So you can readily understand how badly the parents of this boy felt when there was every reason to suppose he was cursed by this mania about seven years ago. He was an exceedingly interesting and intelligent little fellow, and when I was called in on the case I felt qualms of conscience when I left my 'prescription.' I recommended several very firm doses of birch rod. In the case of children, birch rod is as good as anything you can recommend, if they haven't reached the fire stage.

"This boy had not yet been desirous of burning down the house, and I hoped severe whippings would cure what might after all be a mere childish prank. His nurse had caught him in the act of tearing up a silk umbrella, which, being put in evidence, certainly was a wreck. Articles of bed clothing, several of the pieces of bric-a-brac in the parlor, the furniture, in fact everything in the house, was commencing to suffer, when I received another call from the head of the family. He was heartbroken over the unfortunate affliction of his favorite child. There had never been any taint of any kind in either branch of the family, and the boy's actions were explainable on the one ground alone that he had become a victim of destructive mania. I could only give the parents sympathy, and request them to have the nurse, who had been in the family seven years, to be extra careful of her charge. I again advised them to whip the boy every time he was caught destroying anything. The father and mother couldn't bear to do this themselves, so the nurse girl, Etta, was instructed to do it every time she caught him destroying anything about the house.

"The girl was then about twenty-one, of Irish and French parentage, with grandparents of German and French. That is, her grandmother was a German, who went over to France and was married there to a Frenchman. Their son married an Irish girl in this country, so there was the blood of three nations in Etta's veins. She had a strong arm. She didn't spare the rod on the boy, and his mother would have to intercede very often, even though the whippings had been recommended as a cure for the boy's destructiveness. The lad would tell his mother he never knew he destroyed anything. 'It must be so, if you say so, mamma, but I don't remember anything about it,' was his invariable answer to his mother's questions as to why he persisted in destroying everything within reach.

"I warned the parents of the child in the presence of the nurse, who was always called in to tell what had happened since my last visit, that as soon as the boy commenced to start fires he would have to be sent away. The lives of every member of the family would be in constant peril. The cunning displayed by persons afflicted with this mania is almost past belief. It has been exemplified in the past few weeks by the case of the young girl who tried to burn down a church, and started several fires before she was finally detected. That was a clearly defined case of which I speak. To send her to prison or to a house of correction is very unwise. She is not guilty in the sense that a person who knows what he or she is doing is guilty. She is insane on that one point, and no matter what you do to her the desire to start fires and watch them burn will master everything else in her mind.

"But to return to the boy. A week after I warned his parents the nurse reported that she caught him starting a fire in a closet, and sure enough there were the burned clothes and the charred closet door. That settled the lad's fate, and my instructions to send him to the institution for such cases were carried out, but not without great suffering on the part of the boy's parents. The little fellow had just reached the age when he was the pet of every one he met, and his mother was ill a fortnight after his departure. He got on admirably at the institution. What was most gratifying to us all was the fact that the managers of the institution reported he hadn't been detected destroying anything. So we had hopes of his cure, and in six months we thought him cured. During that time not a single thing had been molested in his room, and articles placed carelessly about to test him, were not touched. He was brought home amid great rejoicing, of course, and the nurse, Etta, fairly hugged him for joy. She was even more demonstrative than the boy's parents. But the second night after his arrival there was another fire, and this time the house narrowly escaped complete destruction. So back the boy went to the institution, as everything pointed to his having been the incendiary.

"For seven years the boy was kept in the institution, and now what do you suppose this letter from the boy's father tells me?" and the physician picked up a letter from his desk.

"Tried to burn down the building?" meekly suggested the physician's friend. "No, guess again."

"Well, the boy is either dead or cured, then?" "No, wrong again. The boy, as it now turns out, was never guilty. That nurse girl, Etta, died last Monday, and confessed it was she who destroyed the things and set the fires, and caused this poor little fellow so many whippings if given by her own hands caused him to be incarcerated, and might have ruined his life if she had not confessed on her deathbed. Of course, the boy has been brought home and the girl laid away to rest. I hope the Lord will forgive her for causing me to give those birch-rod prescriptions. The first thing I will do to ease my conscience will be to send up a pony and dogcart. If I don't do something I won't be able to sleep, for I remember how severe were the whippings, and just to think of my stupidity in not discovering that it was the girl, and not the boy, who should have been confined.

"This letter says the girl gives as a reason for her acts that she was always possessed with a hatred for the boy. She first tore up the umbrella, so that he would be punished, and she was, of course, commissioned to do the whipping. She didn't dare whip him without orders, for fear of losing her position. When she got angry at him again for some childish prank she destroyed something else, and continued on until the time she heard we advised sending him away if he ever started a fire. That was what she very much desired, and her work, of course, would be much lighter. She it was who was insane. Her hatred for the child could have been nothing short of insanity. You see, she had been so long in the family—since childhood almost—that she was believed implicity, and fooled us all.

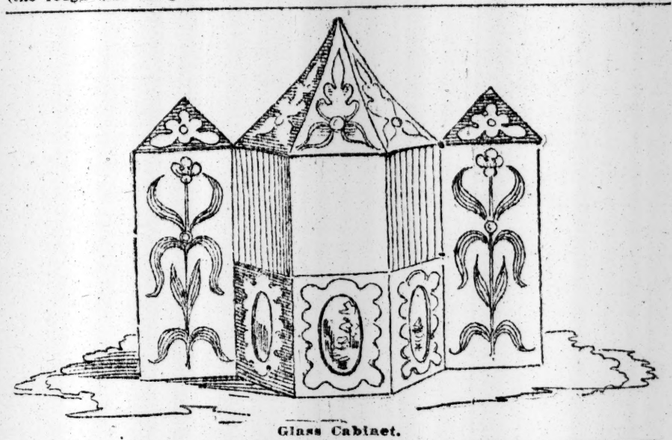
"I tell you what it is. This country is going to turn out some remarkable criminals owing to the mixture of the races. Now, what more ingenious yet sure way of getting rid of the care of this child whom she hated and took delight in punishing. When an outsider can deceive a child's own mother it is indeed ingenious."

Mothers should take warning from this absolutely true story in every detail, and not trust their children's welfare altogether to the nurses and maids they employ. Many a child's life is ruined by this lack of care on the part of the mother.

TINY CABINETS OF GLASS.

An Adaptation of the Popular Glass and Ribbon Box Idea.

Those who admired the glass and ribbon boxes much in vogue a few years ago will be ready to attempt some new things in that line which are now seen. These are glass cabinets. They are made of ground glass and clear glass, the panels joined by ribbon or by the better and not more expensive way of having an intelligent carpenter join them with wood. Either ground or clear glass or both combined may be used. The ground glass can be decorated (the rough side being out in every case)



Glass Cabinet.

with conventional scrolls and simple landscapes in gold and aluminium paint.

Photographs may be tacked behind the clear glass or the glass left to disclose the contents of the cabinet.

Several shelves may be placed inside these cabinets, the height of these little houses or pagodas varying from thirteen to twenty-five inches.

By cementing cut-glass jewels in the scroll work designs and gilding the woodwork a rich effect is secured.

A DENIM HAMMOCK.

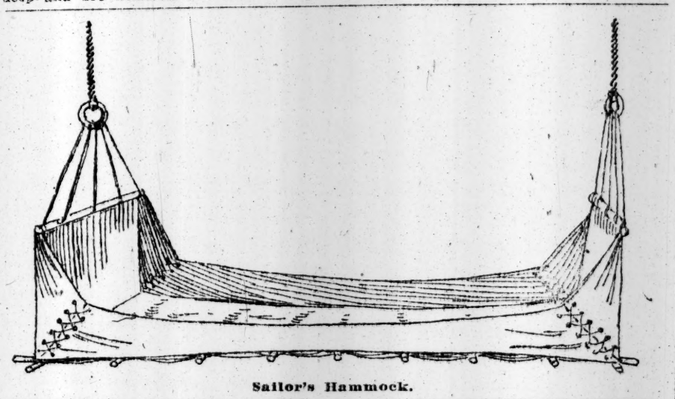
A Swinging Couch Modeled After the Sailor's Bed.

Hammocks have shared in the development of all things for which there is any demand. The cord has been dyed every imaginable color, woven in closer and stronger mesh, trimmed with fringe, put on frames, hung with strong and ornamental chains, and, altogether, worked out an elaborate and varied assortment of itself, specimens of which are swaying at this moment in every corner of the land.

For real comfort and the cool side of the piazza nothing has been evolved better than the swinging bed of the "fo'castle," the real sailor's hammock.

If you are summering by the sea in some fishing village, or even in a hotel on the shore, you will probably find some sailor about the neighborhood who will fashion you a hammock of genuine sail cloth, duly laced, geared, and poled after the most approved marine style. That will be a treasure, indeed, and when swung on your lawn or veranda and piled with pillows will prove a most inviting lounging place.

For the benefit of those who cannot get the real thing, a sketch of a denim substitute is given. The denim should be of the heavy quality, the bottom and end pieces cut in one piece, eight feet and a half long. Fourteen inches from either end a tuck three inches deep is taken through which a wooden rod the width of the hammock is run to hold the hammock steady. The side pieces are nine inches deep and are hemmed and then overcast



Sailor's Hammock.

with stout waxed linen thread to the bottom pieces. The sides and ends have eyelet holes through which linen tape or cord is laced.

If the heavy sewing is difficult the whole thing can be inexpensively put into the hands of the corner upholsterer, to whom the sketch and description will give the necessary aid. Awning cloth makes up very effectively into these hammocks.

A COUNTRY CHURCH.

Where the Gould Family Acted as Dei ex Machina.

A group of church workers were talking together the other day of their trials and discouragements in a long struggle to build a new church, with the usual main dependence placed upon the feminine portion of the parish. One newcomer into the town was the only optimist.

"Don't be downhearted," she urged blithely. "You can't foresee what may come to help us, nor from what source. Shall I, like the late President Lincoln, tell you a little story to corroborate my cheerful view of the matter?"

They all wished to hear her story.

"When we lived in Delaware County," the new arrival went on, "I was a member of a congregation whose outlook at one time was desperate, if you like. We, the Ladies' Sewing Society, had just completed, after years of strenuous effort, the payment for carpets and some other furniture of the building, when it was destroyed by fire. There was not one penny of insurance except what we women had seen was placed upon our own offerings. All that the church now owned was an undesirable lot in an inconvenient part of town and the small sum of money due for the loss of the furniture. We were bowed in the dust. But a few plucky souls determined to turn despair into action and roused the rest of us womenkind to 'do something.' With the concurrence of the men, who sold the old lot and added its price to our little hoard, we bought a plot of ground in the centre of the village and covered part of it with a mortgage. For, all told, we had not enough money to pay for our ground. Scoffers inquired, not without some show of reason I will admit: 'And where is your church coming from?' We answered in much the same spirit as did the saint who was asked how she could build her great orphanage with the 3s. she possessed. 'With 3s. Theresa can do nothing. But with God and 3s. there is nothing Theresa cannot do.' And the result justified our faith as in the case of St. Theresa.

"The first step was a letter from Miss Helen Gould, who had heard of our plans through her interest in all Roxbury affairs. She offered to help us buy our lot. Shortly after came a second letter. Miss Gould asked if we would let them—let them!—as a family build the church for us. We answered that we would. A few years ago that congregation was struggling against tremendous odds to maintain the life of an ugly, old, out-of-the-way church building. Fewer years still found it almost penniless and without a home. To-day it has an infinitely better location and an infinitely better church. I tell you it is not only wrong to despair, it is also foolish. 'Nothing is so imminent,' as Victor Hugo truly says, 'as the impossible.'"

A ROYAL DAIRY.

How the Milk, Butter, and Cheese of a Princess Are Housed.

The dairy of the Princess of Wales is, according to The Gentlewoman, a haunt to dream of on a warm Summer's day. Like her sister, the Empress of Russia, the Princess positively revels in a dairy. And the Prince once, during her absence from home, wishing to prepare a little surprise for her, had the walls decorated with tiles which he had brought home with him from Bombay, tiles of dark blue, ornamented with a design of roses, shamrock, and thistle, and the motto, "Ich dien." A long milkpan, painted with the same design by Princess Louise of Lorne, is here in a corner, and in another corner you see the head of the Princess's favorite Alderney, with an inscribed silver plate telling of her virtue and renown.

As for the treasures which lie scattered about on shelf and bracket, they are too many to count. A silver churn, often used by the Princess herself; models of cows and calves in silver, alabaster, porcelain, and terra cotta—all gifts to the Princess, and other knickknacks too numerous to mention. When the Prince and Princess are at Marlborough House, a number of tiny pats of butter are sent up daily from Sandringham for their use. The Prince is "faddy" about his butter, and likes it to be just perfection.

FOR CLUBWOMEN ONLY.

A Short Catechism to be Pasted in Club Calendars.

A man, it seems, has been looking into the woman's club scheme, and he epitomizes his research by some questions which are worth reprinting from The Boston Transcript:

"Are you enough of a scholar not to prepare your paper on the classic varieties of architecture by the simple process of copying word for word from the encyclopedia?

"Are you enough of a gentlewoman not to drag in family anecdotes when asked to say a few words on the Transvaal or the place of modern French musicians?

"Are you enough of a logician to manage to keep somewhere near the subject under discussion when making an address?

"Are you enough of an artist to enjoy the pretty frocks of the rich members of the club without envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness?

"Are your children all so old that nursery cares need never interfere with the meetings of the club?"

How to be a Beauty After Fifty.

From The Churchman.

A bright woman, when applauded recently for her goodness, begged her friend to let the matter drop. "For," she said, whimsically, "though I do try to be good from some really high motives, yet I have one reason for trying which I am afraid is a low one." "What do you mean?" inquired her laughing friend. "I mean that I once heard, many years ago, that beauty after fifty depended not on features, but on character. Like all women, I desired to be beautiful, and, as Providence had denied me the 'features' necessary to secure that result in early life, I determined to make the attempt to be beautiful at fifty. I am now thirty-five," she concluded, merrily, "and I must confess that I see no signs of this Indian-Summer loveliness, but I still try to be good." These friends treated the matter as a jest, but there is really sense and truth in the saying that beauty in later life, in either man or woman, is dependent upon character far more than upon form or color. It is a common experience for a young woman to say: "How fine looking Mrs. —— is. She must have been a beautiful girl!" And to hear the reply: "No; she was not nearly so good looking in her youth as she is now. Her beauty has developed with her years." And it may have been observed that this is the oftenest true of women of high character. Nobility will tell upon the outward aspect. The carriage of the figure, the pose of the head, the expression of the face—these come to reveal more and more with the lapse of time the inner life. There is something more than a mere pretty sentiment intended in that part of "The Little Minister," where we read of the beautiful face that God gives to all who love Him and follow His commandments. Unselfishness, sincerity, thoughtfulness, refinement—all of these graces of character, which are worth so much more than mere outward shape and color, lend their charm to those who have consistently cherished them, until at fifty they may really become beautiful.

More About Corn Oysters.

A correspondent writes: "To the recent recipe for those toothsome dainties given in THE NEW-YORK TIMES may I add some suggestions of Mrs. Lincoln of the Boston Cooking School. She says they should never be made from cold boiled corn, which may be used in some other way, and to be perfect no milk should be used, the natural juice of tender, juicy corn being sufficient moisture. The corn should not be grated from the cob, but slit first down each row of kernels with a sharp knife, and then, with the back of the knife, all the milky pulp pressed out. Her final formula is as follows: To one pint of corn pulp, add two well-beaten eggs, yolks and whites separately, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a saltspoonful of pepper, and two tablespoonfuls of flour, or just enough to keep the corn and egg together. Less flour may be used when the corn is old and the juice is thick. They may be fried in butter or salt pork fat; use rather more fat than for frying common griddle cakes. Drop from a tablespoon on the hot fat and turn when nicely browned.

The Age of Perfection.

O worshippers of womanhood,
No more old shibboleths repeat
(Youthful hyperboles and crude!)
Their fulsome praise is now effete;
But with a measured rapture greet,
Nor indiscriminately strive
To prove all women young and sweet—
The Perfect Age is Thirty-five.

Time was you praised the maiden's snood,
The timid eye, the lingering feet,
In modest bashfulness that stood,
Where rivulet and river meet.
Now childish grace is obsolete;
Our modern appetite would thrive
On riper grain, maturer wheat—
The Perfect Age is Thirty-five.

Tall Helen wandering in the wood,
And gentle Hermia small and neat,
Young Rosalind in costume rude,
Girl Juliet in your winding-sheet,
You all, alas! are incomplete.
Then pray that time may means contrive,
Your changeless youthfulness to cheat—
The Perfect Age is Thirty-five.

Then woman, sober and discreet,
(So men may choose you when they wive)
The moment seize—for time is fleet—
The Perfect Age is Thirty-five.
—St. James's Gazette.

A Formula for Lettuce Soup.

Lettuce, according to Twentieth Century Cookery, forms a much better soup ingredient than the average American housewife imagines. It also makes an excellent vegetable, especially the large headed and coarse-leaved varieties, which are now both plentiful and cheap.

Wash the leaves free from grit, break them into pieces, put into a frying-pan a tablespoonful of beef dripping; when hot, add a tablespoonful of chopped onion; let it color slightly; then put into the pan as much of the torn-up lettuce as it will hold; add no water; cover and stir the pan to prevent burning; the heat will cause the lettuce to exude moisture. Season with salt and pepper. When the lettuce has boiled, or rather steamed down, and looks cooked—which will be in fifteen or twenty minutes—turn it into two quarts of soup stock. Simmer fifteen minutes longer, and serve with croutons or toasted bread dice.

Or, instead of the soup stock, add two tablespoonfuls of liquid extract of beef to two quarts of water.

If you have it handy, a tablespoonful of chopped cold chicken may be added to each quart of soup.

PARAGRAPHS FOR CHILDREN.

It will interest many boys and not a few girls, for girls are about as enthusiastic readers of Oliver Optic's books as boys, to know that this favorite author, whose real name is William T. Adams, has just passed his seventy-fourth birthday. His home is in Dorchester, Mass., where he is still busily engaged in writing stories for his large company of young readers. It is over forty years ago that his first book, "The Boat Club," appeared, and since that time a hundred others have followed it.

If you young folks saw that now was the time to memorize for all your lives, you would learn a great deal besides your lessons, and at odd times, that would give you much pleasure afterward. Grown people will tell you that, while it is very hard for them to commit anything to memory nowadays, they remember any silly doggerel that they picked up in childhood. Wouldn't it be a fine thing if you should store up in your mind a number of poems and hymns that you can readily acquire now and would never be likely to forget? You don't know—but some day you will know—what a source of never-ending delight such a mental stock to draw upon will prove. Suppose you try it.

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Did you, any of you, notice that the Fram, the stout ship that Dr. Nansen left up in the polar ocean, and of which you were told last Sunday, has been heard from? News of her safe arrival at a fishing post near the North Cape, Norway, was received just after this department went to press last week. Dr. Nansen was delighted to hear from the gallant comrades whom he had left eighteen months ago locked in drifting ice. He telegraphed to the commander, "A thousand welcomes to you all. Hurrah for the Fram!" Then he started for Tromsoe, the port she sailed for after touching at the fishing post to send news of her arrival to everybody. You may imagine the Fram folks were glad, on their part, to hear of the safety of Dr. Nansen and his companion, who were in more danger than they were, for they had a long, perilous way to make over the ice, with no stout ship as a refuge.

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An interesting little personage is the Archduchess Elizabeth, the twelve-year-old daughter of the Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria. While staying in Steirmark, a pretty Austrian village, she wished to make friends with the children and take part in their games. Her mother offering no objection to the plan, she joined them one day and asked if she might play with them. The result was, as might have been expected, awestruck silence and a gradual edging away from her little Royal Highness. Elizabeth was much distressed, and said, pleadingly: "I am only a little girl, and I want to play with little girls." Finding them still ill at ease, she got them to sit to her in turn, while she made sketches, and thus the shyness gradually wore off. The next day, and during her stay, she romped and played with the village children like one of themselves.

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Growing girls and boys, who have arrived at a particularly conscious age, often complain that companions of theirs are better liked than themselves, although they know, in their hearts of hearts that these other boys and girls are not as really deserving—that is, are not possessed of as many virtues as they themselves constantly practice. Now is the time for such young people to learn that to be sought after one must have good manners as well as a good heart; taste and tact as well as virtues. You may think this is rather hard, but stop a moment to consider: Why don't you choose that girl for a friend? She tells the truth and is very unselfish. But you remember that she is also fond of reminding you if your hat is crooked or your gown is unbecoming. You don't care for her society, although she is "a good girl." Then there is that boy—he is generous and obliging, but he loves to talk about himself and his own affairs, and never takes any interest in what you are doing. You wouldn't care for him, in spite of his fine qualities, for an intimate friend. It is well to learn the lesson young—for we must learn it at some time or other—that the people we shall be thrown among through life will ask yet more of us than that we keep the Ten Commandments. If they are the sort of people whom we ought to know, they will expect us to do right, but they want still more than that of us, or, rather, they want that carried out to its finer meaning. Tact and taste are needed in social life, as well as the enforcement of the Golden Rule. But then tact and taste are the further carrying out of the Golden Rule. It is because young folks sometimes overlook these acts that they need to be reminded that good hearts are not visible to the world, as are uncouth manners, careless speech, and unpleasing habits. Therefore these all count in the impression one makes, and one must be on guard that that impression shall be agreeable. "Manners make the man" is not wholly true, but it has some truth in it, too.

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In an old book written at the beginning of this century a man who had a great deal to do with horses makes an assertion which one would like to see verified. He says that, while a horse always lies down in its stall to sleep, if the groom, as sometimes happens, lies down there first, and falls asleep, the horse never disturbs him, but invariably stands patiently, all through the night, and allows the man to slumber peacefully, no matter how near the horse's legs he may be, or how tired the animal. Another interesting point about horses is the way they are trained to become showy, high-stepping animals. A horse that steps high, you know, presents a very dashing, spirited appearance. He is trained to do this and to act showily by being driven along a path on which rails are set crosswise; he steps high to avoid stumbling, and in time always steps high.

CORRESPONDENCE COLUMN.

L. E. L.—Challie draperies are very pretty and effective for bedrooms of city houses, or any but the state parlor of a country house. As you say, they have better wearing qualities than the inexpensive qualities of scrim. Now is the moment to buy them, emphatically. In many of the shops they are for sale very cheap, the demand being over for this season. Select a light ground with delicate pattern of trailing leaves or flowers.

Mrs. M. G., Staten Island.—A laundress says grass stains can be taken out by dipping the spots first in ammonia, the household strength, then washing them as usual in warm, soapy water.

Adele K.—Silver tarnishes very rapidly in our gas-lighted city houses and needs at least a fortnightly cleaning to be kept bright. If this is done, and the daily washing accomplished with care in clear, hot, soapy water with a little ammonia in it, the small silver in daily use should be always bright. Tarnished pieces should be rubbed with a flannel cloth moistened with alcohol before the silicon is applied. Silver wrapped in pieces of tissue paper will keep bright a long time.

Finicky.—The Florentine orris root is the best and strongest. To be absolutely sure of getting the unadulterated sort, ask for the root and get the chemist to grind it while you wait—and watch.

Eager Mother.—It is now considered by the best authorities on the subject that, given a normal ear and no deficiency in the brain, there will be the "ear for music" which used to be considered a birthright. Accustom your child to hear good music, not necessarily difficult classic music, but sweet, harmonious singing, if only of popular songs; let her go to a kindergarten where music is always a feature, and when she is old enough have a competent vocal teacher direct her voice development. She will undoubtedly have a "singing voice" of pleasing if not phenomenal quality.

Mrs. Arthur M. Glendale.—The editor of this department has a hazy recollection of a prize formula for cleaning fabrics which was put forth after a competition by some English art society. Its base was potatoes and water, whether raw or boiled or how prepared is not recalled. Perhaps some reader of this paragraph can help the inquirer out and furnish the exact recipe.

Housekeeper.—Blush apples or pippins make the best jelly. Apples for this use should not be pared, as the jellying property lies next the skin. They should be cored and seeded, however, and these parts should not be used. A peck of apples ought to make a couple of dozen glasses of jelly.

E. F. G.—Marseilles applied to white colored patches dates from the time when the French city was the headquarters for the manufacture of such coverlets. They were originally handstitched in a fine and exquisitely done pattern called "counterpoint," which has become corrupted or Anglicized to counterpane. The Marseilles spreads were machinery reproductions of the hand-made quilts.

Amaryllis.—Yes, are quite safe to have coatsleeves used in the gowns of your trousseau, "to be used in October." They are seen everywhere now, with always a top trimming, which is aiding the transition from the huge balloon sleeves. Triple ruffles are the most fashionable finish to these coatsleeves; a study of any of the fashion plates will show a number of other suggestive styles.

R. G. M.—There is certainly such an "apparent paradox," as you term it, as baked ice cream. It originated in Philadelphia, that native heath of most ice-cream excellencies. The cream is frozen very hard in a brick-shaped mold; it is then turned out and covered with a meringue made from the whites of four eggs beaten stiff with a cupful of powdered sugar to every quart brick of cream. Spread it very quickly on the brick, and thrust into a hot oven to brown an instant only.

Afflicted.—Free eye treatment can be had in New-York, certainly. The Ophthalmic Hospital, Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, treats patients free of charge where it is necessary. Its corps of professors is exceptionally fine. There are possibly other dispensaries for eye diseases. A letter addressed to the Department of Charities, inclosing a stamped envelope, with your address, and asking for information, will undoubtedly get you satisfactory particulars.

Rachel L. asks (1) "how to restore color to a blue serge dress on which lemonade has been spilled." Sponge first with ammonia, then with chloroform. (2) "To remove paint stains from glass." Dissolve some soda in hot water, and wash the spots with a piece of flannel dipped in the solution, which should be very strong.

Young Housekeeper.—Fish is fresh when the eyes are bright and prominent and the gills red and firm. Flat fish stand keeping better than those of rotundity. Flabby-looking fish, with a grayish tinge rather than clear white, should be looked upon with suspicion.

The Supply Held Out.

Tommy (at the supper table)—Now, Ma, may I have a piece of chocolate cake? You said I might after the minister'd taken three pieces, cos that was enough for any man, saint or sinner.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE'S SONS.

They Were an Energetic Lot, but Had Few Other Good Qualities.

Paris Correspondence of London Truth.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte was the best of the four sons of Lucien the First. The others made the States of the Church too hot to hold them. All had impetuous, masterful tempers, and literary and archæological tastes.

CURRENT LITERATURE

THE ELGIN MARBLES.

From The Academy.

I.

False Paris fled. Fairest of all was she,
Whose fairest temple ever wrought with hands
Crowned the Acropolis. Despoiled it stands,
Its statue of great gold and ivory.
The pirate's pillage from a foreign sea.
Worse pirate he whose thieving title brands
Its Phidian marbles borne to distant lands,
Fair relics of fair vanished deity.

Nay, say not so. Had not Athene first,
With all her muses, fled the ravaged shore?
When Greece bowed bond slave to the Turk accurst,
The goddess went where art had gone before.
When cannon battered frieze and pediment
From England Pallas for her treasures sent.

II.

In low relief about the shaded wall
The mighty sculptor cut, in stately frieze,
The grave assembly of great deities
Before whose dais, in Jove's council hall,
The chosen maidens bear the pepios, all
Purfled with griffins, owls, and olive trees,
To deck Athene with its broideries,
In high Panathenaic festival.

In guarded temple, prisoned and unwed,
Long months apart from home and love they wrought,
Weaving the Tyrian dye and golden thread.
So sweet to serve her, with her robe they brought
A silver cup, their gift of grateful praise
For loveless youth and toilsome nights and days.

III.

Forth came the sculptor from the temple shade,
And carved against the glowing Attic sun
A manifer story for his Parthenon.
O'er thirty metopes the battle swayed;
Twixt thirty triglyphs beardless warriors made
Brave contest, and brave conquest light-ly won,
And drave the Centaurs when the fight was done,
Back to the dimness of their forest glade.

Chiron is dead, the days forgot (when he
Taught Pheseus how to bend his stripling bow,
The boy is man and leads the Lapithae;
To death and darkness the old masters go,
And let them go! Why lingers outworn truth,
When wiser Wisdom arms her eager youth?

WILLIAM HAYES WARD.

UNSPOKEN.

From Chambers's Journal.

Ah, never doubt my love is true,
That not in speech it flows,
For, dear, I cannot tell it you,
My heart no language knows,
And still can only yearn and ache
In silence, though it break.

But not by any speech is known
The hidden lore of deep and height;
The sea has nothing but a moan,
The dark is silent, and the light;
The grandest music needs no word
To make its meaning heard.

You dwell amidst my daily strife,
A thing apart, divine,
And all that's noblest in my life
Is incense at your shrine.
For every worthy deed I do
Is done for love of you.

A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.

Bacon's Garden.

From The Quarterly Review.

The green was pleasant to the eye because its grass was "kept finely shorne," and also because it "gave a faire alley in the midst." And because this alley would be long, and "you ought not to buy the shade in the garden by going in the sunne thorow the greene," there should be a covert alley on each side upon carpenter work, about twelve feet high, by which you may go in shade into the garden. Flowers he would have all through the year, but he did not approve of knots and figures of divers colored earths; "they be but toyes, as good sights you may see many times in tarts." The main garden was to be square, "encompassed on all the foure sides with a stately arched hedge, the arches to be upon pillars of carpenters' work of some ten Foot high and six Foot broad." And over every arch "there was to be a little turret with a belly enough to receive a cage of birds," and between the arches "some other fine figure, and broad plates of round coloured glasse for the sunne to play upon." The hedge was to be raised upon a bank, not steep, and set all with flowers, and the space within the great hedge kept for variety of device, though this was not to be too busie." Bacon did not approve of "images," but he liked "little low hedges" and "prety pyramides, and faire columnes upon frames of carpenters' worke," and arbors with seats, also fountains of various kinds, the water be ever kept always clean and free from moss and weeds. Pools, he considered, "marred all," as they "make the garden unwholesome, and full of flies and frogs." Trees, too, he would not allow in the third part of the heath; there were to be thickets made only of sweetbrier and honeysuckle, and wild violets in the ground besprinkled set with violets, strawberries, and primroses. Then he would have "little mole hills, such as are in wild heathes," and these to be planted with all the flowers common to the time, while some also were to have "standards of little bushes prickt upon their top, to be kept with cutting that they grow not out of course."

Other particulars he gives relating to the gravel paths, the turf, and the flower beds, and he finishes his description, in which he has mentioned almost every feature of a garden of the period, by saying: "So have I made a platforme of a princely garden, partly by precept, partly by drawing—not a model, but some generall lines of it—and in this I have spared for no cost."

Various Grades of Politeness.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The French have for long been esteemed a polite nation, and so they are as far as outward forms are considered; but most travelers will agree that, except within certain circles, there is more genuine courtesy to be found between man and man in Britain than in France. The average Frenchman will be profuse in the bows which he will make on meeting an acquaintance, but he will often not hesitate, should the occasion arise, to sacrifice others to his own personal comfort. I have seen foreigners at a public entertainment make ladies rise by bowing to them, and then deprive them of their seats in the most polite and graceful manner. An Englishman, on the other hand, will often do a really kind-hearted deed in such an abrupt and awkward fashion as almost to give it the appearance of an insult.

The Spaniard habitually places his house and everything in it at the disposal of his guest, but he would be greatly astonished if he were taken at his word. A stranger calls upon a Spaniard when he is at dinner. The latter invites the stranger to dine with him, or offers him something which he may have admired, but unless the dinner or article is very much pressed the invitation and the offer must be regarded in the light of mere polite phrases. Under similar circumstances the Briton would either not make the invitation or offer, or, if he did, would do all he could to render the dinner or the gift acceptable to the stranger, and would endeavor to escape being thanked, whereas the Spaniard expects verbal gratitude for the offer he has no intention of fulfilling.

So far do we carry this dislike of phrase-making that some English men and women find it very difficult to give expression to the genuine gratitude they feel for real benefits received; and there are some men whose modesty is so perverted that they would, apparently, almost rather be accused of doing something positively wrong than be suspected of having yielded to a kindly sentiment.

The Early Anabaptists.

From The Contemporary Review.

The tailor's trade was only permitted so far as it was necessary for clothing, but far as it or any other trade ministered to luxury, pride, and arrogance it was abhorred as "rootless work." Thus, they could not be goldsmiths, silversmiths, or jewellers. Nor would they make any weapon of war. The trades chiefly pursued by the Moravian Anabaptists were clothmaking, cutlery, mill keeping, and shoemaking. In the fields and in the woods and in the vineyards many found healthy and happy occupation. Others worked as carpenters, joiners, cabinetmakers, masons, blacksmiths, cartwrights, tanners, saddlers, potters—there was, in fact, hardly a useful trade the communities did not practice. Strange to say, nothing is said of printing; probably they feared to attract the notice of their imperial persecutors. The Moravian Anabaptists, very different from those who all over the German Empire and elsewhere commenced the movement, followed the model held up in the words, "He shall not cry, nor lift up, or cause his voice to be heard in the streets." They spoke of themselves as "the quiet in the land."

In clothmaking and cutlery they obtained such repute that at their final expulsion the authorities made special efforts to infuse some kind of energy into "the Christians," who hitherto had not been able to compete with the Anabaptist cloth workers. It was even proposed to invite Dutch cloth workers into the country. But it was by "good work" and the overcoming of adverse conditions that the Anabaptist communities had attained their eminence.

Parliamentary Forces Sack a Cathedral.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The Saints, it seems, began their war against storied urn and animated bust. "They left," we are told, in Chichester Cathedral, "not so much as a cushion for the pulpit nor a chalice for the Blessed Sacrament." The commanders having in person executed the covetous part of sacrilege, they left the destruction and spoiling part to be finished by the common soldiers. As they broke down the organ and demolished the pipes with their pikes they cried out in scoff: "Harke! how the organs goe." The communion rails, the table itself, the Decalogue, the service books, and the pictures having been destroyed, these "godly" inquisitors, as was meet, returned thanks for what they had been permitted to do, and some "painful" member of the crew delivered a discourse suitable to the occasion. After this the Saints raced about the church with their drawn swords, defacing the pillars, hacking and hewing the seats and stalls, scratching and scraping the painted walls. "Sir William Waller and the rest of the commanders standing by as spectators and approving of these impious barbarities." Then followed the ransacking of the sub-deanery church in the north transept, "the chalice being broken into bits for division of spoil, and the Bible marked in divers places with a black cole."

The eyes of a statue of poor Edward VI. were knocked out by a trooper, who alleged as his reason for doing so that he and his Prayer Books had been the cause of all the troubles. Since then this even was the plundering, under the direction of Sir Arthur Haselrig, who had been informed of his whereabouts by some treacherous Judas of the church plate in the Chapter House. "Here troopers with crowes of iron hacked the wainscot about the room. As the work went on he cried: 'There, boys! there, boys, 'hearkee!' 'hearkee!' 'It rattles! it rattles!' His tongue was not enough to express his joy; it was of attendance at his very heels by dancing and skipping. Mark what music it is lawful for a Puritan to dance to."

All the adjoining buildings were sacked, the Market Cross was robbed of the statues of its founder and other Bishops, and of St. George, the patron saint of the City Guild. Dean Stephens tells us that a memorial of the siege was long preserved on the hall table of the house in Canon Lane occupied by the late Canon Ashwell. It was a cannon ball, discovered while the foundations of a new house were being laid, and its finder labeled it with these words: "Presented by Sir William Waller to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, December, 1642."

Old Tommy Cruse.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

When I met Tommy first, his only asset was in serious danger, for his five underfed and underbred ponies were about to be seized for overdue taxes. I could not help Tommy with money, but I tried to with advice. "Strike old Sam Ashby for a couple of hundred dollars," I suggested. Sam Ashby was one of the rich men of Helena, Mon., at that period, and ran a small savings bank. Tommy Cruse "tried old Sam Ashby." All he got, however, was some pretty free talk, in which the banker assured Tommy Cruse that he would rather throw paper money into the home of his satanic majesty than loan it to such a drunken, shiftless fellow. Tommy Cruse got his money, however. Three weeks later he located the great Drum Lummond gold mine. He knew he had a big thing, but somehow he could make nobody believe in his mine. For years he worked at it, however, living at times a dog's life.

Once, while talking to a friend of mine, he fell forward unconscious; he had not eaten a mouthful of food for thirty-six hours, and yet with dogged persistency had worked on till he fell in his tracks. At last he struck it rich, and opened up a big vein, and had a million dollars to his credit in a good, safe bank. Hard times over, he decided to pose as a "solid citizen," so he opened a savings' bank in Helena. One of the first men to apply for Tommy Cruse, banker, for a small loan was the one-time banker old Sam Ashby, now less prosperous. Then came to the old prospector the happiest moment of his life, one that wiped out all memory of starvation and privation. For Tommy Cruse, showing his would-be customer to the door, assured that customer, in language too emphatic and graphic for English ears, that he would sooner throw paper money into the home of his satanic majesty than loan it to such a drunken, shiftless fellow as Sam Ashby.

One day Tommy Cruse invited the whole of Montana to his wedding; and the whole of Montana came. Tommy had arranged for open house and free drinks with every saloon in Helena. Consequently the night Tommy got married, the whole male population got drunk, and it took a week to sober the population into working condition.

Voluntary Exchange and Taxes.

From The Quarterly Review.

Adam Smith long ago pointed out that in every voluntary exchange both parties profited. So the average man, when he buys a book or a coat, comes home with a feeling of satisfaction in his purchase. If the book is dull or if the coat does not fit, he forms a resolution to deal no more with the authors. On the other hand, payments made for Government services by way of taxation are not exchanges, but forcible levies or exactions. The dissatisfaction inseparable from this method of expenditure is enhanced when a man has to pay for a system of sewerage which he believes to be unscientific and dangerous; for the education of other people's children, many of whom are as well able to pay for it as he is; for the education of his own children in a curriculum which excludes his own religious beliefs, and overworks them in subjects in the choice of which he has not been consulted; for an administration of the poor law oppressive to the ratepayer, and inadequate and harmful to the poor themselves; for costly and probably unsuccessful speculation in docks and canals, and for a thousand other objects of a similar character.

A benevolent Englishman, who happens to belong to the Jewish faith, was, by some inadvertence, asked to subscribe to a society for the conversion of the Jews. The insult to his religion he set on one side, but his economical soul for days went sorrowful in the thought of the wastefulness which consumed thousands of treasure (so he said) in the conversion of one Jew. Mutatis mutandis, it is the same with the ratepayer: he may be able to afford these exactions, (though, when he says he is not, it is difficult to produce a more competent authority,) but, as a man of business, he knows that his money is in many instances wastefully spent, and he resents it accordingly.

The Novelist and the Condemned.

From Temple Bar.

In the records of Vincennes and the Bastille, the novelist will always feel himself at home, but Bicêtre has daunted him. It is poor Jean Valjean of "Les Miserables," squatting "in the north corner of the courtyard," choked with tears, "while the bolt of his iron collar was being riveted with heavy hammer blows." This is the solitary figure of interest which Bicêtre has given to fiction.

If a shadowy figure may be added, it is from the same phantasmagoric gallery of Victor Hugo. Bicêtre was the prison of the nameless faint-heart who weeps and moans through the incredible pages of "Le Dernier Jour du'n Condamné." Then, and until 1836, Bicêtre was the last stage but one (l'avant-dernière étape) on the road to the guillotine. The last was the Conciergerie, close to the Place de Grève. The shadow-murderer of "le Dernier Jour d'un Condamné"—for there is no real stuff of murder in him, and he is the feeblest and least sympathetic puppet of fiction—is useful only as bringing into relief the old, disused, and forgotten cachot du condamné, or condemned cell, of Bicêtre. It was a den eight feet square; rough stone walls, moist and sweating, like the flags which made the flooring; the only "window" a grating in the iron door; a truss of straw on a stone couch in a recess; and an arched and blackened ceiling, wreathed with cobwebs. Starting out of sleep one night, Hugo's condemned man lifts his lamp and sees spectral writings, figures, and arabesques in crayons, blood, and charcoal, dancing over the walls of the cell—the "visitors' book" of generations of condamnés à mort who have preceded him. Some had blazoned their names in full, with grotesque embellishments of the capital letter, and a motto underneath breathing their last defiance to the world; and in one corner, "traced in white outline, a frightful image, the figure of the scaffold, which, at the moment that I write, may be rearing its timbers for me! The lamp all but fell from my hands."

Troublesome Fanny Kemble.

From The Contemporary Review.

Charles Fallé once said to me: "Fanny Kemble was the most difficult person I ever had to deal with. I remember one day at Manchester, she was to read 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' with Mendelssohn's music. Well, something in the lighting, or the desk, or the music, or the chair, did not quite suit her, but at that late hour nothing could be altered. So Fanny Kemble simply sat down outside on the stairs in the passage and cried. Nothing, she declared, would induce her to begin until everything was exactly to her taste. I implored her to go in, as the place was crowded and the people impatient. At last I got her on to the platform. I never saw a woman in such a passion about such a trifle."

How deep was the impression she made upon me, as a boy! I heard her read that same "Midsummer Night's Dream," with Mendelssohn's lovely music played by a full orchestra, only a year or two after Mendelssohn's death. The famous orchestral player, Mr. Willy, (now forgotten,) led the first violins, Fanny's versatility, her rapid changes as she sat with the book open before her on a crimson velvet cushion, were phenomenal. Her only successor is Mrs. Crowe, the once famous Leah; neither Brandram nor Mrs. Dallas Glynn could touch her as a Shakespearean reader. Her rendering of Bottom and his crew is among those memories which will take rank with old Harley's gravedigger. Why Fanny was never a brilliant—i. e., a real "Kemble"—success on the stage, I never could never imagine. Of course, I never saw her act. Her dramatic career was a short one and over before my time, but all the Siddons was in her platform "Lady Macbeth," nor shall I ever forget the thrilling and pathetic pathos of the closing scenes of her "Romeo and Juliet."

She was then (about 1868) not so stout as she afterward became. Her dark face and black hair, piercing black eyes, and long black velvet dress gave her a strange and tragic appearance, which she entirely shook off in the early love scenes, but which served to color profoundly the terrible poison tragedy of the close. Fanny Kemble had an imperfect appreciation of music. She was for leaving out this and curtailing that. But Hallé was firm about Mendelssohn, and she had to give in.

Fight of the "Sparrow" and the "Blackbird."

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The dueling hero of the first years of the century in France was the Marquis Merle de Sainte-Marie, whose encounters were almost incessant. One of his "affairs of honor" was so silly that it helped to set in motion the current of ridicule which has made dueling a pastime so much less honorable than it once was. One day another famous duelist, Pierrot d'Isaac, came to see his friend the Marquis Merle de Sainte-Marie. It should, perhaps, be explained that in French pierrot means sparrow and merle means blackbird. "Marquis," said d'Isaac, "I am a Bonapartist and you are a Royalist. Moreover, I am the sparrow and you are the blackbird. Doesn't it strike you that there is one bird of us too many?" "It does, precisely," said the Marquis. "My choice is pistols, and, as is appropriate for birds of our species, let us fight in the trees." As if it were not a sufficiently ridiculous thing that one man should challenge another because the name was Sparrow and the other Blackbird, the duel was actually fought from trees, the seconds standing on the ground below.

The pistols were fired at the signal. There was a rustling among the leaves of one of the chestnut trees. It was Pierrot d'Isaac, who, wounded severely in one leg, came tumbling to the ground—"just like the ripe chestnut," said one of Sainte-Marie's supporters. Fortunately, he caught hold of one of the lower branches, and was helped to the ground by his seconds. At this point the Marquis began to chirp triumphantly imitating the song of a blackbird. This was a fresh insult, to be atoned for by but one way; and d'Isaac waited for his wound to recover, only to challenge Sainte-Marie for the chirp. This time there was nothing amusing about the duel. It was fought with swords, and Sainte-Marie was badly wounded—the sparrow had avenged himself on the blackbird.

Palmy Days of Agriculture.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

By the corn law of 1773 importation of wheat was prohibited until the price touched 48s. per quarter, when a nominal duty of 6d. was imposed. In the year 1787 the average price of wheat was 42s. 5d. But so abundant was the supply of corn that large quantities were exported to less favored countries abroad. Jersey alone of all the islands had not sufficient corn for her inhabitants, and imported it from England, France, and Dantsic. From the "Concise View of England" we extract the following delightful picture: "One favorable year for corn is sufficient to supply three years of scarcity to the inhabitants, and even at such times, when the seasons prove unfavorable, there is generally a sufficiency, for, after immoderate rains, the corn sown on the hills produces great abundance, and in a time of the greatest drought the low and fenny parts produce most plentiful crops." So prolific was the soil in certain places that, we are told, "the earth about Saffron Walden, after bearing saffron for three years, will produce good barley for eighteen years successively without any manure." What would the modern farmer say to that piece of agricultural extravagance?

So lucrative did the gentlemen who held estates in Buckingham find grazing that they generally kept the estates in their own hands. If they do so now, it would hardly be for the same reason, but land owning then was a profitable affair, and the rents of farm lands ran excessively high. "One single meadow called Beryfield, in the Manor of Quarendon, near Aylesbury, was let many years ago for £800 per annum, and has since let for much more. In Leicestershire also, where the great black coach and draught horses were bred, most of the gentlemen were graziers, and it was not uncommon for them to rent from £500 to £2,000 a year.

How Big Is a Cow?

From Chambers's Journal.

In the American report of the Commissioner of Education for 1892-3, published at Washington last year, there is a most thoroughgoing report on "Child Study," or, as it is sometimes called, "Paidology." A bibliography of about seven pages, in books and articles, shows how much attention has been bestowed on the subject in the United States. Dr. Stanley Hill, President of a society for this study, tells us that in 1879 four "kindergarteners" in Boston took some children aside and endeavored to find out the contents of their minds, and the result was published in the Princeton Review for 1880.

Dr. Stanley Hill says: "Thirty-three per cent. of these children on entering school had never seen a live chicken, 51 per cent. had never seen a robin; 75 per cent. had never seen a growing strawberry; 71 per cent. of the Boston children had never seen growing beans even in Boston. Our school textbooks are based on country life, and the city child knows nothing, in the large cities, of real country life." This is one instance: A large percentage of these children, upon being asked how large a cow was, showed that they had little idea. One thought a cow was as large as her cat's tail. Another thought that a cow was as big as her thumb nail. One would like to know if these young folks had never seen the picture of a cow?

Christina Rossetti.

From Critical Kit-Kats. Gosse.

She is known to the world, and very happily known, by her brother's portraits of her, and in particular by the singularly beautiful chalk drawing in profile dated 1866. I think that tasteful arrangement of dress might have made her appear a noble and even a romantic figure so late as 1870, but, as I suppose, an ascetic or almost methodistic reserve caused her to clothe herself in a style, or with an absence of style, which was really distressing; her dark hair was streaked across her olive forehead, and turned up in a chignon; her high stiff dress ended in a hard collar and plain brooch, the extraordinarily ordinary skirt sank over a belated crinoline, and these inflictions hard to bear from the high priestess of Preraphaelitism. When it is added that her manner from shyness was of a portentous solemnity, that she had no small talk whatever, and that the common topics of the day appeared to be entirely unknown to her, it will be understood that she was considered highly formidable by the young and the flighty.

I have seen her sitting alone in the midst of a noisy drawing room like a pillar of cloud, a Sibyl whom no one had the audacity to approach. Yet a kinder or simpler soul, or one less concentrated on self, or of a humbler sweetness, never existed. And to an enthusiast who broke the bar of conventional chatter and ventured on real subjects her heart seemed to open like an unsealed fountain. The heavy lids of her weary-looking, bistred, Italian eyes would lift and display her ardor as she talked of the mysteries of poetry and religion.

The Railway Mania. 1836.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

At that time bullion, as now, was piled high in the Bank of England, and the rate of interest was very low. Home railways, which had proved a profitable investment, became the arena of frantic speculation. Much nonsense was written as to their dividend-yielding capacity. They were infallibly to become "the permanent deposit of all the surplus wealth of the country." Credulous people believed the fiction. There was only one road to affluence—the railway track.

In 1836 investors were hoodwinked by this story. Railway streets, with carriages overhead and passengers beneath, were prophesied in London. At Greenwich there was a proposal to tunnel the park and adorn the line with marble arches. In the country trains were to run with atmospheric pressure as a motive power, or to be driven before the wind with sails. One genius was prepared, with the help of rockets, to impel the locomotive at the rate of 100 miles an hour. The possibilities of railway progress and profit were illimitable on paper, and on the glib tongue of promoter and operator; thousands of folk risked their money; the inevitable crash followed, and many were crippled.

The sharp lesson was, however, soon forgotten. In 1845-6 the fever of railway speculation throbbed worse than ever. In September, 1845, no fewer than 470 new lines had been registered, and the crowd, surging with avarice, bought and sold shares madly. Promoters, surveyors, engineers, barristers, printers, and newspaper proprietors raked in the shekels. Nearly £100,000 per week was paid in advertisements alone. The lordly-name-on-prospectus dodge was worked without conscience, and deception took advantage of greed.

No man was too poor to hold stock. No man was too rich to plump on big lots and imperil his all. The itinerant hawker, footman, artisan, clerk, banker, physician, clergyman, member of Parliament, and peer haunted broker and watched the market, like cats on the spring, for gain by purchase, sale, or chicanery. The obscure became rich, and were courted. Thackeray's amusing sketch of "Jeames De La Pluche" gives a vivid picture of the strange social upheaval.

Orange Absurdities.

From The Contemporary Review.

An awful uproar prevailed during the entire march, from start to finish, through the streets of Belfast. Each and every one of the innumerable lodges in the procession was headed by a band; and each and every one of these bands consisted of one fife and five big drums, for as the battle of the Boyne was won by King William to the music of drums and fifes, the Orangemen will not tolerate any brass instruments in their bands. The position of drummer in a lodge ranks, I understand, next in honor and dignity to that of "Worshipful Master," and the qualifications for this much-coveted office are height, and bone, and muscle. The giants of the lodges were, therefore, in possession of the drums, and divested of coat and waistcoat, and with arms bare, they wielded their drumsticks and whacked their drums with astounding vehemence and enthusiasm, producing a tumult which, to the ear of the unsympathetic spectator, was most distracting. Popery and home rule were indeed, damned in a discordant musical mélange on that day.

All the bands, which were at least 500 in number, played together. The mingled strains of "The Protestant Boys," "Boyne Water," "We'll Kick the Pope Before Us," "The Protestant Drum," "More Holy Water," and "Croppies Lie Down" were just faintly heard above the deafening "rub-a-dub-dub" of the countless drums. Now and then the members of the bands, as they marched along, performed a war dance of a whimsical description, which the red Indians could hardly rival. The drummers and fifers pirouetted about the road at the head of their lodges, the former belaboring their drums with redoubled energy, and the latter losing all idea of tune in desperate efforts to make noise with their instruments in competition with the drummers, while an enormous mass of wild and draggled women, boys, and girls who accompanied the procession shrieked and yelled in savage chorus. The scenes were the most frenzied and hysterical I ever witnessed. The drums were actually thickly bespattered with blood from the wrists of the drummers, so violently did the men ply their sticks, and on the return march of the procession I counted dozens of drums with heads battered in triumphantly raised aloft by the drummers to win the cheers of the spectators for their splendid labors in the good cause.

Managua.

From Good Words.

Managua seems to have been made the capital of Nicaragua because the two principal cities, Leon and Granada, were always fighting for the honor. Leon approaches the most closely to the true metropolitan character. It covers a wide extent of country; its public buildings are admittedly the finest in Central America, and, besides showing a greater variety of race in its inhabitants, it is the abode of the old aristocracy. Then it has gone in for progress and education, and though it strikes one as a trifle incongruous to see even a railway station in a place like this, to say nothing of the other adjuncts of civilization, there is no blinking the fact that these same adjuncts are there, and that they represent an advance. And the cathedral of cut stone is a magnificent structure, covering an entire square, and fronting the whole width of the grand plaza.

From the roof I saw the wide Pacific shining like a thin rim of silver on the western horizon; while stretching away to the northeast, I followed, without shifting my eye, the line of Los Marabios, which are nine volcanoes, some of them as perfectly tapered as an Egyptian pyramid. Managua has a certain advantage in being situated on the lemon-colored lake of the same name and in being the seat of Government.

The Negative Knott.

From Good Words.

To play on a man's name when dead is not uncommon, and these two are examples of this unfortunate failing:

This world is but a shadow,
And so, alas, found poor Tom Meadow
N. B. His name was Field, not Meadow,
But changed to make it rhyme with shadow.

Some people delight to descant on a name, and turn and twist it in every conceivable way.

Here lies a man that was Knott born,
His father was Knott before him;
He lived Knott, and did Knott die,
Yet underneath this stone doth lie,
Knott christened,
Knott begot,
And here he lies
And yet was Knott.

The Battle of the Nile.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Eleven out of thirteen French ships of the line had been taken or destroyed, and two of the four frigates. It was not a victory; it was a conquest. So wrote Nelson regarding it. It is unnecessary here to speak of the titles and rewards which were showered on the victor. It is of more real interest to consider the true significance of the victory, the sense in which it could be said to be a "conquest." In England we have too much accustomed ourselves to look on it merely as the most brilliant of sea fights, and in France it has been spoken of as a reverse indeed, but one which cannot cloud the splendor of the battle of the Pyramids. None the less it was the conquest of Egypt; it was the isolation and virtual imprisonment of the French army.

Bonaparte understood this from the first, and after a vain and hopeless campaign in Syria—hopeless against the power which commanded the communications by sea—he made an ignominious flight, leaving Kléber to get the army out of the mess in which he had put it. Nelson, too, understood it, and wrote on Aug. 11: "The French army is in a scrape. They are up the Nile without supplies. The inhabitants will allow nothing to pass by land, nor H. N. by water. Their army is wasting with the flux, and not a thousand men will ever return to Europe." And some months later, March 22, 1799, he wrote: "The Ambassador of Bonaparte has been intercepted by Troubridge on his way to Constantinople, and among other articles of his instructions is * * * an offer to enter on terms for his quitting Egypt with his army. This offer is what I have long expected the glorious battle of the Nile would produce; but it was my determination from that moment never, if I could help it, to permit a single Frenchman to quit Egypt. * * * To Egypt they went with their own consent, and there they shall remain while Nelson commands the detached squadron."

A letter from Kléber to the Directory, written only a month after Bonaparte had deserted his post, reveals the hopelessness which was felt. "I know," he wrote, "all the importance of the possession of Egypt. I used to say in Europe that this country was for France the fulcrum by means of which she might move at will the commercial system of every quarter of the globe. But to do this effectually a powerful lever is requisite, and that lever is a navy. Ours has ceased to exist. Since that period everything has changed and peace with the Porte is, in my opinion, the only expedient."

THE BIRD SCARER.

From The Speaker.

I saw her, like a woodland nymph of old,
That rested 'gainst a gray syringa tree.
One arm of moided bronze stretched carelessly
Along a bough—the little head, close rolled
With black lamb's fleece, leaned on't, the kirtle's fold,
From rounded shoulder unto slender knee.
Fell, turquois-beaded; so she turned on me
Wide, calm eyes, neither shy nor overbold.

The hot air quivered o'er the ripening grain,
Ruddy as burnished copper; blue and bright
The cloudless sphere of drought above us hung.
Her lips curved dreamily; the brooding light
Within her eyes did neither wax nor wane.
So smiled the Maiden Sphinx when she was young.

Ekukanyeni, Natal. A. WERNER.

Musicians' Whims.

From The Contemporary Review.

I am tickled to know that Wagner was an exact and expensive dresser, and that Beethoven was a sloven, with an old coat and slippers trodden down at the heels. It interests me to hear that Paganini always carried a shirt in his fiddle case, because he sweated so profusely over his solos that he had to change between the parts if he played twice. I even care to learn that Mendelssohn was a perfect child about pastry, which he could never resist, and which he always ate (especially cherry pie) and which always disagreed with him; that Schumann injured his third finger by tying it back to his wrist with a string, because he hoped to make it more supple—it ended, however, in his almost losing the use of it; that Billow got up in the night to play over passages which he thought he was likely to play inaccurately at his prodigious recitals.

When Thalberg was at the height of his fame he wouldn't even carry an umbrella, for fear of it cramping the muscles of his hand; Malibran loved nothing so much as romping with Moscheles's children on the floor; Paganini was so stingy that he would stand up under shelter in the rain and keep a whole opera house full waiting sooner than call a cab. Prof. Ella told me he found him one day crouching under the Arcade, in Regent Street, and that he gave this artless explanation. "Hackney coaches," he said, "in London were so expensive!" and this when he had doubled the prices at the Opera House where he played, and was rolling in money.

The Burning of the Orient.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

This is Capt. Miller's account of an incident in the battle of the Nile, which has been a fertile source of inspiration to painters and poets: "The Orient caught fire on the poop, when the heavy cannonade from all the Alexander's and part of the Swiftsure's guns became so furious that she was soon in a blaze, displaying a most grand and awful spectacle, such as formerly would have drawn tears down the victors' cheeks; but now pity was stifled as it rose by the remembrance of the numerous and horrid atrocities their unprincipled and bloodthirsty nation had been and were committing, and when she blew up, about 11 o'clock, though I endeavored to stop the momentary cheer of the ship's company, my heart felt scarce a single pang for their fate." Some of the men and officers were, however, picked up, but the greater number went down with the ship and the £600,000 which she had on board.

It will be remembered that about eight years ago a company was formed to recover this and other treasures from the sunken ships; but, though they claimed to have determined the position of the wrecks, the search for the coin proved fruitless. The Casabianca legend, as related by Mrs. Hemans in verses dear to governesses, is fictitious in all save the fact that the Casabiancas, father and son, did perish. They were hurled into the water together, and were seen swimming, but were lost sight of in the darkness and were drowned.

Wedding Ceremonies.

From Notes and Queries.

The usage by which the priest, joining the hands of the man and woman after their consent to the marriage, with such words as "Et ego vos conjungo," &c., laid the ends of his stole upon the hands so joined is ancient, but was not universally followed. It is ordered in some early Roman Sacerdotalia, but disappeared from the Roman Rituale at or before the revision of Paul V. It was, however, retained in the local books of many Continental dioceses.

At Liége the hands were bound together with the ends of the stole, and the practice was very possibly the same elsewhere, though I cannot at this moment give another instance of this particular detail. But it would seem that the usage was not followed in England. I am not aware of any trace of it in any ancient English service book. Indeed, the ceremony with which it is connected is absent from most English books, probably because in the English forms of the service the joining of hands took place at the time when the man and woman gave their troth to one another. The later joining of their hands by the priest after the delivery of the ring was introduced into England in 1549. It is a ceremony analogous to but distinct from that with which the action with the stole is sometimes conjoined. Hence it would appear that the use of that action in the marriage service of the Church of England is of the nature of innovation rather than of restoration, and that the innovation is founded on a mistake.

George Fox.

From The Athenæum.

Fox, like Muggleton and Bunyan, was a man of comanding person; he had a powerful and ringing voice, and he possessed immense courage, obstinacy, and self-will. He appears to have had little need of sleep, and he could go long without food. He evidently was gifted with a peculiar mesmeric power which secured him an almost unlimited ascendency over some persons, and the flashing of his eyes when he became excited made his look terrible to encounter. When he first began to preach he dressed in leather, which got him the name of "the man with the leather breeches." Latterly he seems to have adopted a less conspicuous garb. In the extremely beautiful portrait of him, said to be by Lely, he is painted in the dress of a plain gentleman of the time of William III., wearing his own hair and with his head uncovered. There is a massive power about the whole face, and the eyes and lips are wonderfully expressive.

His Last Nail Driven.

From Good Words.

To be seen in Lanehan Church, Nottinghamshire, and sacred to the memory of James Penant, blacksmith, who died in 1763:

My tongs and hammers I've declined,
My bellows they have lost their wind,
My fires extinct, my forge decayed
And in the dust my vice is laid;
My coals are spent, my iron gone,
My nails are drove, my work is done.

A SERMON FOR ANY DAY.

The law of the land so far recognizes the overshadowing importance of the motive for any given act as the proper basis of judging of the same that it seeks, wheresoever it deems it possible so to do, to ascertain motive and to adapt judgment thereto. It has not yet discovered any altogether trustworthy means of determining motive, and it is not likely that it ever will discover any applicable to all cases, but it may be said in its favor that, in such cases as seem clear, it has tried to fit its judgments on that principle.

It is universally admitted—among civilized men, at least—that to appropriate the property of another, whether with or without compensation, without his consent—larceny or robbery, in short—is inherently wrong. It is not admissible, even, that it may be done with the motive of vitally benefiting a third person. Thus, a man will not be excused for stealing, even if it is made clear that his only motive was to feed his destitute children, though that motive will go far toward softening such punishment as the letter of the law may make it necessary to inflict.

So jealous is human sentiment of this right of property that if A were to compel B to surrender his horse, worth $50 in the open market, in exchange for the horse of A, though worth $100, still A would be adjudged, in the minds of men, to have robbed B. It is B's privilege to be governed, in his preferences, by other considerations than market value, and for this preference he is under no obligation to account. He may say nothing, or he may say, cavalierly, as Touchstone says of Audrey: "A poor thing, but—my own."

It makes but small difference—none, indeed, except in degree—in the moral quality of the act—or the moral judgment of the act, as one may prefer to phrase it—whether it is done by force, or by barefaced lying, or by cunning. The kind of punishment adjudged befitting may vary with these differing methods, but that they all deserve punishment nobody ever questions.

And yet, though this is, more or less blindly, the spirit which animates the law, it is not carried into all the relations—not even into all the business relations—of life. Custom, fashion, if you choose to call it so, accepts calmly and without censure certain acts which, if fearlessly analyzed, are, in every essential respect, as dishonest as horse stealing or burglary. Indeed, some such things are done by men—and women—who look upon themselves as models, in a moral light.

A case in point happens to start up in recollection. A was a "preacher of the Gospel," accepted by the community, and probably by himself, as a man of exemplary piety. He owned a very pretty home, in which he had lived for some years, worth about $8,000. About a certain time he thought—or said so—that he was "called by the Lord" to go to a far distant field of labor, and therefore ought to sell his little home. He accordingly did sell it to B, a young business man, receiving one-half the purchase money in cash, and agreeing that the other half might be paid at the end of three years, with annual payments of interest. Having arranged this to his satisfaction, he put the $3,000, cash payment, into his pocket, and went on his way to angle for the souls of far-away sinners.

Now B was too easygoing and generous as an employer, and too forbearing and indulgent as a creditor, to be an altogether prosperous business man in the conditions of our modern commercial and industrial civilization, and "times grew "hard" during those three years, so that when the debt—covering the deferred half of the purchase money—fell due, he could not pay it, nor, to say the truth, had he been able to pay the interest thereon for the second year, to say nothing of that for the third.

Meantime the preacher had discovered that the Lord had made a mistake in "calling" him to the distant field of labor and had "called" him back to the old field—whether by tardy consent of his old flock to a higher salary is not known, and is immaterial in this case—wherefore he wanted a home again. A was troubled and humiliated, and asked a friend to manage some equitable adjustment for him. The friend asked the preacher if further time could not be given, on payment of interest, &c. The reply was an unqualified negative. The friend then proposed that A should charge B a good fair sum for the use of the property for those few years, as also the unpaid interest on the deferred payment for half the purchase money; allow him like interest on the $3,000 he had paid, and which A had the use of for three years, strike a balance between the two sides of the account, specifying the cost of various "improvements" made by B—deduct this balance from the $3,000 paid and turn the difference to B, whereupon he, B, would surrender possession at once. The "holy man" laughed the suggestion to scorn, declaring it ridiculous, as, indeed, it was. Asked what, then, he proposed, he responded sweetly: "Payment of principal and interest of the deferred half at once, or foreclosure of the trust deed on the property by which the debt was secured." To what may be, in your estimation, entirely Christian, but I'll be —— if it's honest." This judgment by "a worldly man" did not disturb the clerical equanimity in the least. B was unable to pay, the trust deed was foreclosed, the preacher "buying in" the property at the amount of the debt, interest, and costs. B, having no friend able to "carry him," and the gentle clergyman settled down in the old home in which he had lived for some years, worth about $8,000. About a certain time he ever puts in practice against somebody else the lesson taught him by the preacher, who will be responsible?

Now, this whole transaction was strictly within the letter of the law. A. did nothing but that which the law allowed, and that which has been done many thousands of times by men making such profession

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE "ANALOGY" OF BUTLER AND GLADSTONE.

STUDIES SUBSIDIARY TO THE WORKS OF BISHOP BUTLER. By the Right. Hon. W. E. Gladstone. New-York: Macmillan & Co. London: Henry Frowde. $2.

Mr. Gladstone in his old age, since his retirement from a public career of unusual note, appears to have set himself the extraordinary task of rehabilitating the theology of the beginning of the eighteenth century in defiance of all progress in knowledge and thought since that time. For this purpose he has taken the "works" of Bishop Butler, but chiefly his "Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, with the Constitution and Course of Nature," and undertakes to buttress and supplement his principal arguments against the disintegrating processes of modern ideas. Progress either in thought or in knowledge, as applied to Christian theology, is something which Gladstone does not recognize, and herein his mind differs from that of Butler.

The good Bishop was justified in taking no cognizance of knowledge and ideas which were not cognizable in his own day, and he had a broad-minded candor in taking into account such as were accessible to him. He set out with a profound and immovable conviction of the truth of the doctrines of his church as defined in his time, and he regarded Divine revelation, as he understood it, as proof enough. He did not consider his own assumptions as anything that needed proof, and he could not avoid exhibiting that state of mind. But proof was not what he attempted. He mainly sought to answer the objections of those of a deistical turn of mind who did not accept his "Divine revelation" as in itself conclusive, and to show a confirmatory analogy in the constitution and course of nature with what he regarded as the truths of religion, and thereby to raise at least a strong probability in favor of those truths apart from special revelation.

It is unnecessary to speak of the progress that has been made in science and discovery, in knowledge of physical facts and of social facts, to expatiate upon the philosophy that has been developed upon this vast advance in knowledge, or to enlarge upon the enormous change of view that has taken place in regard to Jewish and Christian Scripture since the time of Bishop Butler. But for the respect in which his name and reputation have long been deservedly held, and the reverence with which his subject is still treated, even by men whose view of it is wholly different from that of his time, it would be easy to riddle his argument from analogy to shreds. To some extent it has been picked to pieces, but for the most part with great gentleness.

Every scientific biologist knows that his argument for a future life, based upon analogy of the growth and changes of the body in this life, the separateness of psychical activities from physical functions, and so on, is utterly fallacious, and leaves us where we were for a support of the belief in immortality. If indeed, it does not rather increase perplexing doubts. The social philosopher would see in what the Bishop calls "rewards and punishments" in this life rather the effects of causes and the consequences of conditions than any direct application of the principle of retribution. One may admit in a broad sense the evidence of moral government in the world, but it would be hard for any modern thinker (Gladstone seems to exclude himself from that category) to accept Butler's argument upon the evidence of it—he ignores so very much that must come into any modern mind that is open to light. The theory of probation and its purpose, speculations upon necessity and will, and the treatment of "God's Government" as a "scheme or constitution" which we imperfectly comprehend, as they appear in the "works" of Butler and his contemporaries, have an antiquarian rather than a living interest.

In the second part of the "Analogy," which deals with revealed religion, the fixed assumption of a Divine revelation, as it was held two centuries ago, is the essential basis of the Bishop's whole argument, which is a labored effort to reconcile with the revelation the constitution and course of nature, especially human nature. It seems, in the light of modern knowledge and thought, almost like an apology, an excuse for Divine revelation as embodied in Scripture—a painful attempt to vindicate it by demolishing the objections and difficulties in the way of accepting it, which were recognized as formidable in Bishop Butler's time, and have been growing and multiplying with the advance of knowledge and the emancipation of reason ever since. We refer, be it understood, not to the idea of revelation in itself, or even as embodied in "sacred writings," but the idea as it was held a hundred and sixty years ago, when Butler's "Analogy" was published.

But the present purpose is not to deal with Butler's "Works," but with Gladstone's "Studies" subsidiary thereto. That any man of unquestionably great mental capacity should in these closing years of the nineteenth century be capable of so completely blinking all progress in knowledge and the advancement in thought which knowledge begets is simply a marvel. The first part of Mr. Gladstone's volume is taken up with a direct consideration of Bishop Butler's methods and characteristics, a defense of his work against its later critics, and a eulogium upon the man and his writings. It is, in effect, an effort to vindicate and justify the particular production known as "Butler's Analogy." From the early eighteenth-century point of view this was unnecessary. From the late nineteenth-century point of view it is a failure. But in matters of theology Mr. Gladstone has not attained the nineteenth-century point of view, and is evidently incapable of understanding it. In religion he appears to be the contemporary of St. Augustine more even than of Bishop Butler.

In so far as the retired statesman undertakes to supplement the arguments of the long-buried ecclesiastic, he entirely lacks the conciseness and force of the latter, and his prolix iteration weakens rather than strengthens what had the appearance of cogent reasoning once but has it no longer. While he deprecates clinging to the idea of verbal inspiration in Scripture, he takes it as authoritative in a sense scarcely less antiquated, and assumes a Divine origin that sanctifies all its peculiarly human qualities and defects without the smallest regard to what modern research and criticism have revealed as to the relation of its various parts to human events and human agency. He appears to have shut his eyes to what he doubtless regarded as sacrilege in prying into the foundations of old belief in the sacredness of ancient Hebrew history and literature. He is of the time of the "fathers" in this respect. He incidentally recognizes the modern theory of evolution, but not to adapt his view of "sacred" history and literature or of Divine revelation to it in any sense or degree, but to contend that, whatever there may be in it, it makes no difference with these holy things, which were made holy ages ago by the Deity Himself and cannot change, neither can any devout view of them be different from the devout view of times past. This obstinate adherence to theological tradition, this shrouding of the intellect in the accumulated subtleties of the time before investigation illuminated speculation, this effort to galvanize life into mummy, pervade all of Mr. Gladstone's rehashing and cooking over of antique discussion upon the future life, upon necessity and free will, the destiny of men, the credibility of the incredible and all the rest of it.

The fundamental error of this whole wearisome grinding of the thrice-pulverized dust of ages lies in that old assumption that the Creator made a failure of His work at the start and has ever since been engaged in efforts to retrieve Himself; that man set out in a state of perfection with a fair chance before him and stumbled and fell; that the Almighty took in hand one particular branch of the human family and began a process of rewarding and punishing and revealing Himself and His "will," and finally interposed with a vicarious sacrifice to redeem a lost race, or such part of it as would consent to be saved, and shut the volume of revelation when the nations came in touch with each other and the light could kindle from land to land.

Modern science and philosophy have reversed this process and teach us that the Divine method has been one of development from the beginning even until now, and that we must find our revelation in a study of the course and tendency of that development. The creation, not only of the physical universe, but of the human race and human society in all its varied phases, religious as well as political and social, has been a process of evolution from lower stages to higher. Whatever of Divine we may attribute to the mighty force that has wrought in the progress and elevation of mankind, and whatever may be our conception of Divinity, that force has worked in and through humanity and is still working. Its revelation is to be studied in all human history and literature, and the vast development of knowledge in these later times, and the greater scope and activity of thought induced thereby, shed a greater light upon it than all that went before.

The vice of the argument in support of natural religion from analogy with the constitution and course of nature lies in overlooking the fact that what you propose to prove is part of that by which you try to prove it. What Bishop Butler calls natural religion is part of the constitution and course of nature. Its conceptions of Divine order and government, and of reward and punishment, were derived from observation of effects and consequences in human conditions and actions, and not from an independent source to be confirmed by this observation. This kind of religion has advanced from crude ideas to those better formed and more elevated, as man has advanced in his knowledge and understanding of the constitution and course of nature from which it is the outgrowth.

The champions of a theology inherited from the distant past, who undertake to confirm what they call in a special sense revealed religion, or Divine revelation, by this same analogy with the constitution and course of nature, have a difficult task which no one has been able to perform so as to convince those who do not accept their main assumption at the start. This same revealed religion has always been a product of the evolution of mankind, and the revelations have been made through men, and by men. The literature in which they are embodied has the defects of the people, and the time which produced it, however much of permanent truth it may contain. There has been much inequality and irregularity in the processes of human development, and religious conceptions and ideas have risen higher among one people, and in one time than another, but never higher than the level of the most exalted minds among which they had their origin.

Revelation truly conceived has likewise been itself a part of the constitution and course of nature in the evolution of mankind, and the advance of human society. It is analogous to it only in so far as it is derived from it or based upon it, and the analogy fails in argument just so far as the constitution and course of nature in the development of humanity and its institutions have departed from the particular revelation with which we deal. It must be understood, in the light of all the revelation that has followed, and Divine revelation will not end so long as man can increase in knowledge and the capacity to reason.

However sound some or any of the assumptions of Bishop Butler may be, most of his argument fails for lack of the conception of the constitution and course of nature which has come in with the larger knowledge, and which takes in as part of itself whatever is valid in that which he would support by his argument. It has become mostly irrelevant. That is something which Butler could not foresee, but Gladstone, with all the later illumination at his command, shuts his eyes to it, and loves the "dim religious light" in which the progress of knowledge and of thought for two centuries is scarcely visible. It raises our wonder that a mind which deals in this way with certain facts of human history and certain phases of human life should have been capable of such achievements in another field where other facts of history and phases of life have to be dealt with in a rational way. A. K. F.

CANADIAN MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

CAMPING IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES. An Account of Camp Life in the Wilder Parts of the Canadian Rocky Mountains, Together with a Description of the Region About Banff, Lake Louise, and Glacier, and a Sketch of the Early Explorations. By Walter Dwight Wilcox. With twenty-five full-page photogravures and many text illustrations from photographs by the author. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.

Mr. Wilcox's beautiful book is the outcome of several years of travel and camping out in the Rocky Mountains of Canada. Every one of his full-page pictures is pleasing to look upon, both as to subject and as to execution, and there is one, opposite Page 206, showing the source of a river—the tiny stream flowing over a smooth bed after it starts from the foot of a glacier—which is delightfully interesting. We can well share some of Mr. Wilcox's enthusiasm over these mountains, but what must one's enthusiasm be once he can look upon them in all the glory of their coloring, the sunlight over them, and in the frame of mind that a bracing atmosphere puts one into!

These mountains are not among the world's highest. Indeed, they are far inferior to some others in mere altitude. The highest of them rise only from 5,000 to 7,000 feet above the valley, and from 11,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea, but they at the same time have attractions superior to the world's other mountains. They are more accessible than the Himalayas, are far more attractive than the Andes, and afford much greater variety of scenery, together with more beauty of vegetation, than the Alps. If picturesque hamlets are wanting, if there are no herds of cattle on hillside pastures, and if roads are unknown, the climber "may ascend mountains never tried before, the explorer may roam in wild valleys hitherto practically unseen by white men, and the camper may fish or hunt where no one besides the savage Indian has ever lowered a baited hook or joined in the stealthy chase." These mountains actually seem higher than others which surpass them by thousands of feet. This is due to their extremely steep sides. They rise with remarkable abruptness, and their ascent is often impossible. To judge from Mr. Wilcox's pictures, they are among the most striking mountains in the world to behold. The awe with which one looks upon them is materially increased when he is told that they belong to the Cambrian age, and that geologists place the period of their formation at from fifty to sixty million years ago.

Mr. Wilcox ascended one of the highest of these peaks, known as Mount Temple. There were three in the party, and as they arrived on the summit "many a hearty cheer rent the thin air, for we were standing where no man had ever stood before, and, if I mistake not, at the highest altitude yet reached in North America, north of the United States boundary." On the west face of this mountain a glacier overhangs a precipice, and is at one point over 300 feet thick, although passengers observing it from the railway in the valley often think it is no more than three. Avalanches from this wall are not common, and yet they occur with some regularity." But when one does occur, it creates a sound that is heard. Six miles distant the thunders of the fall are plainly heard. This precipice is more than 4,000 feet high. Down that awful distance the ice must fall.

Tourists are constantly deceived by the height of these mountains. Men often start out with serious intentions of making an ascent and return in a day, only to find themselves unable to return. In one case a man became lost in burnt timber, and when he finally worked his way back he was a painful sight to look upon, hardly recognizable, and so ill that he went to bed and remained there a week. Even to these mountains come the mosquitoes, being frequently troublesome at altitudes of 4,500 feet. Another pest is the bulldog fly, which has a bite worthy of the name the creature bears, and the chief enemy of which is the wasp. Banff, on the railroad, is headquarters for tourists, and a charming retreat it is. Near it lies the vast park which Canada has reserved for a public domain, in which are some 260 square miles of land. On arrival at Banff from the east, the charm of the place is enhanced by the dreary journey across a dull, flat, and lonely land, taking days to make. Even the tumultuous cries of the hackmen at the station afford pleasure after such a ride.

GERMAN LITERARY HISTORY.

SOCIAL FORCES IN GERMAN LITERATURE. A Study in the History of Civilization. By Kuno Francke. New-York: Henry Holt & Co.

The wide scope of Prof. Francke's work will be understood when it is stated that he begins his critical examination of German literature with the epics and sagas of the fifth century and ends it with a consideration of Gerardt Hauptmann's mystical play called "Hannele," written in 1894, and that in the intervening 500-odd pages he presents, as it were, a panoramic view of German poets, dramatists, novelists, historians, and philosophical writers, in which an intelligible glimpse is afforded of each figure, while in many cases the picture is carefully elaborated.

What is more, this is eminently a readable book, as clear as it is comprehensive, fluently written, and never dull. As a handbook of German literature merely it ought to make its way. As "a study in the history of civilization" it is doubtless of value. Prof. Francke is careful to claim the point of view of the historian rather than that of the literary critic, and has written to supply the supposed need of a book which "should give a coherent account of the great intellectual movements of German life as expressed in literature; which should point out the mutual relation of action and reaction between those movements and the social and political condition of the masses from which they sprang, or which they affected; which, in short, should trace the history of the German people in the works of its thinkers and poets."

His aim has been carefully borne in mind, and the avowed purpose of the volume is made clear on almost every page. But it is to argue somewhat curiously to argue that every work of literature and art must have its birth in the political condition of a nation in its author's lifetime. In a broad and general way all literatures can be so associated with political history, but Germany has been especially rich in men of strong and peculiar individualities.

Granting his premises, Prof. Francke has carried out his plan in an able and lucid manner, but he has scarcely proved that the conditions of his immediate environment invariably colored the poet's writings or gave his genius its bent, and that the natural development of human thought with the progress of civilization was not generally the cause of the growth of Teutonic literature. Moreover, though there is no other work in English, so far as we know, that treats this phase of the subject so seriously and strenuously, the history of the most famous "literary movements" in Germany has been written frequently. We fancy that Prof. Francke's book will survive rather because it presents the record of German literary achievement from the earliest historical epoch to the end of the nineteenth century in a fresh, sympathetic, and readable form.

DR. MAHAFFY ON GREECE AGAIN

A SURVEY OF GREEK CIVILIZATION. By J. P. Mahaffy, D. D., D. C. L. 12mo. New-York: Flood & Vincent.

Dr. Mahaffy, as will be apparent to any reader, wrote this volume, as the phrase is, to order. It thus belongs to a class of books which are not infrequent in our times, and which often embraces books by writers of eminence. We confess to a liking for such books when done by persons already eminent as authorities on the subject of which they write. Such persons write out of full minds. Often they seem to write directly out of their minds. There is no suggestion of books of reference and hardly a suggestion of the library. If we may use an expression distinctly not literary, they write straight from the shoulder. They are perfectly sure of themselves, and they compress rather than amplify the material at their disposal.

Of such writers was the late Prof. Freeman, who in his last days did such books as his delightful volume on William the Conqueror, every line of which it seemed as if he might have written out of his own rich store of knowledge. We feel something of the same thing in reading Dr. Mahaffy's volume on the civilization of Greece, for of what subject does Dr. Mahaffy know more? If he has not written the book wholly out of his head, we know that he might have written a book on the subject in that way, and there is something in the present volume which suggests that many parts of it at least were thus produced.

Dr. Mahaffy, having in mind the religious atmosphere that belongs to Chautauqua, (along with all the academic atmosphere,) presents his volume with regard for the bearing of Greek civilization on the establishment of the Christian religion. Not from a merely secular standpoint is Greece to be studied. "The whole of these rich and varied antecedents to the establishment of Christian culture, which is the highest ideal we possess of life upon this earth, are well worth the study of every intelligent man and woman."

Dr. Mahaffy, in his first chapter, encounters Schliemann, of whom he says that he "found not the town of Priam and the Iliad, or even of the age and development of Tiryns and Mycenæ, perhaps seven centuries anterior to Homer, but a far more antique and primitive fort dating at the most moderate estimate not less than 2,500 years before the birth of Christ." Hence, the cities Schliemann laid bare have no bearing on the present book, for to call them Greek or to announce that their inhabitants spoke Greek, or even that they were the spiritual forefathers of Homer's Trojans, "is beyond the demands to be made upon any reasonable imagination." But he reminds us of one lesson that is to be learned from Schliemann—the lesson that civilization in Asia Minor is very old, far older than had been thought, and that "the sudden and marvelous bloom of Greek life came after millenniums of obscure and forgotten effort."

Dr. Mahaffy's views of the works called Homer's have been made known before. Both the Iliad and the Odyssey are clearly a selection from a great mass of poems about all the wars and adventures of a long period—the selection by a genius and "endowed with an artistic unity which did not lie in the facts but in the poet's mind." The earliest condition of the Iliad was that of "isolated but connected lays, most of them finding a fixed place, according to the order of the events." The man who did the welding—a "man of genius" Dr. Mahaffy calls him—"was surely artist enough to produce a general harmony among the facts, and give them all that general character which has imposed upon many centuries as the work of a single mind.

Dr. Mahaffy's views of individuals, when pronounced, make interesting reading, and this is true in more than one instance here. "Xerxes, that flogged the Hellespont," he says, "that gathered an army so unwieldy as to threaten its own destruction every week from famine, that took no precautions, that made no trial of gold, which had been far more effectual than his sword, was the very man to wreck the expedition." Themistocles was "an extraordinary and typical figure, a man of ready wit, of endless resource, not hampered by moral scruples, in some respects a scoundrel, in many more a patriot, a diplomatist rather than a tactician, a debater rather than a warrior." Of Brutus he says "there has seldom been a worse criminal, and all the worse because he assumed before the world the air of an apostle and a martyr, still worse even because the creature persuaded himself of his own moral magnificence and performed his detestable crimes with the air of piety and virtue." The thing that especially arouses Dr. Mahaffy's wrath is the fact, disclosed by Cicero, that Brutus wanted 48 per cent. for a loan from the city, and because the city did not pay caused the Senate to be locked up until one of the Senators died of hunger.

MR. LEA'S THIRD VOLUME.

A HISTORY OF AURICULAR CONFESSION AND INDULGENCES IN THE LATIN CHURCH. By Henry Charles Lea. In three volumes. Vol. III., Indulgences. 8vo. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co.

In his second volume, Mr. Lea, beginning with the requisites of absolution, public and private penance, concluded this vast topic with the influences of confession. In the work before us, the prior volumes are taken as introductory to this one.

We may state at once something which Mr. Lea does not overlook, and it is that in the United States, according to our Constitution, all beliefs are sanctioned and respected. Always bearing this in mind, Mr. Lea is courteous in his treatment of a matter which has most to do with men's consciences. He has tried in every way to write the history of early religious thought. Sometimes the stern logic of events follows, and then he only cites it. You may make whatever deductions you please.

"To the Catholic * * * the Church is an intermediary gifted with supernatural powers, through which it can supplement his [man's] deficiencies and assure him of forgiveness whenever he chooses to invoke its services"; and for those who put faith in the Catholic Church this is a blessed and consoling belief. Mr. Lea, in his conclusion, pays a merited compliment to the Catholic Church when he writes that it has "shown marvelous skill in meeting the vicissitudes which threatened it, but never has its adaptability to new conditions been manifested more ably than in the long development, not yet concluded, of the counter-Reformation." You may be in point of belief as far from Catholicism as are the poles from each other, and yet appreciate what has been its mission; for it was the civilizer of an uncouth, jarring, and barbarous world.

Mr. Lea is the most painstaking of historians, and the amount of research found in this volume is a monument of patient toil. The work, too, is of paramount importance, because by the granting of indulgences the autocracy of the Holy See was certainly built up. It was through the dispensing of pardons for sins, which pardons might be bought for certain sums of money, that the Catholic Church became "the mainspring" of the Crusades "and the proximate cause of the rebellion of John Huss and the successful revolution of Martin Luther." Mr. Lea states that indulgences in various guises still play an important part in Catholic observance.

The author tells us that prior to the Council of Trent, theologians had no hesitation in admitting "that the Christian fathers knew nothing of indulgences." A large percentage of the value of an indulgence (not to be in the least irreverent in using a commercial phrase) depends on a belief in purgatory, and early Christians had no positive ideas about such a condition. The Greek Hades they did not fully understand.

Precedent being everything in matters of faith as in law, Mr. Lea presents all the early efforts made to place the creating of indulgences and the disposal of them on a firm basis of antiquity. If the author had cared, he might have presented certain parallels in Jewish belief, where money is paid for prayers said for the repose of the dead. Jews themselves differ as to the date of this usage, some insisting that it is a modern innovation.

A primary idea, and one singularly fitted for mediæval times, was the direct intercession of the martyred, who were supposed to sue Christ for the pardon of sinners. Then what was more natural than to believe in the Pope's power of granting absolution? If he were the keeper of the keys of heaven, he had, then, delegated powers. One wishes that Max Müller, in his "Coincidences," had given us some idea of what the Middle East thought about these grave topics.

If indulgences were granted, as we positively know they were, in the eleventh century, we are not to suppose that they were novel then. There is little that is inventive about such matters. Something like an indulgence must have come about when the very first priest was made. It was natural for him to assume such powers.

There have been many modifications as to the theory of indulgences. When pilgrimages were in vogue in the long past, and on a larger scale than they are today, sinners went to Rome, and passing, as they had to do, through much fatigue, many of them dying en route, as do the Islamites of to-day going to Mecca, that was considered in a measure as an expiation of their sins. It was the commutation system which followed. If a man was well-to-do, and a well-to-do man was generally a sinner, it was much more convenient for him to pay over a certain sum than to undertake the pilgrimage in person. Urban II., it is said, accepted this idea in part. It was, however, at his suggestion that he induced sinners to undertake the Crusades. That would be their pilgrimage. Then multitudes went on their way to the war for the purpose of freeing Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulchre. But men alone, who could only fight, were not sufficient. The Venetians held the ships, and transportation had to be paid for. Then came the necessity for the sinews of war, which is money, and indulgences were bought and sold. After the first Crusade, there came other troubles, such as the heresies of the Albigenses, and more men and more money were wanted.

It was later in the thirteenth century that the particular influence of Saints was brought in. Old theological discussions, with all due reverence for the past, show how men quibbled over the matter of indulgences. What was wanted was "a working hypothesis," and innumerable were the dialectic methods proposed. No matter how impossible they seem to us to-day, it was the Head of the Church who settled it.

How much indulgence in a measurable quantity could be granted or how little of it, in payment for a certain sum, was endlessly discussed. In 1513 Leo X. granted to the Service Chapel of St. Annunciata at Florence that all visiting it on a Saturday should obtain a thousand years of grace from purgatorial sufferings. In the year 1700 presence at the Church of St. Maria Maggiore gave relief for not less than three hundred thousand years. There was rivalry between shrines, with various allurements. Distinctions as to the tariff of prices were duly considered. A noble was expected to pay more for an indulgence than his vassal. The business of the licensed quæstuarii (pardoner) became at times a large and lucrative one. The pardoner with a big business had to employ scriveners, secretaries, registering clerks, and certain percentages taken from the gross sum of sales were permissible.

The author has carefully studied the Jubilee years, which were an important factor in the indulgence business. If before the time of Boniface VIII. (1300) the sales of indulgences were only moderate, by creating a year of Jubilee for every hundred years, beginning with the year 1300, this Pope very much augmented the Papal power. The setting of a grand feast day was strictly in line "with the feelings and aspirations of the age," and was a most magnificent success. The oblations of the multitudes who came to St. Peter and St. Paul were immense. Perhaps much of the money was a free offering. St. Peter took in 30,000 gold florins, St. Paul 20,000. Rome and its merchants were much enriched. But Mr. Lea says "appetite grows by what it feeds on," and Rome complained that a hundred years was too long for it to wait.

When Clement VI. was on the Papal throne at Avignon, (1342,) he issued a bull proclaiming that since human life was short he would diminish the interval prescribed by his predecessor, and that the next Jubilee would be for 1343. Notwithstanding the Black Death and European wars, this Jubilee was also a great success. In 1343 began the custom of granting indulgences without requiring the presence of the pilgrims. The King of Cyprus, Edward III., the Duke of Lancaster, and the Queens of France, England, and Hungary, not being able to undertake the long journey to Rome, bought all the privileges. Dante uses a curious simile relative to these pilgrimages. He comments on the multitude of the damned in Malebolge, and says these were as numerous as those going to Rome for the Jubilee. But Jubilee years were not always good ones for Rome. Then Boniface selected Jubilee places other than at Rome, and, as indulgences were always in demand, the sums received were large.

Closely connected with the greater indulgences were the minor or petty ones, such as the permissions to be bought, which would allow the use of eggs and milk-food during fasts. These peculiar dispensations are supposed to have originated in the fourteenth century. There are such privileges as "de esu carnium et lacticiniorum" of 1433, the cost of which was "three livres tournois." Ten-year indulgences were sold at Augsburg, giving the purchaser the privilege to eat eggs, or anything made of milk, "on all fast days, except the Fridays of Lent," and these petty indulgences the Germans designated as "Butterbriefe." The author says that similar indulgences are still purchasable in Spain, and have a sliding scale of cost. A poor man may buy his "Bulla de Lacticinious," or "Indato Cuadragesimal," for 10 cents, whereas a rich man has to pay $1.80 for exactly the same privilege.

Alexander VI. was in want of money when the sale of of indulgences was almost at its greatest height. When Julius II. was Pope he conceived the idea of demolishing the old Basilica of St. Peter, and creating a magnificent building. The Papal credit had been taxed to its utmost, and money was not forthcoming. Then, in 1510, was issued by this Pope the famous bull "Liquet Omnibus," which was destined, as Mr. Lea writes, "to have results little foreseen." Eventually it was on Julius's successor, Leo X., to whom was bequeathed the building of the great church, that fell the burden. Then oppression became extreme, and Germany revolted. Leo was a reckless financier, as his debit and credit books show. He sold rights and privileges, and was an early representative of syndicates. Leo, when all efforts to raise money were found difficult, resorted to the old custom of preaching a crusade against the Turk. Finally, Germany was urged to buy indulgences wholesale, and at first vast amounts of money were secured. The harvest seemed abundant, when Luther, in 1510, went to Rome to urge reform. Mr. Lea's treatment of the action of Luther follows closely the latest studies. Reform with Martin Luther grew. It seems positive that Luther, at the beginning, had no intention of creating either heresy or schism.

Belief in all such matters as Mr. Lea discusses depends on the acceptation of that single phrase, "Ego te absolvo," as another man may express it, to a penitent, and there are millions of intelligent, pious, and honest people who pin their faith to a human intermediary between their Maker and themselves. This volume will undoubtedly provoke discussion, and some of the data presented will be questioned. If what is past and gone be made a subject of strife, what hope is there of solving the unknown, that is, the religion of the future? May we not say, "Many are the names of God, and infinite the forms that lead us to know Him. In whatsoever name or form you desire to know Him, in that very name and form you will know Him?"

BOOKS RECEIVED.

OUR HUMOR. By Richard Shelburn. 12mo. New-York: Columbia Book Company. $1.50.

HOW TO SPEAK LATIN. A Series of Latin Dialogues, with English Translation. By Stephen W. Wilby. 32mo. New-York: John Murphy & Co.

A CYCLE OF CATHAY, OR CHINA, SOUTH AND NORTH, WITH PERSONAL REMINISCENCES. By W. A. P. Martin, D. D., LL. D. 8vo. New-York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.

A MEMORIAL OF TOM HUGHES.

To be Set Up at Rugby—Incidents in the Early Life of Hughes.

Arrangements are in progress in London for establishing some memorial of the late Thomas Hughes at his old school, Rugby. This fact gives special interest to a biographical sketch by his old friend and fellow-worker, J. M. Ludlow, in the new number of the quarterly periodical, The Economic Review, wherein are set forth facts in the early life of Hughes. Much of the work in which the two friends were engaged, remarks a writer in a London paper, was nothing but the realization in practice of the principles which Hughes, a typical Rugby boy, assimilated at that school under the greatest of English schoolmasters. "Hughes was 'the first to join our little band' of Christian Socialists, under their chief, F. D. Maurice, in the middle of 1848. Maurice and his disciples appear to have been the first slummers—though the word slum had not then been invented. Maurice found a slum close to his own door in Queen Square, Bloomsbury. The clergyman of the parish could not enter that slum 'without being insulted.' No single policeman would venture in it at night."

Young Hughes is described as having been at that time, 1848, "a strapping young fellow, with blue-gray eyes, fresh complexioned, with a bright, open countenance, and singularly sunny smile, the very type of a young English Squire." In a short time Hughes became one of the first twelve members of the Society for Promoting Workingmen's Associations. He wrote the second of the tracts on Christian Socialism. It was Hughes who started for the paper of the association, The Christian Socialist, the letters from "Punch's Intercepted Letter Bag." Hughes's father was one of the early writers for Punch. The first Intercepted Letter had in the first instance, been sent to Punch by Tom Hughes himself.

At that period Hughes and Ludlow were sharing a house, garden, &c., at Wimbledon. In this retreat many were the pleasant gatherings of choice spirits. Tom Taylor, "a prince of talkers," was often there. Motley, the historian, was a visitor, and Grote and Mrs. Senior and Lord Mount Temple and the present Lord Ripon and Vice Chancellor Wickens. On one occasion "a tall, shy youth," fresh from Rugby, where he had won "unparalleled honors," appeared. The tall, shy youth became a teacher "and a boxer" at the Workingmen's College, and blossomed in course of time into Lord Justice Bowen. During the quiet evenings at Wimbledon Hughes and Ludlow often discussed the subject of juvenile books. Hughes often said that he thought good might be done by a real novel for boys. And here we have a fact in the history of "Tom Brown's School Days":

"I agreed with him. He then went on to say that he had tried his hand on the thing, but did not know whether it was worth publishing. Sometimes he thought it was, and sometimes that it wasn't. Would I mind looking at what he had written? I said that I should be very glad, and either that night or the next, I forget now which, he put into my hands a portion of 'Tom Brown.' I read it, I owe, with amazement. God forgive me, but, notwithstanding his tract, his various articles in The Christian Socialist and Journal of Association, his 'Lecture on the Slop System,' I had in no wise realized his literary power. I found now that I was reading a book of absorbing interest, which would place its writer on the front rank in contemporary literature. As I handed it back to him, I said: 'Tom, this must be published.'"

The manuscript was sent to Macmillan, and it was accepted. Mr. Hughes's career in workingmen's questions is sketched in Mr. Ludlow's paper. As a young teacher in the Workingmen's College, Hughes, it appears, was rather a failure. He sometimes got mixed in his political economy. But he was a first-rate professor of boxing, and his sparring class prospered under his tuition. The professor was also good at a song—such as "The Saucy Arethusa," the "Whale Fish," and "Little Billee." In 1872, when Maurice died, Hughes became Principal of the college. As a workman's politician, Hughes preached from first to last the doctrine that, not mere money and success, but life and character, were the only end worth striving for.

THE CLUB JOHNSON FOUNDED.

Its Long and Interesting History and the Roll of Members.

From The London Chronicle.

There has lately come into our hands, by the courtesy of a friend, a list of the members of the celebrated club which was founded by Dr. Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1764. "Esto Perpetua" is the motto on the cover. So far the aspiration has been gratified, for The Club, as its first members proudly called it, not merely exists to this day, but it numbers on its roll, as it has always numbered, names of some of the most distinguished men who have added to the glory of England in arms, statesmanship, and diplomacy, in literature, science, and art. It has recently lost its Treasurer, Mr. Henry Reeve, C. B., editor of The Edinburgh Review, and of the famous "Greville Memoirs," who held the position from February, 1858, until his death, when the duties were undertaken by Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff.

When Dr. Johnson and Sir Joshua discussed the propriety of founding a club, had they in their minds that other club which Walter Raleigh founded at the "Mermaid," where Ben Jonson and Will Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher had those "wit combats," more bright and genial than their wine? "Many were the wit combats," says Fuller, "between Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, which two I beheld like a Spanish great galleon and an English man-of-war. Master Jonson, like the former, was built far higher in learning, solid but slow in his performances. Shakespeare, with the English man-of-war, lesser in bulk, but lighter in sailing, could turn with all tides, tack about and take advantage of all winds, by the quickness of his wit and invention." Boswell's account of the foundation of the club is interesting. Johnson had been into the country, but returned in 1764. Boswell says:

"Soon after his return to London was founded that club, which existed long without a name, but at Mr. Garrick's funeral became distinguished by the title of 'The Literary Club.'"

"Sir Joshua Reynolds had the merit of being the first proposer of it, to which Johnson acceded, and the original members were Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Edmund Burke, Dr. Nugent, Mr. Beauclerk, Mr. Langton, Dr Goldsmith, Mr. Chamier, and Sir John Hawkins.

"They met at the 'Turk's Head' in Gerard Street, Soho, one evening in every week, at 7 o'clock, and generally continued their conversation till a pretty late hour. This club has been gradually increased, and instead of assembling in the evening they now dine (1780) together at a tavern in Dover Street once a fortnight, during the meeting of Parliament. Between the time of its formation and the time at which this work is passing through the press (1780) the following persons, now dead, were members of it: Mr. Dunning, (afterward Lord Ashburton,) Mr. Dyer, Mr. Garrick, Dr. Shipley, (the Bishop of St. Asaph,) Mr. Vesey, and Mr. Thomas Warton.

"The present members (1780) are: Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. Burke, Mr. Langton, Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, Dr. Barnard, Bishop of Killaloe, Dr. Marlay, Bishop of Clonfert, Mr. Fox, Dr. George Fordyce, Sir William Scott, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Charles Banbury, Mr. Wyndham of Norfolk, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Gibbon, Dr. Adam Smith, Lord Charlemont, Sir Robert Chambers, Sir William Jones, Mr. Colman, Mr. Steevens, Dr. Burney, Dr. Joseph Warton, Mr. Malone, Lord Ossory, Lord Spencer, Lord Lucan, Lord Palmerston, Lord Elliot, Lord Macartney, Mr. Richard Burke, Jr., Sir William Hamilton, Dr. Warren, Mr. Courtenay, and the writer of this account.

"Sir John Hawkins represents himself as a 'seceder' from the society, and assigns as the reason of his withdrawal from it that the late hours of the club were inconsistent with his domestic arrangements. In this he is not accurate, for the fact was that he one evening attacked Mr. Burke in so rude a manner that all the company testified their displeasure, and at their next meeting his reception was such that he never came again. He is equally inaccurate with respect to Mr. Garrick, of whom he says: 'He trusted that the least intimation of a desire to come among us would procure him a ready reception.' But in this Mr. Garrick was mistaken. Johnson consulted me upon it, and when I could find no objection to receiving him, exclaimed: 'He will disturb us by his buffoonery,' and afterward so arranged matters that he was never formally proposed, and, by consequence, never admitted.

"In justice to both Mr. Garrick and Dr. Johnson, I think it necessary to rectify this misstatement. The truth is that not very long after the institution of our club Sir Joshua was speaking of it to Garrick. 'I like it much,' said he; 'I think I shall be of you.' When Sir Joshua mentioned this to the doctor, he was much displeased with the actor's conduct. 'He'll be of us,' said Johnson. 'How does he know we will permit him? The first Duke in England has no right to hold such language.' However, when Garrick was regularly proposed some time afterward, (March, 1773,) Johnson, though he had taken a momentary offense at his arrogance, warmly and kindly supported him, and he was accordingly elected, was a most agreeable member, and continued to attend our meetings till the time of his death, (Jan. 20, 1779,) 'when the gayety of nations was eclipsed.'"

Boswell himself was elected on April 30, 1773. Just following Garrick, Sir William Jones, and Agmondesham Vesey. He gives the following account of his nomination and election:

"The gentlemen went away to their club, and I was left at Beauclerk's till the fate of my election should be announced to me. In a short time I received the agreeable intelligence that I was chosen. I hastened to the place of meeting, and was introduced to such a society as can seldom be found. Mr. Edmund Burke, whom I then saw for the first time, and whose splendid talents had long made me ardently wish for his acquaintance; Dr. Nugent, Mr. Garrick, Mr. (now Sir William) Jones, and the company with whom I had dined. Upon my entrance Johnson placed himself behind a chair on which he leaned as on a desk or pulpit, and with humorous formality gave me a charge, pointing out the conduct expected of me as a good member of the club. Goldsmith produced some very absurd verses which had been publicly recited to an audience for money. Johnson said: 'I can match this nonsense.' Then was a poem called 'Eugenio,' which came out some years ago, and concluded thus:

"And now, ye trifling, self-assuming elves,
Shameful or pride, of nothing—of yourselves,
Survey Eugenio, view him o'er and o'er,
Then sink into yourselves—and be no more."

George Steevens, the Shakespearean scholar, and "Edward Gibbon, Esq.," were elected in 1774; Adam Smith in December, 1775. Steevens, writing to Garrick, on March 6, 1774, wrote: "Many thanks for your suffrage and your congratulations, for they are equally honorable to me. I shall not fail to join the club on Friday evening. Dr. Johnson desires I will call on him, and he will introduce me. Mr. Fox appears, like the late Mr. Secretary Morris, to enter the club when he has nothing else to do."

Richard Brinsley Sheridan was elected in March, 1777. He was proposed by Johnson, who observed that "he who has written the two best comedies of his age is surely a considerable man." Johnson was a member of the club for twenty years, and when he died his pall was borne by Mr. Burke, Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Wyndham, Mr

IN THE SEPTEMBER SKY

CONSTELLATIONS THAT SHINE WITH RENEWED LUSTRE.

Great Square of Pegasus in the East —The Lovely Cluster of the Pleiades—The Northern Brilliants Arcturus, Vega, and Capella Especially Worthy of Observation—The Moon New on the Seventh—Jupiter, Venus, and Mercury.

The September sky will be alive with [illegible] constellations that shine with renewed lustre in the crisp and pure Autumnal atmosphere. Among them may be noted the great square of Pegasus rising in the east, and low down in the northeast is the lovely cluster of the Pleiades. The three stars, Arcturus, Vega, and Capella, known as the northern brilliants, are especially worthy of observation, for they are all visible, and opinions differ as to which is the brightest of the trio. At the close of the first third of the month Arcturus is the brilliant red star near the northwest horizon, and is at the terminus of a line from the North Star through the end star in the handle of the Dipper. Vega, the superb star, high in the north, not far west of the meridian, and Capella will be found in the northeast, outshining its neighbors. The three stars form together an irregular triangle. But planets and stars will lose their lustre when toward the latter part of the month the almost full face of the harvest moon shines in the eastern horizon, just a short while after the sunset glow has disappeared, and rises slowly to the zenith, putting out the light of the fainter stars, flooding the sleeping earth with silvery light, casting weird shadows over the landscape, and painting wherever moonbeams rest pictures of ineffable loveliness that° mortal pencil can never reproduce.

Galileo made a map of eighty new stars, which he had discovered in the constellation of Orion's Belt, and the "Sword," and since then astronomer after astronomer, as is well known, has added various groups and galaxies to the two or three thousand conspicuous stars of the first six magnitudes which can be always seen with the naked eye. It is curious and not complimentary to the good sense of mankind that those stars should have been looked upon as merely intended to spangle the sky and give light at night. As lamps, they were always a failure. Sixty times the total starlight on the clearest night would not equal the illumination given by the moon, and 32,000,000 times their radiance would be required to equal sunlight. Yet the stars which are seen well by a powerful telescope are now known to be only an insignificant proportion of those actually existing inside "visible space."

Telescopic photography, as practiced today in all the observatories, reveals, in almost every apparently blank region of the celestial sphere, countless new and distant worlds, lying far beyond all methods of mortal computation and measurement. The only foot rule with which we can at all estimate the scale of distances in the "visible universe" is light. This travels along the ether at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, so that the ray which we receive from the sun left his surface eight minutes before it reached our eyes. By ingenious processes based on complex arithmetic, astronomers have determined the distance of about eighty stars, and the nearest of all to us, next to our system is Alpha Centauri. The radiance of this star taked, however, about four years to reach human vision, while that which we perceive from Alpha Tauri, or Aldebaron, as is more popularly known, was projected from its glittering source twenty-seven years ago, and most of those seen deeper in the night sky are so far off that their present light left them some 300 or 400 years back. Many are to-day visible whose beams have traveled to our gaze only after a lapse of thousands of years, and there must be radiant streams now on their way from heavenly bodies in the empyrean which will only reach the eyes of our very far off posterity.

One of the most interesting features of the mantle lies in the fact that the sun reaches the equator and starts off on his six months' journey in south declination. This is the autumnal equinox, as it is called, gives us equal days and equal nights the world over. It has been found that there is a slow retrograde motion of the point of the sun's crossing the equator from east to west, or contrary to the order of the signs of the zodiac, as if the point advanced to meet the sun on each annual return. To this phenomenon has been given the name of the "precession of the equinoxes." This motion is at the approximate rate of a degree in 71.7 years, the equator moving on the ecliptic while the latter retains its position nearly unchanged among the stars.

The September moon is new on the 7th and passes through the phase of quartering on the 13th. On the 21st it is full moon, a few hours in advance of the time the sun crosses the line, and astronomical Autumn begins. The last quarter takes place on the 29th. The series of lunar conjunctions begins with Jupiter early on the 6th, and it is a very close meeting indeed, but the planet has been too recently in conjunction with the sun to admit of our seeing his face just at present, and so the human eye is not permitted to dwell upon what must be a beautiful picture. On the 8th Venus and the three-days-old crescent are in line, but all too far apart to prove particularly attractive, although any tableau in which these two take a prominent part is well worthy our admiration. Mercury, on the 9th, is fairly close to the moon, and, as we can see this elusive planet on that night, it will be a somewhat rare spectacle, although there are more than two degrees of clear sky between the principal actors. Saturn's turn is next, on the 11th, and Uranus a few hours later the same day, but beyond a mere passing notice there is nothing to be said of these meetings. There is now quite a number of days intervening before the next meeting, which is with Neptune, on the 25th, the latter closing three hours later, with a meeting between the moon and the warlike planet.

Jupiter having been in conjunction with the sun about the middle of last month, has now become a morning star, and will shortly assert himself as the most conspicuous object in the early morning sky, although just at present his whereabouts is not disclosed to the unaided human vision, owing to a too close proximity to the sun.

Venus, decked in all her new finery and loveliness, has taken her familiar place in the western sky, where she can be seen shining among the ever-changing sunset glow, not too brightly perhaps just at present, but giving promise of better things to come and cheering us with the assurance that she has come to stay as long as '96 remains on the calendar. She wrested the sovereignty of the evening sky from Jupiter, to whom she will entirely quit her realm, and who will not again attempt to rival her this year.

Mercury on the 9th is in conjunction with the moon, and soon after the Autumn sunbeams have ceased to dart their gay delights about the western horizon we can see the planet shine for a while over the line where earth and sky seem to meet, the 18th the planet reaches his point of greatest distance to the eastward of the sun, which is 26 degrees 43 minutes away from that body. This is the last time for this year that the Mercurial pendulum will swing to the far eastward, so those caring to have a look at the planet will have to do so very soon or give it up until after the New Year arrives. On the 24th Mercury, moving to the westward, is in line with Venus on her way in the opposite direction, but at that time only the sharp-eyed can readily distinguish the smaller planet. The larger one, however, will appear as a very pale, like a dream, and then will grow fuller and fuller and warmer and warmer, until her crystal starlight glows with all the brilliancy that we are accustomed to associate with the evening star.

Saturn is also an evening star, and joins the procession of brilliants that majestically move toward the west. The conjunction with Luna on the 11th is not deserving of more than passing notice, as there are almost eight degrees of clear blue between the two. Saturn is moving with accustomed dignity toward conjunction with the sun, where he will arrive in the early part of November, and after which he will be a morning star. In size and brilliancy, the wonderful ringed planet is gradually fading, and will continue so to do until after his period of transition from evening to morning star. Neptune is in quadrature, or 90 degrees away from the sun on the 12th, on his way toward opposition, where he will be due in December. On the 24th Mars and Neptune are in conjunction, an extremely close meeting, which we are not permitted to see without instrumental assistance. Neptune is to be found in 5 hours 18 minutes right ascension and 21 degrees 42 minutes north declination, in the constellation of Taurus.

Mars is now about in quadrature with the sun, and is one of the morning stars. His size is on the increase, and in December, when he is in opposition, and we have him in sight throughout the evening, he will be a most striking and pleasing object to gaze upon. During September, beyond the minor events already alluded to, Mars is not very conspicuous.

Uranus may also be included in the last portion of the remarks upon Mars, as he is quite out of the running for the month, and is held in the grip of the Scorpion, from which, stung with pride, or otherwise, at the greater prominence of his brother twinklers, he may later emerge a formidable rival.

ABOUT THE ANCIENTS.

It is positive that from exogamy, as Prof. Edward B. Tylor explains it, the matriarchal system arose, for now we are perfectly aware that in the early communities both the paternal and maternal systems were carried out. It seems, however, obvious that the patriarchal method must have been the first. From somewhat of an over-sensitiveness and our being too polite to call a spade a spade in such matters, we are inclined to look over what is brute force. It is not our fault that nature gave to man more muscular force than to woman. Then, just so long as a man can outfight a woman, or run longer and faster than his wife, just so long will that vaunted equality have something wanting, notwithstanding woman's shrill explanations to the contrary. Zoologically we know that the male orang or the gorilla protects his mate and their joint offspring. Exogamy must have been born with the clans, for then there was strife, and some means had to be invented to prevent family quarrels. The Hawk man was not to marry the Hawk woman, but to mate with the Beaver girl. Then the chances of the rows at home or in the immediate family were diminished. It was made for "order and not for disorder." Prof. Tylor tells of a missionary among the Maoris who, witnessing family feuds, strongly advised that his flock should marry outside of their clans, and there is in this Wesleyan missionary teaching exogamy to the New-Zealanders." Under these peculiar circumstances, brought about by such exogamy, particular concessions might have been insisted upon by the women, and finally granted them, and so the matriarchal system, or the mother one, was brought about. It never could, however, have been persistent, because it was contrary to masculine and feminine nature. We deem the matter so thoroughly explained by Prof. Tylor as at once clearing up what was formerly a very much confused topic, the origin of the maternal system.

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A curious bit of folklore is the belief that it is unlucky for two persons to wash in the same water, and that the spell can be dissipated by making the sign of the cross in or over the water, or by spitting into it. The possible origin of this superstition might have arisen from the fact that skin diseases might have been transmissible by washing. The use of the same towel by two persons may often carry infection. Somebody suggests that the ill luck which supposably belongs to peacock feathers arose from the fact that the Crusading times these plumes carried the plague with them. It is generally easy to find reasons for superstitions, but whether they are invariably correct need not be insisted upon.

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Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, in The American Anthropologist, discusses the question of left-handedness in North American aboriginal art. If hands worked in the past as they do to-day, then in primitive times the left-handed, it would be supposed, were not many. Take 100 Americans, and from 2 to 4 per cent. only are left-handed. This 2 or 4 per cent. may do general work better or more easily with the left than with the right hand. In the 96 per cent. of right-handed people there may be some few who are ambidextrous. "Has this proportion always been the same in the human species, and does it obtain to-day among savage tribes?" Dr. John Evans, as quoted by Sir Daniel Wilson, believes that there was "a manifest predominance of right-handedness among the paleolithic flint workers of Southern England." On the other side, Mortillet, after a careful study of 354 stone scrapers coming from France and Switzerland, arrives at the contrary opinion. In the University of Pennsylvania, among a collection of flints of the very earliest types, found on the Libyan plateau, near Abydos, there are two, both of which, Dr. Brinton writes, are made for the left-handed man. It is difficult to describe, without giving great space to the subject, how the archaeologist can exactly determine whether a tool was to be used in the right or left hand. Studying 200 stone or flint blades coming from various parts of the United States the largest proportion was made for the right-handed. But, nevertheless, there was "33 per cent. for" probably left-handed persons, or, as Dr. Brinton writes it, "for persons, as I prefer to believe, * * * who were ambidextrous." That there must have been left-handed artists, becomes more clear when this is said. Ask any one to draw a profile, and invariably the right-handed person makes the face looking to the left, while the left-handed person's sketch is to the right. In examining, then, a collection of American aboriginal rock drawings there is a predominance of profiles looking to the left, but not infrequent occurrences of profiles in the opposite direction. Dr. Brinton comes to the conclusion that de Mortillet was correct, also that there were more left-handed or ambidextrous American aborigines than Europeans. Perhaps, as Dr. Brinton indicates it, the specialization of hands came with a more recent culture.

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Writes Rousseau in his "Nouvelles Heloise:" "J'ai vu d'abord l'Amerique meridionale ce vaste continent que le manque de fer à soumis aux Europeans," to be simply translated, "I then saw South America, the vast continent, which, for the want of iron, became subject to the Europeans." Jean Jacques Rousseau would have made a famous archaeologist. Prof. Otis T. Mason, in The American Anthropologist, has written an excellent paper on "The Introduction of the Iron Age into America." Before the European came the aboriginal knew nothing about siderotechny, or the art of producing the metal iron. When he came across a bit of hematite he treated it just as if it were a bit of stone, and, save for its weight, and the red color the oxide of iron would give, it was not a bit more useful to him than would have been a piece of flint. Even to-day the Indian shows little skill as an ironworker. He never pretends to produce the metal. "The fence, then," Prof. Mason says, "between the purely native America that every ethnologist desires so earnestly to understand and the other America that is always obtruding itself upon the student was wrought of iron." Studying the native American stock, Prof. Mason believes that for 900 years the Eskimo or Innuit has been acquainted with iron, but that he can be no question of the voyage of Eric Röde toward the close of the fourteenth century, it must have been then that the Eskimo first handled Scandinavian iron. Nansen even believes that the Norse settlers were not entirely swept out of existence, but that the few who were left were absorbed by the Eskimos—and the blood of Europe and America was then first united. Prof. Mason is satisfied from the character of the oldest Eskimo work that the decoration shows the use of an iron or steel tool. The interest in this paper of Prof. Mason lies in his study of the transition. The warning he gives collectors is excellent: Gather in your material, but be careful how you classify it, and study out methodically the object so as to catch what there is of progression in it, where it has taken to itself influences which may not be native. He gives an excellent example of this transition period when he describes a war bonnet in the National Museum, glorious with eagle feathers. The foundation of the bonnet is of Chinese silk, and the stitching was done on a sewing machine. To distinguish the old old from the new old is not so easy. If we want to get a clear insight into human culture we want more of a cooperative spirit and co-operation. Prof. Mason does not say so, but your collector is immensely conservative, and never will give in once he has established a theory to suit himself. What a capital upset that was of preconceived ideas when about a year ago a superb Peruvian mummy was brought to New-York and exhibited for a few days in the Museum of Natural History. There were stone implements of the most remote antiquity, and there was one tool in particular on which some day a voluminous paper will be written, and, with the mummy, the page of a Spanish book of the sixteenth (?) century. But then, again, an ardent Egyptologist has gone wild over an excavation which showed signs of never having been disturbed for 5,000 years, when suddenly, in the remotest part of the tomb, he pulled out the fragment of a New-York Times dated a few years back. "You never can tell" is a good motto for an archaeologist.

HINTS TO TRAVELERS

RULES TO BE ADOPTED BY THOSE WHO WANT TO BE EXPLORERS.

Buying Stores—Canned Goods—The Menu—Packing—What Is to be Guarded Against—Notebooks, Ink, Drinking Water, and Tools—Mr. Whymper's List—Objects for Barter—Necessary Medicines—Don't Forget Flint and Steel.

A great deal as to the composition of an outfit—and we use the word in its American significance—depends on where you are going. If you were bent on exploring Borneo you would not want the same rig as you would to follow Nansen and head for Spitzbergen. Ought the adventurous traveler to get all his things together, say, in New-York, finding on Broadway or in the many department stores of the city what he wanted? There are probably many articles to be purchased in the country you intend visiting better adapted to your wants and as cheap as you could get them at home. It is to be understood that in this detail the traveler, once he arrives at his objective point, bids good-bye to railroads and all public methods of conveyance—in other words, he burns his bridges.

There is the difficult subject of packing. Clothes present no difficulty, but, then, there are your camera, your instruments for taking elevations, your chemicals, and your medicines. You must consider this part of your baggage in a triple way. You have to guard against breakage, of course, but you must not forget, too, that you may be for months in an atmosphere overladen with moisture, and that dampness will be ruinous. Then there is a third matter to guard against, and that is the robbery or pilfering of your goods.

Any package that weighs over seventy-five pounds is a fearful incumbrance. As to the coverings of packages containing articles of great value to an explorer, a peculiar kind of lead foil of a certain thickness, obtainable in England, is highly recommended. The Chinese in packing tea showed us the way. It keeps out the dampness and deadens the shock should the package fall, as it may from the back of a mule or from the carelessness of a porter. The package is, however, covered with many folds of stout paper and some strong textile stuff; cotton duck is good before the lead cover is applied. Think of it; the writer of this saved a thermometer in just such a lead-covered package as described when the instrument had had a fall of fully twenty feet. If you want to, you can solder this lead covering.

If you carry a chest, do not trust to a key or a lock—any ordinary thief can pry open the lid or break lock and hinges. Screw down the lid, and do not use iron screws, but brass ones, because the unscrewing of iron ones when rusted is a long job and provocative of strong language. Never, no never, let anybody pack for you; if you do, there will come some mishap. Even the most careful superintendence leads to misfortunes.

One thing be sure to do. No matter what may be the varied contents of a package, chest, or bag, note down in your memorandum book its exact contents. Even in minor camping excursions such precautions are necessary. It is an abomination to find that your gun screw is not in your ammunition box, because your wife put it in your dressing case with a few hairs, and you had no intention of shaving until you came back to civilization.

The Royal Geographical Society tells the explorer that he should roughly classify his goods and chattels under not less than nine distinct heads: 1, provisions; 2, clothing; 3, instruments; 4, stationery, including notebook and maps; 5, appliances for collecting; 6, fuel; 7, camping equipage; 8, medicines, and 9, photographic apparatus. As the traveler is not always an ornithologist or entomologist, No. 5 may be at times omitted.

Supposably the following list of food would carry through most explorers, as prepared milk, cocoa, soups, pea flour, oatmeal, (a large quantity,) baking powder, chocolate in plenty, various marmalades, prepared lemonade, indifferent, if it be made of citric acid; raisins, figs, mustard, salt, pepper, and not forgetting curry powder. English explorers carry with them sardines. There is no solid meat visible in this list. We should, however, recommend a goodly quantity of that first-class National dish of ours, pork and beans.

The utmost care should be exercised in the selection of these provisions. Buy only the very best. Even take the trouble to write to the agents or manufacturers of such canned goods. Tell them where you are going, whether to a torrid or a frigid zone, and that your life and the lives of your followers must depend on the excellence of your provisions, and that you will gladly recommend their commodities if they have been found to have served your purpose. As to your meats, these you can generally obtain in the towns where you make your first landing. Of course, everybody knows that a bulged tin, or one showing convexity on the top or bottom, is not to be used. Don't throw away your tins. You are not to remain in civilization, and a cocoa tin is much prized by the uncivilized.

As to your stationery, use only the best and strongest paper. If you have a notebook, beware of wire fastenings; have an old-fashioned stitched one—and be as elegant as to have the edges gilt. A rubber cover, a kind of waterproof bag to slip your notebook into, is a good idea. Just go to sleep in a puddle in a torrential rain, or wade a river, with the water up to your armpits, and see what becomes of your notebook. There are advantages in taking notes with a soft black lead pencil which ink does not possess. Ink runs, and is not always handy. Of course you must have ink. It is always a dangerous fluid when you are knocking around. The writer of this has used, with advantage, ink powders. As much of the powder as could be taken on the tip of a hunting knife, and mixed with water, the inkstand being a shell, was found to work remarkably well. A pen! There is the rub. Generally to guard against such risks as the rusting of your steel pen, two or three gold pens should be taken. There is a pen now made, a compound of aluminium, which seems to defy oxidation.

Water presents its difficulties, and as yet no filter, small and working well, has been discovered. If fevers arise from water abounding with germs, there must be certain precautions used. The best—the only thing, if you have the time, is to boil your water. Somebody has written that most travelers have died through drinking bad water than from any other cause. An improvised filter can be made with india-rubber sheeting, cut funnel-shape, in the narrow end of which a sponge is placed.

As to tools, one of those multum-in-parvo concerns in the hollow handle of which are many things will be found useful; but there must be added to the kit a hatchet—three of them is best—several gimlets, a cold chisel, a pair of pincers, screws, screwdriver, wire nails, a small bundle of wire awls, files, a fine saw, and, above all, a whetstone, not forgetting thongs of green hide.

If you read over Mr. Whymper's outfit for his South American mountain climbing, you would be amazed at its variety. In stationery alone he has thirty-six articles. He is extravagant in towels, wanting not less than nine. He knows what he is about, since for headgear he takes a Panama straw hat and an arctic fur cap. That means that he knew he would have to pass through all varieties of climate.

We have not alluded so far to the presents or objects of barter a traveler should take with him. All the knickknacks and toys might be included in this list, from music boxes to whistles. Beads, in Africa, are desirable commodities, representatives of value. Populists and silver advocates might learn from Congo how variable are beads as currency. At one time the negro will only take a blue bead; at others a white one. The black man refuses beads when there are too many of them, and so that settles the fancy that a great deal of money induces prosperity. Offer the black man what he does not want, and not a measure of corn will he give you in exchange, though you were starving.

Mr. Whymper's inventory of presents consisted of bead necklaces, (amber, turquois,) silver and gilt crosses, earrings, brooches, watch chains, spectacles, tin dishes, plates, spoons, forks, silver toothpicks, pocketknives, corkscrews, tape measures, looking glasses, and mousetraps. The entire outfit, food, clothes, &c., weighed a ton.

Study the medicines the traveling explorer wants and you find they are many. Discarding the exotics, we should say that tincture of opium, the dose to be from ten to thirty drops, taken by an adult with opium pills, sufficed. Essence of ginger should be carried, and also as an aperient, citro-tartrate of soda. Carbolic acid, used in solution, would be useful for cuts and wounds, or when mixed with grease. You would want, too, quinine, and the more in stock the better. Have the quinine in capsules, holding from two to twenty grains. You will find zinc ointment invaluable. Don't forget tartar emetic and chloral, nor powdered ipecacuanha, nor vaseline, nor a bottle or two of turpentine, the latter worth its weight in gold when applied to the skin for colic, dysentery, pleurisy, or pneumonia, and even in a weak solution taken internally, for bladder or stomach troubles.

As to arms, that subject, if allowed the least amplitude, would fill all the pages of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. You take the firearm of your choice, the ammunition in the quantity you require, and always be economical. Because you have wasted powder and ball, your caribou or your antelope scampers away and you starve.

There are some well-known explorers who have gone far into unknown sections of the world who never buy the big knife they carry from any cutler. They are willing to pay for that knife ten prices, so that they see it made before their own eyes, fashioned as they want it, and tempered to their guise. All pistols made by good manufacturers have their value. One final word of advice as to fire or the means of making it. The precautions in keeping matches from damp are endless. To put them in corked bottles is not a bad way, only bottles will break.

"I never knew ants would bother with matches," a traveler who had penetrated into unknown Africa said to the writer, "but they did. They ate up all the wood of the matches, so that it was very difficult to strike them. They had not bothered with the business end of the match. But when to light a match without a handle was to burn your fingers."

Careful travelers, in addition to modern matches, take with them the oldest of things invented for the production of fire, that is, flint, steel, and tinder. Your tinder may become wet, but you may dry it. As to your flint and steel, they are in a measure imperishable.

The experienced traveler must never yield too quickly to thirst. The more water a man drinks the more he wants. Resist the craving for fluids. Stick it out, even if your tongue does rattle in your mouth. Refrain. When you are in repose, then only may you indulge. As to stimulants, alcoholic mixtures, beware of them, except in illness, and then use only in moderation. The man who worked his way along with brandy fell down and died when his bottle was empty.

NO SEA SERPENT, BUT A TURTLE

A Schooner's Crew Have an Exciting Fight Off Provincetown.

From The Providence Journal.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Capt. Richard P. Horton of the fishing schooner Minnehaha captured the "sea serpent" off Provincetown yesterday forenoon. But Capt. Horton did not do it single-handed and alone by any means. He did it with his crew of eleven men, a mackerel seine, and two tackles, and at the expense of his seine, the disabling of one of his men, and the loss of a rubber boot that was bitten in two as if it had been a wet biscuit.

The Minnehaha, with the "sea serpent" aboard, is now lying at the south side of T Wharf. The creature is alive—very much alive—and he is not at all satisfied with his new surroundings. Though penned in between a pile of heavily weighted dories and the side of the forecastle house, he thrashes about with such strength as to shake the schooner from stem to stern, and occasionally he bellows like a bull. The monster was captured only after a determined battle, the story of which, as told last night by Capt. Horton, is as follows:

"We were some hours out from Provincetown, at 11 o'clock this forenoon, and were reaching with booms to starboard, when Eddie Rich, who sat at the wheel, sings out: 'Hi! There's the sea serpent.'

"'Where away?' says I.

"'Fifty yards on the port,' says he, and I looked, and there he was, with his old black bullet-head most a fathom out of water.

"He was swimming along, looking straight ahead and kicking up quite a streak of white in his wake. I never saw a sea serpent before, though I went after a white whale down Swampscott way a year ago, and though I wasn't scared, I didn't know just what to do for a minute or so.

"I kept my eye on the thing, trying to make out what he looked like all over. Pretty soon his old head curved down and he went under, and the next minute I caught sight of his back. It was dark green —almost black—and looked like the bottom of a lapstreak boat.

"The thing wasn't under long before up came his head, and a few yards of black neck, about as big around, as I judged it, as a fair-sized woman's waist.

"'Let's put a dory over and go after him,' says Frank Richards, grabbing a gaff.

"'Don't be a fool,' says I; you couldn't gaff that thing in a hundred years. He'd dump you out and drown you in five minutes.'

"But I didn't intend to let him go without making a try for him—not much! So I orders the men into the seine boat, and gives them some instructions. The men was just a bit shaky about tackling him, but they wanted him as much as I did, so they went without any objections.

"Well, they drops one end of the seine overboard and starts to pull around the serpent thing, but he sees the boat coming and goes under. Three times they tried, and each time he disappeared, but the next time they got him.

"It was a ticklish job to draw the seine around him, but they did it, and then the fight began. That mackerel seine was whipped into shreds in a minute, but it fixed him so he couldn't swim and between the fourteen of them the crew towed him alongside the schooner, and a couple of tackles were rigged to haul him aboard. It wasn't an easy job, but finally we got a warp on him just back of his flippers, where his body began, and passed a line under his tail.

"It took eight men to haul him on board, and when he struck the deck he put up a big fight. Dan Melvin lost his boot and it got bitten in two, and John Chapman had his ankle sprained by being hit by a flipper.

"Frank Richardson nearly lost a piece of his leg, but he got away with when the thing bit at him. All I'm sorry for is that we didn't get the pilot fish that was in the seine with him. They were beauties, about 10 inches long, and striped. We didn't know they were there, and they got away."

Nobody seemed to know just what name to give the monster, until an old salt, who has sailed much in Southern waters, came aboard. He sized the creature up and said:

"Why, that ain't no sea serpent. I've seen his kind before, though I'm bound in truth to say I never seen his size before in the Atlantic, nor yet in the Pacific, nor any other waters. He's a loggerhead turtle."

A turtle he was—that was plain; but such a turtle! From the two blow holes in his head, when extended, to the tip of the horny projection over his stumpy tail, he measured 11 feet and some inches. His shell measured something over 8 feet in length, and from tip to tip of his forward flippers the tape reorded 9 feet 6 inches. No portable scales of sufficient capacity could be found that his exact weight could be ascertained. It is estimated that there are between 1,200 and 1,500 pounds of him—the weight of a big ox.

The shell is almost black and very smooth and oily. It has six longitudinal corrugations, each between five and eight inches wide. The fishermen all believe that this turtle is the "sea serpent" that has so frequently been seen of late in this vicinity. His appearance in open water, as described by Capt. Horton and the members of the Minnehaha's crew, was almost identically the description of the so-called sea serpent as seen by several persons recently. The men say they didn't have the slightest idea what sort of thing it was until they got him in the seine, but their natural fears were overcome by the thought of the glory that would attach to the capture of the mysterious monster, and they went after him, to catch him or die.

A Man's Diary.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

"There are but two biographers who can tell the story of a man's or a woman's life," writes Oliver Wendell Holmes. "One is the person himself or herself; the other is the Recording Angel. I should like to see any man's biography with corrections and emendations by his ghost. We don't know each other's secrets quite so well as we flatter ourselves we do." The biographer who is practically possible would not tell his story. A very wise and good man, who filled a great earthly place, said to me more than once or twice, "I put no secrets into my diary."

AN OLD-TIME NEWSPAPER

THE JOURNAL OF N. P. WILLIS, G. P. MORRIS, AND T. S. FAY.

A Volume of the Famous Old Weekly Printed in 1832, Containing Original Poems, Sketches, Dramatic and Musical Criticisms, Art and Book Reviews, Letters from Abroad, and Other Fine Literature by Its Distinguished Editors.

Every New-Yorker should pause and bend reverently at the intersection of Nassau and Ann Streets. It was one of the corners of these two thoroughfares, in what was known as the New Franklin Building, now demolished, and forgotten by the present generation, that George P. Morris, Theodore S. Fay, and Nathaniel P. Willis published and edited The New-York Mirror. It was here that Mrs. Trollope came with her lamentations about society as she found it in this country, and Morris, Fay, and Willis condoled with her by printing many of the criticisms she wrote. That was in 1832. Perhaps the stroller would have passed on and forgotten all this after the place had been pointed out to him except for what happened before he had passed out of the sight of Trinity. In this little journey the guide had called attention to one of the old book stores in this whirlpool of commerce. They had not been in the place ten minutes when the stroller picked up Volume X. of The New-York Mirror in an old binding. The first number is dated New-York, July 7, 1832, and fifty-two numbers follow consecutively. The proprietor, quite a young man, oddly enough said he hardly knew what to ask for it, and suggested that the stroller make him an offer for it. As he was indifferent as to the worth of the curious volume, the stroller did not feel called upon to excite his interest, and carried away the volume, leaving behind such a small sum that he was ashamed to tell what it was.

The publication is eight pages to the issue, with three wide columns to the page, and not a line of advertising in the entire volume. Some changes have come over the minds of publishers in sixty-four years, as well as some in the style of making a paper, to say nothing of changes in the style of editing and writing. The title make-up of The New-York Mirror may be of interest to those who do not visit libraries where there are old and curious prints:

THE NEW-YORK MIRROR.
A Weekly Journal Devoted to Literature and the Fine Arts.
Embellished with Fine Engravings, and Music Arranged with Accompaniments for the Pianoforte.
Four Dollars Per Ann. Subscriptions received at the Office of Publication, the New Franklin Building Corner of Nassau and Ann Streets. Payable in Advance.
Vol. X. New-York, Saturday, July 7, 1832. No. 1.

On page 7 is the name of the publication again, under which is the line

Edited by George P. Morris, Theodore S. Fay, and Nathaniel P. Willis.

No attempt is made to give any of the details of the general contents of any of the issues further than to say that each contains letters from the editors, some of whom were abroad a good deal of the time; stories and poems marked original, book reviews, notices of the principal theatres in the city—Park, American, and Richmond Hill; a column of local paragraphs each week, "original selections," and music "arranged for the pianoforte," and sometimes a abroad letter from the latter for the most part of a literary character.

The gibes of Mrs. Trollope are not yet forgotten by the New-Yorker, but, as she lived to be sorry for what she wrote, if one may believe what one has been told, she may be forgotten, for this time at least. The local affairs of that day are not full of interest now. The threatened coming of cholera prompted the editors to write earnestly of the filthy condition of the streets of New-York and to advocate the opening up of the hydrants in order to "wash the streets." The first cut in this volume, accompanying a sketch of the subject, is that of the Wit Clinton, and one cannot help wishing that the so-called artists of the present day might study the execution of this cut, as well as others in The Mirror, to advantage. The personal column of The Mirror was very exclusive. There was but one arrival of note Aug. 4, that of John Howard Payne, on the packet ship Pennsylvania, a sight for financial depression in the city. The Mirror urged that Mr. Payne should be given a reception commensurate with his merits. This, Aug. 18, shows that the reportorial instinct was alert, even in the highly flavored atmosphere of The Mirror sanctum:

"Omnibuses.—The drivers of these useful vehicles are getting careless. Three of them raced up Broadway the other day furiously, and one overturned completely a carthorse which stood quietly by the curbstone. The accident was distressing to the little boy who drove the cart, and was rendered more censurable by the conduct of the stagemen, who urged the team onward with increased speed, only turning his head to see the injury he had caused. The stage was the Daniel D. Tompkins, we believe, belonging to the Greenwich line."

The "Brothers Harper" put out a new book about this time, and it was reviewed more briefly than the omnibus race on Broadway. The public was warned against buying fruit on the street. It was the unhealthy season, and the editors of The Mirror stated that they had been assured that all fruit was bad. In one of the September issues The Mirror has 7 great pleasure in presenting our readers with, we believe, the first American publication of a dramatic sketch by Miss Fannie Kemble, from the latest number of the Hon. Mrs. Norton's London Court Magazine." The appearance of Miss Fanny Kemble at the Park Theatre, as Bianca, in Milman's play of "Fazio"; as Juliet, and as Lady Teazle during the week of Sept. 29 takes up three columns of one issue. And in the notice on the play of "The School for Scandal" the critic has this, going to show that some of the play goers of the good old times were not entirely different from some of the present times: "Of the audience we have one remark to make. It may or it may not be from the fact that an inauspicious season in a great measure deters ladies from visiting the theatre and scatters through the boxes gentlemen not careful to study character entirely different from that which is their own, on any respectable occasion, have individuals in the pit and boxes been guilty of so many acts of indecorum. Indecencies meet our eyes on every side, and often among those who should know better. A very genteelly dressed young man we noticed peeping around from one private box into the next, which he knew to be occupied by strangers; and from another a horse-laugh and loud conversation disturbed the whole house in the midst of a soliloquy, affording a mania to Mrs. Trollope's readers an awkward confirmation of one or two of her candid opinions. Some gentlemen sit with their hats on in the boxes, others before ladies, and ladies themselves in bonnets, and men lolled on the cushions with their backs to the stage in one or both entr'actes. Miss Fanny Kemble's performances have been several times much depreciated by these rude interruptions. We trust the better part of the audience will never fail to hiss those distinctly who cannot be kept within the bounds of decency by their own good breeding."

In the issue of Oct. 13 one of the editors, who had been to Mount Vernon, records a most vehement protest against the proposition to remove the remains of Washington to Washington. Mr. Hackett closed an engagement at the Park Theatre that week, and the Italians began Italian opera at the Richmond Hill." In the issue of Nov. 2 the editors were impressed with the growth of the city: "We are surprised at the rapidity with which Bond Street has been built up. Noble mansions have arisen where the eye lately wandered over vacant lots. This street is now almost unequalled. Bleecker Street, too, including Le Roy Place, is truly magnificent; and St. Mark's Place presents a street which, for regularity and beauty, is not exceeded by any other in town. A ramble through these places will amply repay the admirer of fine city scenery." In the issue of Nov. 10 is an obituary following the news of the death of Walter Scott. The obituary, equal to a quarter of a column in any of the leading papers of New-York, is between "turned rules." His ghost. We don't know each other's secrets quite so well as we flatter ourselves we do." The biographer who is practically possible would not tell his story. A very wise and good man, who filled a great earthly place, said to me more than once or twice, "I put no secrets into my diary."

Nov. 24 are more "turned rules" on the death of Charles Carroll, "the last survivor of those who signed the Declaration of American Independence." Dec. 15 is a review of the writings and style of Charles Lamb—then a new light, and "An Original Essay" on the boarding-house evil of New-York by "A Bachelor." The weather was not neglected by the literary "trinity" then any more than it is now by the secular press. There had been a sunny day in January, and the New-Yorker came out in his or her Spring attire. Whereupon "The Mirror warned: "Cloaks, coats, and thick shoes lie unregarded in the wardrobes at home; a boa (this pun is accidental) is a bore; a few of the most audacious wipe their foreheads and complain of the heat, and we saw a lady yesterday, with a capacious umbrella, shielding herself (forsooth!) from the fervor of a noonday sun. Ah! good people, wait a bit. We should like to see that lady's nose a few weeks hence. We are not among the deluded. We put no faith in these sweet but treacherous smiles. Behind them lurks a feline ferocity, depend upon it—and if (to change the figure) this monster, Winter, whom we are petting and caressing so confidingly, do not on a sudden turn round with squalls, scratches, screams, and struggles, of most unequivocal fury, we shall be content to be set down as no better prophets than an almanac-maker." This warning was the last paragraph in a column article. In the issue of Jan. 26 is an account of the arrival in town of an elephant of great sagacity.

Feb. 9 and 16 the editors protest against the appropriation for a public highway of a part of the burial ground of Trinity.

In a March number (23d) is an article by one of the editors who had been to Washington, in which he compares Clay and Webster as orators, in which he inclines to Clay. In the number of April 20, on the first page, is an article glorifying the beauties of Weehawken. It should be explained that these beauties refer to the natural scenery of the historic spot. The number of April 27 contains a cut of the medal presented to Lafayette, with an article covering the presentation. The erection of a new opera house in Church Street, is "hailed with delight," as the site "is more accessible than Richmond Hill."

The following paragraph, May 18, 1833, will be read with curious interest by many: "The decent inhabitants in the vicinity of the Five Points ought to give 'nine cheers' at the breaking up of that loathsome den of murderers, thieves, abandoned women, ruined children, filth, misery, drunkenness, and broils. Our country subscribers are, perhaps, not all aware that our goodly city has already commenced rivaling London in its haunts of beggary and crime. It is curious, too, that in our metropolis this scene should be situated almost in the centre of the town, and within a minute's walk of the most elegant and fashionable section. Three streets, viz., Cross, Anthony, and Orange, converging, furnish this precious place with an appellation now so universally among our citizens associated with everything bad and vulgar that the mention of it requires as much of an apology as of another region apparently neither widely different nor very far off.

"The whole place is now to be cleared—the wretched rookeries torn down—the miscellaneous inhabitants turned out, (as one of them expressed it, 'right off smack!') and the lots thrown open for the erection of proper buildings."

The death of John Randolph is announced in the same issue. And a paragraph in the last number of the volume insists that "the city is filthy still."

Every issue in the volume is curiously interesting.

A BROWNING PROBLEM.

Interpreters of the Poet Treat the Theories of Each Other Harshly.

Correspondents of The London News are quarrelling over the meaning of certain lines in one of Browning's poems. The dispute began with an article in the August Contemporary Review by Mr. A. Taylor Innes. Upon this The News commented, whereupon Dr. Edward Berdoe wrote to the paper as follows:

Mr. Browning's "La Saisiaz" must indeed be difficult, if the poet himself did not understand it! You quote Mr. A. Taylor Innes's criticism of my explanation of the much-debated lines:

"He there with the brand flamboyant, broad o'er night's forlorn abyss,
Crowned by prose and verse, and wielding, with Wit's bauble, Learning's rod."

"Well? Why, he at least believed in Soul, was very sure of God!"

and seem to agree with the writer in The Contemporary Review that I have made an "amazing mistake" in explaining that the poet does not refer to himself in this passage, but to Voltaire.

Surely, if Browning did describe himself in these highly flattering terms, it would be perhaps the most flagrant example of bad taste ever committed by a great writer. As